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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 2, 1913. No. 1.

"For God and Home and Every Land"

"For God and home and every land."
O Lord, it is Thine own command,
That we should fight 'gainst sin and wrong,
And stay the weak, if we are strong.

We rise in faith, it is Thy call,
On every side Thy children fall;
But we may lift them up once more,
And Thou Thy likeness yet restore.

"For God," yea, first for Thine Own sake,
We would all righteous efforts make,
To win to Temperance pure and bright
The souls so precious in Thy sight.

"And home, sweet home," for anguish sore,
Drink enters, home is home no more;
But ruin, sorrow, death and pain,
With untold horrors, rise and reign.

"And every land," for where is not
Some token of the awful blot!
And surely where the plague hath spread
Do strong ones fail and fal as dead.

For God and home and every land,
A trusting, praising, prayerful band,
As forward in Thy name we go,
Lord, make us strong against the foe.

All glory and all praise are Thine,
Unbounded mercy, love divine;
Who doth Thy gracious power outpour
To save, and keep for evermore.

—CAROLINE TICKNER, in *The White Ribbon*, England

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—"Uncle Sam Is Our Partner"—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—White Ribbon Influence in South America—On the Road to Prohibition—Reply to "Is It True?"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, Senators and members of the House scatter to all parts of the country, although those whose families are located in Washington spend the holidays in the capital city. The departure of President and Mrs. Taft for Panama, left the White House in care of Miss Helen Taft, and her brother, Robert. A party of friends are with them, and the distribution of gifts from a great Christmas tree was the order of exercises for the evening of Christmas Day.

Nowhere in all Uncle Sam's domain is the Christmas spirit manifested with more fervor than in Washington. The several Christian missions, as well as the Salvation Army, on Christmas Day fed thousands of hungry men, women and children. Many a heartfelt "God bless you" was uttered as baskets filled with provisions were handed thinly-clad women, who seized their gifts and, with a song in their hearts, hurried back to hungry little ones. Rich and poor alike felt the spirit of the blessed Christmas time.

J. Pierpont Morgan Before Congressional Committee

An investigation in relation to a money trust is being carried on before one of the congressional committees, before whom was summoned, a few days since, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. For four hours he was before the committee, and by his testimony proved himself to be the greatest financier the world has ever known. He told how, by the merest nod of the head, or by a few words he changes at will the policies of the largest industrial corporations in the United States; the greatest railroad systems, banks and trust companies. He also explained how he controls the directorates of giant corporations; how he finances them; how the lists of directors are submitted to him before they are elected, and how he approves or disapproves of them; how his financial power is strengthened in all big cities and reaches out into France, Germany and England; finally he expressed himself as feeling that there is absolutely no harm in one man having so much power.

Fabulous Wealth—Miserable Poverty

Mr. Morgan was accompanied by nine of the greatest lawyers in the country. In fact his retinue of counsel was made up of some of the highest paid lawyers in the United States, the nine receiving from him $62,500 for two days' services. In no investigation ever before held by a committee of Congress has a witness paid a tenth as much. In startling contrast to the story of the fabulous wealth controlled by this wizard of finance, was the case of a family of four found the same day living in a hole in a side hill, not two miles from the National Capitol building where the investigation was carried on. The father, an American mechanic, who had spent his wage in gambling and drinking, and the wife and two children, the youngest but six months old, were on the verge of starvation and almost perishing with cold. The wife sat in court and heard her husband sentenced to six months in the workhouse, where he will be kept warm and fed and supported, while she, poor, miserable creature, with her babies will struggle to exist. Yet the saloon-keeper who took her husband's wage, prosperous, and arrogant, continues to sell to other women's husbands, and this by consent of Congress. God help us to see our duty, and to do it!

The plan of Judge Pollard of St. Louis, making a married man arrested for drunkenness sign a pledge for total abstinence for a year, reporting weekly to the Judge, as to his conduct, and his support of his family, is such a common-sense way of dealing with the problem, we wonder it is not more generally tried.

President Taft as Professor of Law at Yale

President Taft has decided to accept the proffer of the Kent professorship of law at Yale, and will probably take up his duties at New Haven, Connecticut, early in the spring. At Yale, the President will be in surroundings dear to him, and will be in a position to engage in almost any sort of business which he believes fitting for a former President. Throughout his long public career President Taft has kept in close touch with the affairs of his alma mater, and he will go back, not as a new professor, but to familiar and congenial work, surrounded by proud friends.

Young Champion Corn-Growers

Last week 300 boys and two girls from Ohio visited Washington. They were champion corn-growers and have established a new record for their state. Mary Whittacre of Lebanon, Ohio, and Depew Haynes of Greenville, Ohio, both fourteen years of age, are the two champions. The girl raised eighty-eight bushels of corn on her acre of ground, and the boy 139 bushels on his acre. These figures are considered remarkable by farmers, as the average yield is only thirty-five bushels to the acre. Twelve hundred boys were interested in the contest, and the average crop of corn grown by them was eighty-five bushels to the acre. These young people met with every attention, while in Washington, trips to Mt. Vernon, to Arlington, and Fort Meyer being arranged for their pleasure. They also made a visit to the White House, where they were addressed by the President, who welcomed them most heartily, and highly commended their efforts. Among other things he said, "If anything I can say will prompt you to remain in the country and pursue agriculture as a profession, for it has now become a scientific profession, I am glad to say it. We must have a strong farming community. We must have strong, successful men who will remain in the country, who will furnish the food that this country needs. You boys are engaged in that work today, and I hope you will continue it."

According to the regulations governing the parcel post system promulgated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, perishable articles may be sent through the mails only under specific restrictions as to their containers and the distance they are to be sent. Butter, lard, fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and similar articles likely to decay quickly may be sent for short distances when securely packed. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when packed properly in a container, and for any distance when each egg is separately packed in a perfectly secure manner. Articles that may not be sent by parcel post include intoxicating liquors of all kinds, explosives of all kinds, etc., etc.

Beer in Fruit Jars to Evade Law?

It is possible that beer will be sold in the saloons of the District by the fruit jar, as a result of the action of the excise board in abolishing the "growler" trade or sale of that beverage in buckets or pitchers. The regulation which is to go into effect January 1 provides that beer may be sold only in original packages. The excise board has been informed that several saloon-keepers are preparing to lay in a supply of fruit jars on the theory that the dispensing of malt liquor in receptacles of this kind that have been sealed would not be in violation of the ordinance.

December 28, 1912

REPLY TO "IS IT TRUE?"

S. T. I. SUPERINTENDENT SHOWS FALLACY OF STATEMENTS IN ARTICLE IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE—DANGEROUS TO THE CAUSE OF EUGENICS

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS, National Superintendent
Scientific Temperance Instruction

Albert Jay Nock, author of "The New Science and Its Findings," has an article in the January, 1913, number of *The American Magazine*, entitled, "Is It True?" The argument is founded on the report of Elderton and Pearson, who some two years and a half ago made the following astounding report to the English House of Commons: "Alcoholism does not appreciably affect either the efficiency or wage-earning power or the physique and ability of their offspring," that is, the offspring of the users of alcoholics.

Mr. Nock speaks of his great surprise when he saw the statistics of the Galton Laboratory for Eugenics, at the University of London, under whose auspices the study was made. He seems to fall immediately into the error of supposing that this was the first attempt made to test the accuracy of the wide-spread belief that habitual alcoholic indulgence on the part of parents has an injurious effect on the physical development and mental activity of their children and uses as a sub-heading to his article, "Startling and Convincing Results of Karl Pearson's Investigation of the Families of Drunkards and Teetotalers."

That the statement of such results was startling to physicians, to students of social problems, to scholars, and even to the laity, there can be no doubt, but that it was convincing to any one of these classes, or to any member of them, is seriously doubted. Sir Victor Horsley, than whom perhaps there is no greater living scientist in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, in his able contribution to the *British Medical Journal*, January 14, 1911, shows the inexcusable inaccuracy of Elderton and Pearson, who he says are not only unscientific writers, but who have also endangered the cause of eugenics by such unscientific treatment of their study.

That Sir Victor Horsley is right in this assumption is evidenced by the letter which Mr. Montague Crackenthorp, K. C., wrote to *The London Times* immediately after the statistics were made public. He said, "A result so contrary to general experience must, as you, sir, have remarked, have excited something like consternation among the ardent advocates of temperance. To those, however, who are familiar with the methods of eugenics, or to use Professor Bateson's convenient word, of 'genetic' research, the report causes no surprise at all. It simply confirms the belief that serviceable as biometry is in its proper sphere, it has its limitations, and that a complex problem such as that of the relation of parental

(Continued on Page Eight)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

Miss Emilie J. Solomon of Cape Town, South Africa, president of the Cape Province W. C. T. U., has recently visited many local unions. At Blytheswood, she addressed nearly 200 students at the large Fingo Training Institute. Miss Solomon's journey from Butterworth to Umtala was made by post cart, over very rough roads. Seated on mail bags, high above the side of the cart, she traveled from three o'clock in the afternoon until four o'clock the next morning. At Umtala, Miss Solomon spent twelve days holding well attended meetings, in which all denominations united. She organized a branch of the W. C. T. U. with a representative band of officers. Meetings with encouraging results were held in many small villages. In striking contrast with the comfort and swiftness of our motor cars, was another feature of Miss Solomon's trip—a journey made in a small bullock wagon drawn by four large oxen.

Miss A. Symonds Ohlin of Stockholm, one of the officers of the National W. C. T. U. of Sweden, is authority for the following statement: "In the locality where the Ostermalm branch of the W. C. T. U. conducts two restaurants, the arrests for drunkenness have immensely decreased. When we opened the first one, the authorities wanted to have a Gothenburg system saloon in place of our restaurant, 'in order to prevent the illicit sale of drink,' and to 'make the dock hands sober!' Now after four years the authorities themselves confess that since we opened our restaurants conditions are much better, the character of the locality is quite changed, and the arrests for drunkenness minimized to seven or eight per annum among thousands of workmen."

The president of the National W. C. T. U. of Sweden succeeding Mrs. Wretlind, who at the last convention declined to stand for re-election, is Mrs. Tora Fries, Valhallavägen 25, Stockholm.

The biennial convention of the National W. C. T. U. of India will meet in Calcutta, in February, 1913.

Mrs. Gudmundsdottir, president of the National W. C. T. U. of Iceland, reports increased activity among the white ribboners. They are rejoicing in the new prohibitory law, forbidding the importation of alcoholic liquors. This beneficent statute went into effect January 1, 1912.

Mrs. Clara A. Shrigley, president of the Delaware county (Pa.) W. C. T. U., and her daughter, Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley, associate superintendent of the National W. C. T. U. department of Flower Mission Work, are deeply interested in the effort being made to promote the white ribbon work in Syria—

"It's coming! It's coming!
The morn for which we pray;
We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom,
Some glad day."

especially that of the Jerusalem W. C. T. U. At the request of a missionary, Mrs. Howie, and of others who are securing for translation suitable white ribbon literature, Miss Shrigley sent them her beautiful leaflet, "Consider the Lilies," and they have had it translated into Arabic. The entire expense of printing the leaflet has been generously met by the members of the Delaware county W. C. T. U., who thus realize the joy of giving to their far-away sisters some of the uplifting ideals of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Merritt Thompson of Callao, Peru, South America (nee Miss Munson of Atlantic City, N. J.), has accepted the leadership of our W. C. T. U. work in Peru. She went to Peru in company with Miss Elma Gowen, Mr. Thompson being the director of the Anglo-American schools of Callao. A large amount of literature which Miss Gowen carried to Peru has been placed in the hands of the newly organized temperance organization of men, whose headquarters are at Lima. The officers of that organization will use some of the literature as the foundation of a library, and hope in this way to extend the work Miss Elma Gowen so greatly desired to promote throughout Peru and South America.

Mrs. Ada A. T. Arms, who has been spending several months in the United States, following her attendance at the General Conference of the Methodist Church, has returned to her home in Concepcion, Chili. Mrs. Arms leads our work in Chili, and, although overwhelmed with many other duties, generously aids the white ribbon work wherever possible.

Our World's white ribbon missionary to India, Miss M. A. Lochhead, who has been ably supported in her successful and arduous work by the Scottish W. C. T. U., will soon complete her term of service for India. She bids farewell to India in March, 1913, and plans to return to England by way of the United States. If she is able to complete her final tour in India as now mapped out, she will have compassed the whole of India during her stay of three and one-half years. She speaks with gratitude and enthusiasm of the happiness she has experienced in India in meeting many American missionaries, whose fellowship and hospitality she has greatly enjoyed. Should Miss Lochhead decide to pay her American comrades a visit en route to the mother country she will receive a very warm welcome.

W. C. T. U. work in South Africa is already showing the benefit of the federation of the various provinces in a National W. C. T. U. for South Africa. The president, Mrs. Mackenzie, is much encouraged, and writes that the National W. C. T. U. paper, now a bi-monthly instead of a monthly publication, although published at the same subscription price, is increasing its circulation, and at the close of the last W. C. T. U. year had a good balance.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, leader of our work in China, and her daughter, Miss Grace Goodrich, reached Tientsin, China, on September 21, after a three months' trip from the date of leaving the United States. In all probability Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich and their daughter, Miss Grace, will make their home in Pekin.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union greets several new life members reported in recent weeks by the treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson: Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard of La Mesa, California; Mrs. A. Y. Dyer of Sutton, Quebec (the eighteenth life member of the World's W. C. T. U. from Quebec Province), and Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley of Lansdowne, Pa.

Cheering news comes from Mexico. The president of the Mexico City W. C. T. U., Mrs. C. E. Conwell, is preparing to give lectures illustrated with lantern views. Dr. M. Medina Samanda is publishing a temperance paper, also some temperance leaflets. Dr. Levi B. Salmans, of Guanajuato, is aiding our work through articles in his health journal, *La Salud*. In the city of Merida, in Yucatan, he is scattering thousands of leaflets, and putting in strong strokes for the temperance cause.

Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie of New Zealand, World's white ribbon missionary, has recently completed a three months' campaign in Queensland, Australia.

Miss Olifia Johannsdottir, World's white ribbon missionary, has been giving valuable assistance to our work in Norway. New members are being won, and the white ribboners are anxious to find well-equipped women for organizing and lecturing tours.

"UNCLE SAM IS OUR PARTNER"

(Excerpts from speech of Senator William S. Kenyon)

Senator William S. Kenyon, in his speech before Congress urging the passage of the bill to prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors, displayed and called attention to a circular issued by a wholesale liquor house in the state of Utah, illuminated with pictures of Uncle Sam, some ten in number, in various pleasing and satisfactory poses, and announcing at the top of the circular that "Uncle Sam is our partner." It reads as follows:

UNCLE SAM IS OUR PARTNER

THE FRED J. KIESEL CO., OGDEN, UTAH

Mail order liquor department

To meet the surprisingly increasing demand from dry Idaho counties and other dry sections we have increased our bottled in bond and blended whisky stock and are ready to supply all demands from the thirsty, be they bankers, merchants, tradesmen, laborers, ministers, bootleggers, or even politicians, from the governor down to the least official.

Our list includes the following well-known brands: Sunny Brook, Old Crow, Old Kiesel, Hermitage, Our Joe, Guckenheimer, Paul Jones, and Chicken Cock.

Pabst Blue Ribbon, "the beer of quality."

Idan-ha, the monarch of table and medicinal waters; also finest of wines and brandies from our own winery at Sacramento, Cal.

Price lists furnished on application. Address all communications to The Fred J. Kiesel Co., Mail Order Department, Ogden, Utah.

"I refer to this circular," explained Senator Kenyon, "because of the significant words appearing at the top of it, 'Uncle Sam is our partner.' The partnership of the Federal Government with the bootlegger ought to be permanently dissolved. The assistance of the Government in maintaining 'holes in the walls' and 'speak-easies' ought to cease. That is the purpose of this bill. It would seem as if the purpose would meet the approval of every one, whether engaged in the liquor business or opposed to it.

* * * * * *

"The constitution does not limit Congress in its regulation to those things which may be harmful in themselves, and it may well be claimed that Congress must have power over every article of commerce in order to give it power over any. * * * * *

"But I prefer to pass that question and base the argument on the proposition that intoxicating liquors are recognized by practically, if not all, the states of the Union as differing from bread or wheat or corn. If this is not true, and if it is not so commonly recognized by mankind, then why license the sale of liquor any more than the sale of bread; why have regulations for closing hours; why prohibit the sale to minors; why prohibit sales on Sunday; why any of the hundreds of regulations that the various states and municipalities seek to adopt? Why does Congress make it an offense to introduce liquor into Indian country? Why prohibit sale to Indians? It is quite apparent and beyond successful argument that intoxicating liquors do not stand on the same plane with bread and wheat and other commodities, and all courts have recognized this fundamental distinction, and so has Congress.

"I desire on this subject to use not my language, but the language of some of the courts of the United States, including the Supreme Court of the United States in a number of cases, with reference to this. In the case of Welsh v. State (126 Ind., 72) the court says that—

the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors results in much evil and is detrimental to society—

"And again it says that—

the license law treats the traffic as dangerous, as dangerous to public and private morals, and as dangerous to the public peace and the good order of society.

"In the State v. Gerhardt (145 Ind., 439) the court says:

The unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors has been found by sad experience to be fraught with great evil and to result in the most demoralizing influence upon private morals and the peace and safety of the public.

"In Mugler v. Kansas (123 U. S., 623, 658-662) the Supreme Court of the United States said:

It is not necessary for the sake of justifying the state legislation now under consideration to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism, and crime which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. * * * For we can not shut out of view the fact within the knowledge of all that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact, established by statistics acceptable to everyone, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism, and crime existing in the country are in some degree at least traceable to this evil.

"Again, the Supreme Court of the United States, in Crowley v. Christensen (137 U. S., 86), says:

By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dramshop, where intoxicating liquors in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.

"That there is no constitutional right to sell intoxicating liquors at retail or to manufacture and sell, and that the same does not inhere in citizenship, is held in Mugler v. Kansas (123 U. S., 205). In Crowley v. Christensen (137 U. S., 86) the court said:

There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the state or of a citizen of the United States.

"There is no reason why Congress cannot act as to liquors exactly the same as to lottery tickets. The decisions would seem to clearly establish the proposition that the right to regulate is the right to prohibit. Were further authority needed, the numerous cases arising under the Sherman Anti-trust Act would be in point. Congress, then, having the power to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of all intoxicating liquors—in other words, to remove them as articles of interstate commerce—can it be seriously questioned that it may make a lesser rule or regulation with respect thereto? The present bill does not prohibit the transportation of all intoxicating liquors, but only those liquors shipped with the intent to violate the laws of a state. Having the power to absolutely prohibit the power must exist to make any kind of a regulation."

The Value of a Good Law As an Educator

HON. FRED N. DOW, Portland, Me.

(Excerpts from Address)

We are told that prohibition makes bad citizens; that a man who is licensed to sell liquor may do so and obey the law, while a man who is prohibited from selling and does so, is made a bad citizen. The same objection may apply to the whole criminal code.

It is alleged that the prohibition of the liquor traffic makes hypocrites. That may be true. It certainly is true of every other prohibition of the criminal and of the moral code. What then? Shall we have no moral standard? Hypocrites have lived and sinned and died in all the centuries since the first rule was promulgated, either in morals or in law, prescribing what is right and forbidding what is wrong. But these hypocrites are of those whose civic and moral status is lower than the law. Is it better to lower the law to their standard or to redouble the efforts to raise them to that of the law? What an impetus to hypocrisy was given when Sinai thundered: "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" I think I hear our liquor friends charge the world's hypocrisy since that day to the Mosaic code! But do any of them urge that for that reason the code should be repealed? It will be said by some that the acts it condemns are properly prohibited because they are against the universally accepted standard of man's relations with his fellows. True, but how was that standard erected? What made it the standard? What but law?

Happily for our day and generation the contest to establish that standard was long ago fought out and won. But suppose the issue had been otherwise decided and the battle for the standard had been lost? Suppose that to avoid making hypocrites Moses had constructed his code upon other principles? Would life in the world be worse or better today had the law since his day expressly permitted murder, commended adultery, advised theft and justified perjury?

We are told that it is useless to have a law that is above the average public sentiment touching the matter with which it deals. But it is to be remembered that the law is an expression of public opinion and the result of it. But what is of greater importance, it is more than that. It is as well a creator and an educator of public sentiment. To recur to the Mosaic code for an illustration. That code has been violated during all the centuries since its announcement and will be violated for ages to come. But, in all the years that have passed since its promulgation, how vast would have been the difference in results of the diverging lines of influence—the one of the code as it is, and the other of that code so framed as to justify what it now forbids. How many of us who profess to be supporters of that standard today, would not have the moral stamina and courage, foresight and common sense to fight for its erection now had Moses taken the other view of it? It would be easy to draw illustrations from other periods and other laws, all tending to show the value of the law as an educator, and how important it is that its teachings should be in the right direction.

WHITE RIBBON INFLUENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Special Correspondence

We are always glad of proof that our teachings are bearing fruit in the lives of others. One such instance is found in the case of a young man from a wealthy influential Spanish family, a student in the Agricultural College, and one to whom Miss Hewett of the W. F. M. S. school, "Instituto Crandon," Montevideo, gave private lessons in English. In her class-room hung the temperance map of the United States. Mr. ———, becoming interested in this on various occasions, asked questions which led to conversation along temperance lines. He was surprised to find that a society such as ours existed here. Shortly after this, to Miss Hewett's delight, he announced that he would like to become an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and that his young lady sister desired full membership in it. He paid the dues for the year and also purchased three pins, explaining that he wished two for himself, one to keep for his dress suit, wearing it under the lapel at balls and banquets that he might show it to his friends, in explanation of his attitude in not taking wines. He told many sad things concerning the growth of intemperance among society people, declaring that many from good homes are never from under the influence of alcohol, because of the frequent "cocktails" taken on every occasion. For a long time he had been noticing the bad effect, intellectually and physically, on the young men and wishing something might be done. He was, therefore, very glad to find this society. We were pleased indeed to gain such a strong ally from this social circle. Since graduating from the Agricultural College this young man, with four others, was appointed by the Uruguay government to travel through the United States and European countries for the purpose of studying agricultural methods.

To maintain their temperance principles, after entering society, strength of character is required on the part of our young people, even earnest Christians of the British community, as well as the natives, observing the custom of serving wine at all social functions.

Girls who have from childhood been carefully instructed in our L. T. L. when they "come out" face criticism and ridicule because of their attitude towards alcohol, she who stands firm being really a heroine. It rejoices our hearts that we have many such, as witness the recent marriage of a sweet young girl of a British family, who was determined not to have wine served at her wedding supper. Her parents, although temperate in principle, did not allow her to carry out her wish because of fear of criticism. In sending a little gift to her, Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar, president of the Uruguay W. C. T. U., as a reminder of the responsibilities of the new life about to be entered upon, slipped in a white ribbon pin and a word expressing faith in the constancy of the young bride.

Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar

As she came down the aisle it was touching to see this pin resting on the pure white folds of her lovely gown, and afterwards, in her home, around the refreshment table, it was a lesson to all, to note the firmness with which, while others were drinking to her health in champagne, she responded with lemonade, to the many toasts. When the question was being considered her fiancé declared he would stand by her decision, and true to his word, he also responded with lemonade, as did the three bridesmaids, who are young members of our W. C. T. U.

At an interesting meeting during the annual conference of the M. E. church in this city, the wives of some of the native pastors who were present were inspired with the thought that they, also, could do at least a little of this kind of work in their communities. As the months have passed interesting reports of the success which has attended their efforts, have been received from many. One wrote a most enthusiastic letter telling of a society numbering thirty she had organized, which was holding monthly meetings; also of the work her husband is doing in the Sunday school, in which the children themselves take a prominent part. The work of this pastor and his wife is the more praiseworthy because of the fact that they are handicapped for the want of temperance literature in Spanish. We have promised them translations of any special program we might have at our English meetings.

In a recent meeting we took for our topic, "The Evil Effects of Fermented Wine at Communion." There was present a lady from the Spanish M. E. church who understands English, and who was so impressed with the importance of the subject, that she wrote an article for the official paper of her church, giving a resumé of the principles set forth, thus spreading them throughout South America.

The department of Mercy and Help is always active. During the last year 770 garments were distributed among the poor. Two months ago the same department organized and carried out with great success a rummage sale which brought in $317.

Our union has always had the advantage of the co-operation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, from the time when Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt visited us, to the present. During one year Miss Hewett gave eighty temperance lessons in the Spanish Sunday schools, besides doing regular L. T. L. work. This temperance work we consider very important as it has developed many workers who formerly had not taken an active part.

ALCOHOL AND RACIAL DEGENERATION

Most discussions of alcohol are frankly partisan and therefore partial. An account may be entirely accurate and yet fail to be just, because of what it leaves unsaid. In any event propaganda must be preceded by facts, and these must, in turn be considered in a spirit of fairness and with due regard to conflicting possibilities. One of the important and widely discussed phases of the question involves the effect of alcohol on the offspring. Records of degenerates, statistics on insanity and other diseases have been gathered in abundance and contributed as evidence in one way or another. Statistics are proverbially uncertain unless they are collected with due intelligence and interpreted with reasonable precaution, hence it is always gratifying to have observations substantiated by properly controlled experiments on lower animals. For this purpose, Professor Stockard of the Cornell University Medical College, New York, has undertaken a study of racial degeneration in lower animals treated with alcohol.

In Stockard's experiments alcoholic treatment was given to guineapigs by an inhalation method. Alcoholic males were then mated with normal females. In the maternal test alcoholic females were paired with untreated males. The outcome of these investigations, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, has been convincing in its demonstration that alcohol may affect the offspring through either parent. Though the animals were never completely intoxicated, they were in a state of chronic alcoholism. Nine matings of normal animals in the same group gave nine living litters of seventeen vigorous individuals. Out of forty-two matings of alcoholized animals only seven young survived and five of these were runts. In the paternal tests there were abortions, still-born litters and early deaths; the maternal test resulted much the same; when both parents were alcoholic, in most cases the matings resulted in no offspring, very early abortions, or still-born litters. The single offspring born living from fourteen matings of alcoholic parents died in convulsions at an early age. In general the deaths of these unhealthy young followed symptoms of nervous disorders.

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

What shall I wish thee this new year—
Health, wealth, prosperity, good cheer,
All sunshine—not a cloud or tear?
Nay! only this:

That God may lead thee His own way,
That He may choose thy path each day,
That thou mayst feel Him near alway,
For this is bliss!

I dare not ask aught else for thee.
How could I tell what best would be?
But God the end of all can see—
His will is best.

To know He rules—come loss or gain,
Sorrow or gladness, sun or rain;
To know He loves—in ease or pain,
Is perfect rest.

—*Selected.*

Against diseases known, the strongest fence
Is the defensive virtue, abstinence.
—*Benjamin Franklin.*

A NEW YEAR'S LESSON

E. J. H.

Helen, with a sigh, finished her brother's letter. "What is the matter?" asked her mother anxiously. "Isn't he well?"

"Yes," Helen answered slowly, "but he seems to be going into society so much that I—I—you know, Mother."

"Yes, Helen, I can guess your thought, but all society is not harmful."

"Listen, Mother: 'I'm having the time of my life, Nell. My friends have got me into the West End club, and there is something doing every minute. We are in for a swell reception and dance at the rooms New Year's night, and I am on two or three committees. Old Morrell frowns at me, and really I must attend more strictly to business after this affair is over.' I've heard what the club stands for, Mother," said Helen, "wine as free as water; smokers, and everything else to tempt a young man."

"Walter will surely lose his position," added the mother with conviction. "Andrew Morrell will not long tolerate in an employe even the suspicion of fast living."

Helen turned again to her letter, and read a postscript which had at first escaped her. "I have invited Fred and Elmer down for the day, and I hope nothing will prevent their coming."

"Something will prevent it if I have my way about it," flashed Helen. "It is bad enough for Walter to ruin himself without dragging the other boys into it."

"Your young people's class might keep open house that day and get the boys to help you," suggested Mrs. Parrish. "I am not at all sure Fred will be here, though."

"The very thing, Mother. How quick you are to plan." For an hour the telephone was busy. When at last the receiver was hung up every member of the class except the two whom she most desired to interest had entered into Helen's plans with enthusiasm.

"It is just as you thought, Mother. Fred has received Walter's invitation and is bound to accept it. Elmer is coming up tonight to talk it over, but I can see that he is anxious to go. Walter's description of city life is very enticing."

"My poor boy," mused Mrs. Parrish sadly. "He might better never have been born than to go as his father did; yet there is little I can do to help him. He must live his life out among men, and learn through bitter experience."

It was fortunate for Helen and her mother that their support did not depend upon the erratic ambition of the son and brother. The will of Helen's grandfather had left an ample provision for them, so secured that only the income could be used. After a visit in his only daughter's family, Mr Dean had no mind to allow his hard-earned savings to be squandered in riotous living. At first he had been most favorably impressed with his daughter's dashing suitor, but intimate acquaintance had tempered his admiration with a distrust which finally ended in dislike. He had then framed the will and added the codicil which had been the salvation of the family in a pecuniary sense, but had also left his gay son-in-law with a very pronounced opinion of his relative (in-law) which he was not slow to express. His bitter invectives were very trying to Mrs. Parrish, who loved her father and felt truly grateful to him for his wise provision, and her husband's course fully justified it, for he threw away all the disguises he had used for policy's sake and plunged into a dissipation which soon brought on the disease that ended his life.

Walter had inherited, to a degree, his father's unfortunate temperament, but also a strain of his grandfather's sturdy character. Which would conquer who could tell. With a heavy heart his mother had consented to his going to the city, though under the firm but just hand of her old friend, Andrew Morrell, she had hoped that the young man might choose the better part of the complex life which would there be presented to him, and also that the business instinct which had been one of the passions of her father's life might be aroused in him. Thus far, however, the novelties of his new sphere had seemed to claim the most of his attention.

"You cannot suppose that I would be weak enough to break my pledge and drink wine," protested Elmer as he sat beside Helen in the evening. "To tell the truth, I have always longed to see the inside of some of this brilliant club life in a large city. We are so quiet here that a fellow never gets an idea of how things are done out in the world, and I partly promised Fred."

Tears came to Helen's eyes. She felt that, a prisoner against his will, Elmer would only chafe against her influence if she restrained him. "Very well, Elmer, I'll say no more. I had hoped for your help in the plans of our class, but you must do, of course, as you think best."

"I am sorry to grieve you, Helen, but Walt is my friend, too, and if he is in danger, as you fear, perhaps Fred and I can help him much more than he can harm us. I give you my word of honor that whatever comes I will not drink anything which you could not witness with perfect approval." With this promise Helen was obliged to be satisfied.

There was an understanding, though not a tacit engagement between these two young people and Helen felt that upon this incident in their lives much depended. "You are quite right, Helen. If the young man is too weak to bear temptation, better know it now than later," said Mrs. Parrish approvingly. "In the meantime go on with your plans, for there are other young men who need your influence and help."

When he met his friends at the great Central station Walter was in exuberant spirits. It was the first time he had had visitors from his home town, and he was anxious to do the honors as host in his best style. He had a friend outside in a showy auto, and the four proceeded up town. "We'll track the elephant to his lair today, boys, for I'll have to hump over the books at No. 5 Green street tomorrow," he said hilariously as they came out upon one of the great thoroughfares of the city. "You point out the principal points of the animal, Hopkins, and I'll discourse."

It would have been wiser had Hopkins confined himself strictly to the running of his auto for the party narrowly escaped several possible collisions in the crowded streets. Both the young men had taken a "nip" on the way to the station, and were foolishly reckless, it seemed to Fred and Elmer, who were not sorry to get out upon the more quiet boulevard, where Hopkins named the residents of elegant homes, well known as millionaires and men of great affairs.

"That's where I'd like to live when I make my pile," said Walter, pointing to a beautiful home. "Tonight you'll see the son of the man who lives there."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

A NEW YEAR'S VOW

O thou New Year, I would not know
What thou shalt bring to me;
My waiting soul the rather asks,
What shall I give to thee?

A largess free, and bountiful
Sure, thou wilt not withhold—
The radiance of light and air,
The sunset's wealth of gold,

The winter's jeweled crown and robe,
The incense of the spring,
The regal autumn's pageantry,
The joy of living thing,

The panorama of the stars,
The nurture of the rain,
The music dear of birds and brooks,
The mellow fruit and grain.

But when thou shalt they reckoning make,
Ah, what shall be the claim
For wasted opportunity,
Set down against my name?

What mark of failure or misdeed,
Of coward doubts and fears,
Shall thine unerring record bear
To the eternal years?

Aye, as thou dost keep faith with man,
May I keep faith with thee,
And with thy changing seasons show
Such precious harvestry,

That when before the great white throne,
Thou dost unseal thy scroll,
My humble meed of praise may be,
"This was no faithless soul!"

—*Zitelle Cocke.*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

REGINALD'S AMBITION

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

Reginald came home from his first visit to the big city with glowing accounts of all he had seen and heard. Especially was he interested in the great manufacturing plant where his Uncle Walter worked. He had followed a part of a machine through every process of making, from the picture on the blue print and the pattern in wood, to the finished piece of iron as it came hot from the great furnace room and was sorted out from a heap of similar looking pieces.

Soon Miss Price, Reginald's teacher, began to notice a decided improvement in his work at school. He had always been bright in arithmetic and recited fairly well in geography and history, but grammar—how he hated it! His test papers were often covered with blue marks on account of misspelled words. Now, however, the spelling book went home with him every night, and he seldom had an imperfect lesson. He began to take more pride in his diagraming, too, and sometimes stayed in to have a difficult sentence explained.

The fact was Reginald had decided to be an electrician when he grew up. He determined to be just as good a one as Uncle Walter, and that meant that he must begin right away doing things perfectly. He would master the lessons in the eighth grade and so be sure of an entrance into high school the next fall. Then in only four years he could go to the same university Uncle Walter had attended.

Yet how long and complicated those sentences in grammar were! How hard it was to sit puzzling his head over subjects and predicates and phrases of all sorts when outside the other fellows were shouting and playing ball! It would be easier, he sometimes thought, to sit all day on a pile of iron and sort castings than to put those vexing phrases and clauses where they belonged in the diagram. At first the boys tried to coax him away from his studies, for he was the best pitcher in their nine. They soon found, however, that the more they left him alone when he was busy the sooner he came out to play.

Wasn't Reginald happy the first time he was able to carry home a report card

with every standing on it ninety per cent or above? Then he noticed that there was a tardy mark at the bottom. That was for the morning he had found a punctured tire on his wheel and had had to walk all the way to school. If only he hadn't had so far to go—but—"there'll be no tardy mark on my card next month," he said to himself.

One thing concerning the plans for high school troubled Reginald every time he thought about it. He would have to go to the town ten miles distant from his home. Would he be able to ride so far on his wheel every day? Surely not in bad weather. Perhaps, though, he could get a chance to work for his board as Uncle Walter had done at the university. At any rate he might earn something during the summer when he was not needed at home, and thus add to his very slender bank account.

One day toward the close of the school year, a strange gentleman with a pleasant face visited some of the classes, looked over reports and talked earnestly with Miss Price and the principal. On Friday afternoon he came again and addressed the school. He talked so entertainingly and told so many funny stories that no one could fail to listen.

"The boys and girls who have good habits," he remarked that day, "are the ones who do the best work in school. The boys who use cigarets or tobacco can never hope to succeed, for the others get ahead of them every time. Now I have been looking for a boy with right habits and an earnest purpose to come to the city and live with me while he goes to high school. I have talked with your teachers and studied your records and your faces, and I believe I have found my boy. I notice that he has been tardy but once this year, and his average standing is the highest in his class."

Then the whole school knew that the boy who was to be rewarded for his faithfulness was Reginald.

Every Day Science For Little Folks

TALK I

HOW DID YOU KNOW?

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"Fold your arms in front."

"Clasp them on top of your head."

"Sit down in your rocking chairs."

"Stand on your feet."

"Take one step forward. Very well done. How did you know what to do, little folks?"

"You told us, mamma," said Harry and May, quickly.

"Well, now you may do something that I do not tell you to do."

Harry shut his eyes and May covered her eyes with her hand.

"What did you do?" asked mamma.

"I shut my eyes tight, so as not to see anything," said Harry.

"And I put my hand over my eyes and shut out all the sunshine," said May.

"How did you know what to do this time?" asked mamma.

The little folks were puzzled for a minute. Then Harry said, slowly, "I told myself."

"That is right. It was the thinking part of your body that told you. Can you tell me where that is?"

Both were puzzled. "Mr. Gray had one of his arms cut off, you know," added mamma. "Can he think as well as before?"

"Oh, yes," cried May, "I know he can, for he thinks of such nice plays for his little Fannie. I don't believe the thinking is in the arm, mamma."

"And it can't be in the leg, mamma," said Harry, "because Johnnie Call had his leg hurt, you know, so that now it is just the same as if it were cut off; you can pinch it real hard and he doesn't know it unless he is looking. Oh, mamma, perhaps it's our heads that think. Is it?"

"Do you think a man without any head could tell himself what to do?" asked mamma.

"No, indeed," said Harry and May together. "It surely is the head that thinks, isn't it, mamma?"

Mamma said, "Yes," and promised to tell them more about it, some time.

BEST OF ALL

She was a brown little, plain little, thin little girl;
Her nose was a failure, and her hair wouldn't curl.
But the children all loved her, "Because," they all cried,
"She's so kind, and so bright, and so lovely inside!" —*Selected*

The Union Signal

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"AN ACCEPTABLE YEAR OF THE LORD"

Each year that has passed has brought to us, as an organization, and as individuals, something to set it apart in our memories as distinctive and unique. The memorable time of the Crusade; the year when we took an advance step and began our world-wide work; the times when our great prohibition states declared their independence and outlawed the legalized liquor traffic—all of these events mark noteworthy years in our history. Nineteen hundred and twelve will be associated in our minds with the victories in West Virginia and in the states which gave to women full suffrage.

What are we going to do to make 1913, with its clean, unwritten pages open before us, "an acceptable year of the Lord?"

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is made up of over 300,000 women, banded together in a righteous, holy cause. We can, if we will, during the next three hundred and sixty-five days, double this membership. Shall we do it?

During the past year, thousands of boys and girls and young people have gathered in L. T. L.'s and Y. P. B.'s and have been taught the truths of total abstinence and prohibition, and have been trained to become the workers and leaders of the future. The number brought under this instruction can, during the next fifty-two weeks, be increased tenfold, a hundred-fold. Shall we do it?

Nine great states and many counties, towns and cities have outlawed the liquor traffic, but 1913 offers wonderful possibilities for campaigns to "make the map all white." What new states and communities will join the prohibition ranks in the year before us?

"An acceptable year of the Lord" in our W. C. T. U. work will come only as the result of prayerful planning, earnest endeavor, tireless service and unflagging zeal on the part of the individual members of our great organization.

Abstinence of Bulgarian Soldiers Their Salvation

The remarkable record of speedy recoveries from wounds, among the Bulgarian soldiers in the Balkan war, is the occasion of comment by army officers. Major P. C. Fauntleroy, of the medical corps of the United States Army, who has made a careful study of the military hospitals in war territory, stated to the correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, "My own observation confirms that of other medical men concerning the fine physique of the Bulgarian soldiers. **Owing to the freedom of the blood from alcoholics their wounds close and heal with marvelous rapidity.**" The Major says that of the 35,000 wounded who have been brought north of the frontier since the fighting began, fully 28,000 have been cured. "This record is remarkable," says the army officer, "when it is considered that eighty per cent of the wounds were infected before the patients entered the hospitals, owing to the utter inadequacy of the field hospitals."

It is a matter of such common knowledge as hardly to need restatement that total abstainers have a decided advantage over drinkers in recovering from wounds. The tissues of their bodies being in a normal condition, heal rapidly. In view of this fact, it is not surprising that the greatest army officers have not only discouraged but prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors among their men. Lord Kitchener allowed his men no spirits whatever during his campaign in the Soudan. Lord Roberts adopted the same course, and Sir Frederick Treves, who served at Ladysmith, made the statement that drinking men fell out and dropped as regularly as if they were labeled with the big letter D on their backs. Speaking of the risks attending surgical work on a drinking patient, the same authority once said, "Having spent the greater part of my life in operating, I can assure you that there are some patients that I do not mind operating upon and some that I do; but the person of all others that I dread to see enter the operating theater is the drinker. He is the most dangerous feature in connection with the surgical life."

REPLY TO "IS IT TRUE"

(Continued from Page Two)

alcoholism to offspring is quite beyond its ken."

Galton Laboratory's Methods

Let us study for a moment the method adopted by the Galton Laboratory of Eugenics in this investigation.

Mr. Nock says, "Clearly the only method to use in settling a question of this kind is the method of statistics after the fact. It is one thing to say confidently from analysis before the fact that such-and-such a thing ought to happen and must happen. This is the *a priori* road that many scientific men have traveled to great and useful purpose. But it is quite another thing to count up the accomplished facts and see whether or not the thing really *has* happened. This is the statistical method upon which the Galton Laboratory places its sole dependence. It comes out as near certainty as anything can in this highly uncertain world."

If the Galton Laboratory places its sole dependence upon the statistical method, our first duty is to examine into this method and to find whether the evidence upon which the conclusions are based is reliable. We find that the material was obtained from two sources—an account of the children of the special schools of Manchester where there were feeble-minded children in special schools, and a report from the Edinburgh Charity Organization Society concerning the children of one of the ordinary elementary schools located in one of the worst parts of the city. Seven hundred and eighty-one families were studied, only eighteen of whom were abstainers.

Difficulty in Securing Accurate Evidence

It is perfectly clear to anybody who has done statistical work that there is the greatest difficulty in sifting evidence and securing accurate answers to the simplest kind of questions. When you come into the inquiry concerning alcoholic habits the questions seem to be, and in a sense are, inquisitorial. Naturally there is a dislike to be so questioned. Whether conclusions can be accurate and reliable that are based upon such evidence only is doubtful.

Again in the Manchester report the parents were not divided into the drinkers or alcoholics and the total abstainers, but into temperate and intemperate drinkers. At once we ask the question what is "temperate drinking"? All scientists will agree that an amount of alcohol which seems temperate to one man may be the occasion of drunkenness in another. The report does not give us any indication as to the difference between the children of total abstainers and the users of alcohol. The difference is between the children of temperate and intemperate drinkers.

In the Edinburgh report the parents are divided into five classes: (1) Teetotalers; (2) sober; (3) suspected to drink; (4) drinkers; (5) has bouts of drinking. As the classes one and three were too small to be kept separate, the teetotalers were included with the sober, and those suspected of drinking with the drinkers.

Think, if you please, of any scientific conclusion being based upon a study combining on the one side, as the Galton Study states, the non-drinkers and the moderate drinkers; for by "sober," the report says, they meant those who were in the opinion of social workers, policemen and employers, "*not drinking enough to do themselves or their families harm.*" On the other side were the drinkers and those who were suspected of being drinkers. Surely to the thoughtful person the value of the conclusions drawn is wholly vitiated when the method of obtaining the statistics is studied.

In the whole report there is no mention made of the families which were investigated, an omission which detracts greatly from the value of the statistics. The study covers simply one generation, in spite of the well-known fact that it is the tendency of mental and physical characteristics to skip one generation and appear in the next.

Conclusions Deduced

Upon such statistics the following conclusions were based: First, that there is a higher death rate among the children of alcoholics than among the children of sober parents. This appears to be more marked in the case of the mother than in the case of the father, and since it is sensibly higher in the case of the mother who has drinking bouts than in that of the mother who

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION,
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION,
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to November 6

habitually drinks, it would appear to be due very considerably to accidents and gross carelessness, and possibly in a minor degree to a toxic effect on the offspring. Owing to the greater fertility of alcoholic parents, the net family of the sober is hardly larger than the net family of the alcoholic.

Second, the mean weight and height of the children of alcoholic parents are slightly greater than those of sober parents, but as the age of the former children is slightly greater, the correlations when corrected for age are slightly positive—there is slightly greater height and weight in the children of the sober. In the case of the father the correlations are not significant; in the case of the mother they may be just significant, but they are so slight as to have no importance.

Third, the general health of the children of alcoholic parents appears on the whole slightly better than the health of the children of sober parents. There are fewer delicate children and in a most marked way cases of tuberculosis and epilepsy are less frequent than among the children of sober parents.

Fourth, the wages of the alcoholic as contrasted with those of the sober parent show a slight difference compatible with the employers' dislike of an alcoholic employe, but wholly inconsistent with a marked mental or physical inferiority in the alcoholic parent.

Fifth, parental alcoholism is not the source of mental defect in offspring.

Sixth, the relationship, if any, between parental alcoholism and filial intelligence is so slight that even the sign cannot be determined from the present material.

Seventh, the normal visioned and normal refractioned offspring appear to be in the preponderance in the families of the drinking parents.

Eighth, the frequency of diseases of the eye and eyelids, which might be attributed to parental neglect, was found to have little, if any, relation to parental alcoholism.

Professor Pearson sums up the results of the investigation by saying that "No marked relation of any kind has been found between intelligence, physique, or disease of the offspring and parental alcoholism, in any of the categories investigated."

Upon this conclusion, which Mr. Nock declares *is not and cannot be final*, he bases his argument that alcoholism is a symptom rather than a cause of a defective stock, or, as Professor Pearson puts it, "a somatic mark of a defective germplasm in the stock."

While stating that the saloon in New York in his judgment performs more social service than the churches and organized charities put together, Mr. Nock says that closing the saloons is an unqualifiedly good thing, and to close the saloons by all means, "but let us be quite sure, with the assurance of science and not of fanaticism, whether our responsibility really ends there, or even begins there."

One Thing Desired—the Truth

As Mr. Nock and the temperance reformers desire the one thing—the truth—and as that must rest upon the assurance of science, it is well to consider what is the assurance of science based upon a most careful investigation of the nature and effects of alcohol rather than upon an erratic study made in an entirely unscientific way.

Sir Victor Horsley and Mary Sturge have in "Alcohol and the Human Body" given a most careful and painstaking resumé of scientific investigations as affecting the health of offspring, citing the names of those investigated, the places, times, conditions, etc.

Professor Taav Laitenen at the Thirteenth International Congress Against Alcohol held in London, while giving a most careful study of the influence of alcohol upon animal life as conducted in his laboratory in the University of Helsingfors, also reported a study of five thousand families who were grouped into total abstainers, moderate drinkers, and immoderate drinkers. He found no great difference between the offspring of the moderate and immoderate drinkers, but the children of the total abstainers showed a marked superiority to those of the other two classes.

In the Gulick Hygiene Series of textbooks is given the story of Dr. Charles F. Hodge's study of the cocker spaniels, a study that was made in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and which extended over five years. This study also appears in the report of the Committee of Fifty on the Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem, 1903. Dr. Hodge showed that the dogs having a moderate dose of alcohol each day during the five years gave birth to twenty-three puppies, of which so many were born dead, diseased, and deformed that only four lived. During the same time the non-alcoholic puppies gave birth to forty-five, none of which were born dead, and so few diseased that forty-one lived. It is unfortunate that Dr. Hodge's investigation did not extend to the second and third generation.

Under conditions very similar to those of Dr. Hodge, Dr. Charles E. Stockard of Cornell Medical College made a study where the alcoholized animals after forty-two matings had only seven living young, and the non-alcoholized animals after nine matings had seventeen young which were strong and vigorous.

Dr. Alfred Gordon, ex-professor of physiology in the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, made a study extending over eight years of 117 families. Out of the 117 there were seventy-eight in which only alcoholism could be detected as an hereditary degenerative factor. The condition of the first generation was successfully investigated in ninety families, that of the second generation in twenty-one families and that of the third in seven. The ninety families of the first generation furnished 200 individuals who were more or less affected mentally. In the second generation the seventy-eight living grandchildren presented mental abnormalities of a very grave nature. There were more idiots than imbeciles, and more imbeciles than backward or feeble-minded. A large number of these were in asylums.

In the third generation correct data could be found of only seven families comprising twenty-one individuals. Imbecility with and without epilepsy was the main feature of these cases. Scientific investigation has clearly proved that alcohol is one of the agents that can produce germ deterioration and this germ deterioration continues through many successive generations by habitual hereditary transmission.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A PSALM FOR THE NEW YEAR

A friend stands at the door;
In either tight-closed hand
Hiding rich gifts, three hundred and three score;
Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land;
Even as seed the sower.
Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by;
It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend.
We'll hold out patient hands each in his place,
And trust thee to the end,
Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres
Where there are neither days nor months nor years.

—*Dinah Muloch Craik.*

TEACH US, NEW YEAR!

Teach us, New Year, to be
Free men among the free;
Our only master Duty, with no God
Save one—our Maker—monarchs of the sod!
Teach us with all its might,
Its darkness and its light,
Its heart-beat tremulous,
Its grief, its gloom,
Its beauty and its bloom—
God made the world for us!

SEVEN WEEKS' SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE COURSE FOR W.C.T.U. WORKERS AT THE CHICAGO TRAINING SCHOOL.

Women planning to avail themselves of the unparalleled opportunities offered by this course, described in THE SIGNAL of December 12, should communicate at once with the secretary of the school, 4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The course will begin March 11, and end May 1, but women who cannot spend the entire time are urged to attend one, two, or as many weeks as may be possible.

The opportunity to spend seven weeks in carefully directed study and investigation of conditions in a great city should attract wide attention from scores of our women.

The United States Government, which has taken a leading part in the movement to suppress the world's opium evil, would logically have greater influence did it not tolerate and receive revenue from a trade which is quite as abominable, and as ruinous, as is the opium trade.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day (the birthday of Madame Willard)*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

THE UNION SIGNAL FOR 1913

SPECIAL FEATURES

Our News Service

The progress of total abstinence, prohibition and allied reforms in the various states and communities will each week be accurately reported.

Our Washington Letter

Legislation bearing upon the temperance and reform measures brought before the United States Congress will be reported by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, our legislative representative at Washington, who will, during the sessions of Congress, furnish us each week a "Washington Letter." In it these vital questions will be more fully discussed than in the ordinary newspaper.

Campaign Edition

Once a month there will be published a Campaign Edition, prominent features of which will be special articles, statistics, cartoons and news designed to help in campaigns, national, state and local. It will be essentially a prohibition "vote-maker" and it is recommended for distribution in campaigns.

Young People's Branch News

In one issue each month, several pages will be given to the news and plans of the Young People's Branch. The National Y. P. B. secretaries representing the work in colleges and in the field, will enliven these pages with their contributions.

Our State Editions

THE UNION SIGNAL now publishes three state editions: Florida, Virginia and Montana. This gives to these states one issue each month of the official paper, including their own pages of local news and special articles. It furnishes the readers a happy combination of state paper and national organ.

Practical Ideas for Local Unions

Novel and ingenious plans and methods which have been tried by local unions, and suggestive programs for use in the observance of Red Letter Days will be given.

World's W. C. T. U. Notes

World's W. C. T. U. Notes will be furnished by Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U. Among the foreign correspondents who will furnish interesting news letters are Miss Ruth Frances Davis from Japan, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich from China, Miss Flora E. Strout from Burma, Mrs. Margaret B. Denning from India, Miss Emilie Solomon from South Africa. Letters of interest from our representatives in Australia and New Zealand and European countries will also frequently appear.

Stories

Various phases of the temperance question will be treated in story form by Miss Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), Mrs. F. M. Howard, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Mrs. Grace Boteler Sanders, Mrs. Mary P. Sayers, Mabel Claire Smith, Mabel Lewis Stuart, Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, Christine Tinling, Edna Rowan, M. Disque, Mrs. Jennie Standifer and others.

How You Can Help

If there is a campaign on in your state or community, help educate the voters by placing THE UNION SIGNAL in their hands. If no campaign is under way, circulate the paper in order to educate the people to the necessity for one. If you have a union, get all the members to subscribe for the paper in order to stimulate them to a higher degree of vitality, and if the town is without such an organization advertise the achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union until a union is formed and all the women in the community enlisted to fight the liquor traffic. There is only one way you can do all these things, and that is to

Ask every one to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

TRIBUTE TO MISSISSIPPI WHITE RIBBONER

Strong Resolutions Adopted by M. E. Church, South

The remarkable work being done by the white ribboners of Mississippi, under the leadership of the president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, is commented upon most appreciatively in the report of the committee on temperance of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Among a number of strong resolutions adopted by a unanimous rising vote was the following:

"Resolved, that our coöperation shall continuously be given the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose tireless efforts have never for a moment waned, and along with this the gratitude of our hearts goes out to the little Christian woman, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, whose life during the long drawn out years of warfare has been so sacredly given to the cause."

The committee in its report notes with gratification the fact that Mississippi has led all the states in wise, safe, aggressive, conservative legislation since the very incipiency of the fight against that monster evil, the liquor traffic, and calls attention to the fact that its dramshop chapter, in force long before state-wide prohibition, was not only copied by many other states, but is today regarded as a classic among the laws against the sale of vinous, malt and spirituous liquors.

It registered its unreserved approval of the interstate liquor bill now pending in the United States Senate, and commended the course of Governor Earl Brewer in the use of the power lodged in his hands to enforce the laws, when county, municipal or other officers refused to do so.

The closing resolution adopted reads, "Under God our efforts shall continue, as representatives of a great church, to oppose the evil of evils until it shall be banished, not only from our commonwealth, but from our entire nation."

I heard a woman say that whenever she becomes lukewarm she takes up her UNION SIGNAL and gets up ready to fight the liquor traffic.

MARGARET MUNNS,
Corresponding Secretary Washington W. C. T. U.

SOUTH AFRICA W. C. T. U. REPORTS PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

Convention of Cape Province W. C. T. U.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cape Province, South Africa, held at East London, on September 28, and the following days, proved a great success, the interest being sustained from start to finish. Seventy-nine local delegates and four from sister provinces were present.

The executive committee met on Saturday morning; in the afternoon the delegates were entertained at a picnic on the beach, and in the evening a prayer meeting was held, presided over by Miss Halliday, superintendent of the Evangelistic department. On Sunday afternoon there occurred a united service for children, at which Miss Halliday spoke. Following this, another service was held in the Vaudette Theater, when Mrs. Andrew Graham of King William's Town preached the annual sermon.

At the business meeting on Monday in the Selborne College Hall, presided over by Miss Solomon, the provincial president, reports were given, showing an increase in influence and power, the education of public sentiment, the formation of four new unions, and a material increase in membership, Port Elizabeth heading the list with a membership of ninety-seven, King William's Town coming second with eighty-eight members.

The most important feature of the first day's proceedings was the annual address delivered by Miss Solomon, which teemed with words of loving counsel, and valuable suggestions for the better advancement of the organization. In the course of this address Miss Solomon said that while they rejoiced over the formation of several new branches, they were saddened by the loss of others, caused no doubt by the fact that the women were not yet fully alive to the great possibilities of the organization, and to the need of an uplifting, reforming influence in every community. They needed constantly to bear in mind that they were the channel through which God's spirit flowed, and if there was anything in their lives which choked the channels their efforts would be fruitless. In closing Miss Solomon paid a warm tribute to the life and work of Mrs. Stakesby Lewis, whose self-denying devotion to the temperance cause had been an inspiration to many in this land and across the seas.

Reports of superintendents were encouraging and showed progress in many directions. One union reported a Junior branch started with one hundred members, while another had added sixty children under seven years of age to the Roll of Little White Ribboners. During the business session, several new and instructive features were introduced, chief among them being a blackboard demonstration of a model petition for presentation to Parliament, a parliamentary drill, and a question box.

Monday evening the delegates were entertained at a public reception by the Mayor and Mayoress, and on Tuesday night the young people held a gold medal contest, participated in by four young ladies, the winner being Miss Catherine Fowler. A demonstration of World's work was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday night, which was greatly appreciated.

The following general officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Miss Solomon; vice-presidents, Mrs. Hartnoll and Mrs. Sprigg; recording secretary, Miss Frances Stapleton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mackenzie; treasurer, Mrs. Geard; Y secretaries, Mrs. D. Brown and Miss Geard; editors of *White Ribbon*, Mrs. Sprigg and Mrs. J. Brown.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

While it is doubtless true that Christmas is celebrated nowhere in our broad land with such enthusiasm and such innocent merry-making as in this section of Dixie, our temperance women have never allowed their work to lose prominence at the holiday season. Do our Northern and Western sisters know, I wonder, that here in Virginia Christmas lasts a week, beginning on Christmas eve and ending with New Year's night, that every one of those days is a holiday, and if the family is large enough, a fine dinner is served in a different home each day? Do you know that the colored "uncles and aunties" go about saying "Christmas gif'! Christmas gif'!" and really expect a little token from every white person who is interested in them? Do you know that here the mistletoe and holly and beautiful iris-berried cedar boughs are ours for the taking, and that turkeys are so plentiful that the writer could buy a carload at fourteen cents per pound? Your correspondent is a northern woman, born and reared in the vigorous climate of the Great Lake section, and she declares to you that the Virginia Christmas with its warmth, its cheer, its very evident "good will toward men" is the most charming experience of her life.

Chesterfield county, of which Mrs. Shields Hatcher is the capable president, held its county convention recently at the hospitable home of the state treasurer, Mrs. Effie B. Clement of Centralia. Some of those taking part in the program were Mrs. Bickers and Mrs. Carpenter of Richmond, Mrs. Maybee, Mrs. Danner, Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. Clement.

A new union at East Radford, Montgomery county, not long since had a most enthusiastic public meeting in Music Hall, with a large audience and several excellent speakers. Rev. Marshall of the Episcopal church, who had just come from the West Virginia conflict, gave an interesting address, bearing on that great victory.

Lincoln union, Loudoun county, last week held its annual bazaar of needlework and useful articles, clearing considerable money for local and state work.

The Norfolk unions have recently had a rare treat in the lectures of Miss Ellen M. Stone on "The Old and the New Day in Turkey," and "The Young Giants of the Balkan States." Large and appreciative audiences greeted her at each appointment.

Miss Ida Frances Simon, one of Ohio's most successful state organizers, is spending some months with Mrs. Green at Farmville, hoping that the milder climate may benefit her health. Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp has filled several engagements this month in the Valley, speaking at Antioch, Luray, Shenandoah and Harrisonburg.

Miss Christine Tinling, National lecturer, who recently returned from the Pacific coast, is spending some time at her home in Norfolk.

Our state president, in company with other National W. C. T. U. officers, spent several days in Washington at the time of the hearing of the amended Kenyon bill.

Plans are now under way for mid-winter institutes in many of our progressive counties.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

Women are not identical with men, and their special interests should be represented at the ballot box as are the interests of men.

Women by the payment of direct taxes on their property and indirect taxes on what they eat and wear, contribute to governmental revenues and should, because of this financial interest, be represented in every government not a tyranny.

Women are the mothers of citizens and future citizens. They have the greatest possible stake in the government, and deserve the greatest possible honor and power.—*From leaflet by Catharine Waugh McCulloch.*

INCIDENT OF THE WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

ELLEN M. STONE, National W. C. T. U. Lecturer

Who can estimate the beneficent influence of that generous and great-hearted wife of a Methodist preacher in West Virginia, whose soul, as she met your missionary white ribboner, burned within her because of the scarcity of temperance literature in the languages of our new citizens from Italy, the Balkans, and other parts of Europe, who are in the lumber-camps, coke ovens, cut-glass factories, tin-plate mills and others of the great commercial interests of that manufacturing state? Then followed the swift revealing of "the mind of the Spirit," when that day, at eventide, in the beautiful hill-top home of a lumber merchant, our host held up a paper, saying, "This ought to be in the hands of every man and woman in the country!" The article referred to was a solemn arraignment by the pastor of a college mate of our host at the side of the casket of his parishioner, who, in his young manhood, had been snatched from life by the demon of alcohol, leaving his wife a widow, and his children fatherless. Not of the dead lying there with cold, dumb lips, did the pastor speak, save to testify to his brave but ineffectual struggle to free himself from the drunkard's bonds, but the burning words of truth were for the heartless saloonkeeper who had plied his victim with the vile poison until he had wrecked him body and soul. The consequence of the coöperation of our host with the white ribbon guest was the publication and wide circulation of that impassioned protest against the saloon, not only in English, but also subsequently in the Bohemian and Bulgarian languages, and in all probability in the Greek and Italian, to warn our new citizens of these and other nationalities of the curse of the saloon and its associations.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY OFFICERS

The use of alcohol among officers of the army and navy is declared the "most baffling obstacle to progress" in a report by Colonel Mervin Maus, chief surgeon of the Eastern Division of the Army. In this report, made public in the Journal of the Military Service, published by the officers at Governor's Island, Colonel Maus recommends that "no one who uses alcoholic beverages should be appointed to important positions, civil or military, to the command of military or naval forces, or any other positions of importance and responsibility."

His statement as to the evils growing out of the use of alcohol in a military organization, given in a paper read before the National Association of Military Surgeons, has been published in a recent number of our paper.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

TEMPERANCE TRUTHS FOR BULGARIAN SOLDIERS

Temperance workers in Bulgaria have found in the distressing conditions of war existing during the past months many opportunities for service. In a letter received by Miss Agnes Slack, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U., from Mrs. Ursula Clarke Marsh, sister of Rev. James F. Clarke, the pioneer missionary to Bulgaria, she says:

"As Philippopolis is a central city, great numbers of soldiers gather here for a few days or hours before going to the front, and it has been our privilege to give them thousands of tracts, temperance and evangelical, with portions of Scripture and the little golden text cards used by children in Sunday schools.

"Our boys, too, who have been faithful temperance workers at home, come to us for temperance tracts to give to their soldier comrades. My daughter, an American trained nurse, is working in our largest hospital, and finds her patients grateful for something to read, though, of course, most anxious for news from the front, and the same is true of the hospitals generally.

"The good pastor of our Philippopolis church, one of the most ardent of our temperance workers, on World's Temperance Sunday, gave us a capital sermon, and Gladstone's declaration that 'intemperance makes more havoc than war,' never seemed so striking as now, when we are feeling as never before how terrible a thing war is."

Mrs. Cora Barber

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS FROM ROUND THE WORLD

France

"France, where people are wine-drinkers, is a dying nation," says a writer in the *Chicago American*. "The birth rate is only a little ahead of the death rate. Scientists assert that this sterility is largely due to the enormous consumption of alcoholic wine. The French Academy of Moral Science is distressed at the great growth of juvenile crime in France and confesses that this type of criminality is one of the worst of the cancers eating out the vitals of present day French life. Page after page of the French dailies is filled with crime stories of the night before—crimes committed by young men, adolescents or children. In speaking of this condition M. de Casablanca, a learned Parisian judge, says the first and most important cause is the increasing use of alcohol in wine beverages. The great Parisian criminal lawyer, M. Henri Robert, confirms the opinion of the learned judge by saying that the present wave of crime in France is due to the corrupting advance of alcohol."

Russia

The curse of strong drink rests upon the working man of Russia and impoverishes him to an extent pitiable to contemplate. Dr. Sajiss, at a temperance conference held at Moscow, stated that in some parts of Russia as much as 47 per cent of the workman's earnings went for intoxicants, averaging 26.7 per cent for the entire empire. While Russian people spend a billion dollars on vodka annually, the consequent diminution of the working capacity of the people and the disorganization of labor are responsible for a monetary loss of at least three milliard rubles every twelvemonth.

MANY NATIONS IN MEDAL CONTEST

The Pleasant Hill (Neb.) W. C. T. U. reports a somewhat unique method of raising funds for its work. For presentation at a county convention held at North Loup, Mrs. Ellen Collins, the local medal contest superintendent, chose from the contest books the following dialect selections to represent different nationalities: Dutch, "How Yawcob Became an Honorary Member"; Irish, "How Mrs. Hennessey Saved Her Boy"; Negro, "Backbone"; Indian, "An Indian's Appeal"; English, "Voice of the Dramshop"; Scotch, "No. 25." Each contestant was picturesquely attired in the costume of the nation she represented. Choice musical numbers gave variety to the program. The receipts from the twenty-cent charge for admission were $42.95. Mrs. Cora Barber, impersonating a Scotch lassie, whose picture appears on this page, was awarded the medal.

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All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

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ON THE ROAD TO PROHIBITION

A. SYMONDS OHLIN, Special Correspondent from Sweden

Among the European nations the Scandinavians are the only ones that by statistics show a decrease in the consumption of alcohol. The friends of the disinterested management system abroad, and especially in England, declare this fact is owing to the Gothenburg system which prevails in Sweden and Norway, but we who live in close contact with it, and thus have a first-hand acquaintance, know that though in a sense it has its advantages over the Anglican method of free competition, it has nevertheless most certainly not had anything whatever to do with the decrease of drunkenness or the decline in the drinking habits of the Scandinavian people. Moreover, the Gothenburg system does not touch the sale of wine and beer, it is only the native gin (braünvin) that is under its control.

No, our happy position is due to the tireless, unflinching work of our many different temperance societies. It is their steady forward movement which is changing public opinion and educating the nation. By their persistent labors temperance sentiment is permeating all classes of society, and the advance has truly been rapid. In the thirties of the last century, the Swedish nation was at the bottom of the scale; it was then the most drunken nation of Europe. The first great reform step was the restrictive legislation of 1855, which put an end to all home distillation. In the seventies, the Blue Ribbon Society and the I. O. G. T. commenced operations in Sweden, soon followed by other organizations, but it is during the last ten years that the temperance cause has become a power in the land, and the trend of public opinion has turned in favor of abstinence. No doubt the series of scientific temperance lectures held in different towns throughout the length and breadth of the country (the sixty-third course having just now closed) has done much toward gaining this general favor.

As to that mighty factor, the press, more than half of the 250 political papers of Sweden are consistently in favor of temperance, and over one hundred are edited by total abstainers, among the number being two Stockholm dailies.

The temperance people are keen on legislation, and at elections. (Of course not so keen as they might be, none of us are.) It is, however, due to this keenness and alertness that most of our rural districts are dry. As to the towns, there are three where the sale of gin is entirely prohibited and where there is no saloon, and one town where wine and beer, as well as gin, are prohibited.

Of course we are not yet over the last ditch, but the importance of our advance is acknowledged by our opponents, for, they are beginning to show their teeth. as they see our perfect victory nearing,

The "moderates," with some physicians in the van, are fighting hard against the total abstinence principle and its natural correlative—prohibition, and, despite the fact that the Social Democrats have officially written prohibition on their political program, a Socialist leader is getting up big meetings and publishing a paper against temperance and prohibition.

The Royal Commission on Temperance appointed in November, 1911, has been working hard all the year. It has already gotten through several of the questions entrusted to it. These will now be made government proposals and be laid before Parliament next session. It is confidently expected that a great deal of important temperance legislation, all working toward the goal of prohibition, will then be enacted. More of this anon.

As for the work of the White Ribbon Union in Sweden, one of the latest developments is the successful starting of a home for inebriate women, the only one in Sweden. A small farm situated four kilometers from the railway and a couple of hours by train from Stockholm, has lately been bought. The house, which can accommodate twelve patients, is beautifully situated by a lake whose shores are lined with birch and pine trees. Big donations have been received, and an annual parliamentary grant will keep the concern floating without too much financial anxiety.

The editor of our official paper, "Hvita Bandet," Mrs. A. Preinitz, passed away in October after a lengthy illness. It was a happy release for her. Our new editor is a fine writer; her first undertaking in W. C. T. U. service was our Christmas paper, which is much liked and goes missioning among many whom we otherwise could not reach.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

William Sulzer, Governor-elect of New York, in a recent letter to the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, said: "There is no man in the country more in favor of woman suffrage than I am, and I will do all I can for it."

Iowa suffragists report that all present indications point to the approval by the coming Legislature of the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the voters of the state at the next election.

"Votes for Nebraska women in 1914" is the prediction contained in recent dispatches from that state. A vigorous campaign is in process of organization and will be instituted within the next few weeks.

As a result of the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment in the state of Kansas, women jurors are being drawn in the district courts for the January term. Women have served on juries in Wyoming since 1869 and, according to court records, they "contributed to the speedy release of the territory from the regimé of the pistol and the bowie knife."

Among the resolutions adopted by the recent National Suffrage convention were the following: "We deeply deplore the exploiting of the children of this country in our labor markets; we commend the creation of a National children's bureau and President Taft's appointment of a woman as head of the department; we commend the efforts of our national government to end the traffic in women; we urge the passage in our states of more stringent laws for the protection of women; we demand the same standard of morals for men and women and the same penalties for transgression regardless of sex; we call on women everywhere to awake to the danger of the social evil and to hasten that day when women shall vote and commercialized vice shall be exterminated."

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STEADY HAND
A Surgeon's Hand Should Be the Firmest of All.

"For fifteen years I have suffered from insomnia, indigestion and nervousness as a result of coffee drinking," said a surgeon the other day. (Tea is equally injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee).

"The dyspepsia became so bad that I had to limit myself to one cup at breakfast. Even this caused me to lose my food soon after I ate it.

"All the attendant symptoms of indigestion, such as heart burn, palpitation, water brash, wakefulness or disturbed sleep, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, etc., were present to such a degree as to incapacitate me for my practice as a surgeon.

"The result of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum was simply marvelous. The change was wrought forthwith, my hand steadied and my normal condition of health was restored." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE TEMPERANCE REFLECTOSCOPE

Poland

In a recent article in *The Alliance News* on "Poland's Great Struggle Against Alcoholism," great credit is given to such organizations as the World's W. C. T. U. and the Good Templars for the progress of the total abstinence cause in various parts of the continent of Europe. In speaking generally of the whole of Poland, the writer quotes M. Tadensz Strumillo of Cracow, Poland, as saying, "During the last decennium, the use of alcohol has fallen from four to three pints (approximately) per head yearly. This fact shows that Poland is the most sober country on the Continent. By meetings and the distribution of literature the movement is being spread by an enthusiastic and well-informed body of men and women determined, if possible, to save their country from the dire effects of alcoholism. Hundreds of thousands of men who formerly cared about no movement but political revolutions and strikes, are now devoting the same active spirit of self-sacrifice to total abstinence propaganda."

Germany

A great deal of effective work in the way of education is being done in Germany. Dr. Adam J. Loeppert, in the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, calls attention to the course of instruction given in the interest of the anti-alcohol movement by the medical professors of the University of Giesen, a state institution, in Prussia. "We further notice," says the writer, "according to a report from the kingdom of Bavaria that in the interest of temperance a big factory in Munich supplies milk to its workers at less than a penny a pint, and tea free of charge. The result is said to be beneficial to both employers and employed. In Bavaria some steps in this direction are absolutely necessary; there beer-drinking is rampant, and furnishes most alarming results. At Straubing there were 207 cases of homicide between 1900 and 1909. A lawyer has shown that 131 of these crimes, or sixty-three per cent, were committed on Sundays and holidays, and 175, or eighty-four per cent, after frequenting the public houses and after drinking. Only twenty, or nine and seven-tenths per cent, were committed by sober people on ordinary week-days. But now Bavaria is waking up to a most tremendous responsibility."

THE MAKING OF RESOLUTIONS

The making of resolutions is fundamental to life. If it were not for the new resolutions of earnest souls this old world would soon perish of dry rot. All the hopes of all the years are centered in the resolutions that are framed in individual hearts. That way has come all the progress that the race has made. Purpose must precede performance; resolutions go before all revolutions. The masses would still be in ignorance; the poor would still be in bondage; the wicked would abide, unstirred and unsummoned, in sin, were it not for the good resolutions of noble men and women. Resolutions are the stuff of which souls are made.—*William T. Ellis*

UNJUSTIFIABLE REVENUE

The question of serving God or mammon is severely tested whenever the attempt is made to free the people from the slavery of opium, absinthe, or alcoholic beverages. It is notoriously true that in order to keep up the revenue system moral considerations are set aside. This applies to other countries as well as to our own. Several years ago France decided to prohibit the sale of absinthe; but on the plea that the government needed the revenue this decision has been evaded.

The poisonous vodka of Russia is a terrible bane, especially to the Russian peasant; but because of the enormous revenue accruing from its sale everywhere in that country, the traffic in vodka is upheld by the government. The opium trade would not be tolerated as it is, were the "powers" desirous to serve God and His humanity instead of serving mammon. At the beginning of her new national life, China appeals to the nations of the world to set her free from the opium curse. Early and decisive steps should be taken to stamp out the terrific evil.

In some of the countries of Europe the use of absinthe has become alarmingly general and heroic efforts to suppress it are in progress in France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Belgium and Switzerland have prohibited the manufacture and sale of the drug. In 1908, Switzerland passed its prohibitory law against absinthe. An order by the United States Government prohibiting the importation of absinthe into the United States went into effect on October 1, 1912. The present stock is small and will last but a few months, and when it is exhausted absinthe drinking in the United States will probably cease. It is thought there will be no evasion of the law by the importers as the volume of trade is not large. The reason given for stopping the importation is that absinthe contains drugs "injurious to the health of the people," and the Department of Agriculture holds that any food or drug the traffic in which is restricted in the country of its manufacture should be refused entrance into the United States.—*From the Annual Address of the National President*

Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year .....$ .25
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One copy one year to Europe..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
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The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
The Evening Record, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily-Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, The Evening News, Malden, Mass.
The Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Vermont Phoenix, Brattleboro, Vt.
The News, Harmony, Minn.
The Times, Preston, Minn.
The Beacon, Cannon Falls, Minn.
The Record, Grand Meadow, Minn.
The News, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
The Ledger, Birmingham, Ala.
The State Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Twin City Daily Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
The State Journal, Madison, Wis.
The Georgian, Sandersville, Ga.
The Press, Howard, S. D.
The Journal, Friday Harbor, Wash.
The Journal, Woburn, Mass.
The Daily and Weekly Journal, Rapid City, S. D.
The Tribune, The Republican, Greeley, Colo.
The Herald, Eaton, Colo.
The Herald, Williamsville, Mo.
The News, Correctionville, Ia.
The Clarion, Mitchell, S. D.
The News, Opelika, Ala.
The Standard, Holley, N. Y.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

"Do you drink ——————'s or just whisky?" This is the advertising query which stares one in the face everywhere. But, thank God, a multitude is responding with a voice like thunder—"Neither, Neither, Neither!"—*Christian Advocate*

Bronchial Troubles

not only irritate the throat and weaken the system, but pneumonia easily follows.

Syrups and nostrums may temporarily allay the cough, but **Scott's Emulsion** soothes and heals the delicate membranes of the throat and lungs and its nourishing, curative powers drive the cough from the system and create physical strength to resist further attacks.

Medical authorities everywhere prescribe Scott's Emulsion for Bronchitis.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-123

Australian White Ribboners Urge Temperance Legislation

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth annual state convention of the W. C. T. U. of New South Wales, Australia, was held in Sydney from October 28 to November 2. The meetings were well attended and there was a large delegation from the country unions. The state president, Mrs. Blow, in her address said that good work had been accomplished by the unions, letters concerning assaults on women and prize fights having been written to the press and legislative assembly with good results. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Masterman, in her report, told of an increase of fifty in membership, while two new unions have been formed and one re-organized. A very interesting as well as instructive paper was given by Miss Hartshorne on the drug habit.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That the convention urge upon the government the insertion of a clause in the Early Closing Bill, providing that bars in hotels be closed at the same hour as other places of business; that the licensing act be amended so as to abolish licenses granting permission to grocers' shops and other stores to sell alcoholic liquors; that legislation be enacted to suppress all lotteries and Art Unions, making no exception of churches, charitable organizations and labor unions; that more vigorous action be taken by the police authorities to suppress the frequent exhibition and sale of indecent pictures and postcards and the sale of obscene publications; that a conscience clause be introduced into the Compulsory Military Service Act to meet the conscientious scruples of parents opposed to military training for their sons; that inasmuch as the records of maternity homes show that the age between sixteen and eighteen is one of grave risk to young women and special protection should be afforded them by legislation at this critical period of their lives, it is of very urgent necessity that the age of consent should be raised to at least eighteen years; that a clause be added to the act dealing with juvenile smoking, enabling the police to deal directly with the juvenile offender instead of only with the vendor, and that wall sheets teaching the effects of cigaret smoking should be placed in the schools.

Officers for the new year are: President, Mrs. Mark Blow; vice-president, Mrs. Courtenay Smith; corresponding secretary, Miss Bowes; recording secretary, Miss Donaldson; treasurer, Miss Hartshorne; Y secretary, Miss Ford. Mrs. Masterman, after a faithful service of twenty-two years as corresponding secretary, retired. On behalf of the convention, the president presented her with a beautiful gold watch bracelet.

A NEW YEAR'S LESSON

(Continued from Page Six)

"And Miss Eleanor, too, perhaps," laughed Hopkins. "I'll tell you as a secret that Walt's quite daffy in that direction. He wouldn't wait to make the pile if he had his way."

Fred laughed, but Elmer was silent. Walter had changed, it seemed to him, and the change was not for the better, and Hopkins did not measure up to his idea of a gentleman. The day was spent in sight seeing, and Walter took his friends to a well-known restaurant for dinner, a showy and attractive place, where meals were served in a style quite new to the country boys. Ladies clothed in a way they had read of but had never seen sat at small tables, and long-necked bottles were brought on as a regular part of the menu. Corks popped and laughter and loud talking increased until the room became a scene of wild indulgence.

"Walter, you must have made a mistake," Elmer said in a shocked voice, as a woman, sitting near them, tried to rise, but settled back in her chair, a dizzy heap of helplessness. "This surely cannot be a respectable place."

"Respectable," echoed Walter. "It's one of the swellest restaurants in the city. Not respectable!—it is you, Elmer, who are mistaken, in not knowing a great thing when you see it."

"The country will seem dull enough after getting a taste of this real life," observed Fred, to whom each novelty appealed with a dangerous charm.

"Better hunt for a job down here, Fred, and not go back," suggested Walter. "To be sure January isn't the banner month for a position, but something might turn up."

"And in the meantime Uncle Billy might turn you down at home. I wouldn't run the risk, Fred," Elmer said rather anxiously. "We haven't seen both sides yet."

The evening function was indeed a "swell" affair, as Walter described it. Ladies and gentlemen were in full dress and the country boys blushed and looked away as some of the ladies were presented to them, feeling quite out of place in the simple best suits which were perfectly suitable for evening wear at home.

Walter had spent a month's wages on a dress suit, and looked very handsome. To be the guests of such a distinguished young gentleman filled his friends with a feeling of pride. He was evidently quite a favorite, was called here and there and consulted, and ladies were delighted to dance with him. It was an atmosphere so congenial that Walter was half intoxicated with the mere pleasure of living, and having found partners for his friends, in an exultant frame of mind, from which all coolness and carefulness had departed, he led Miss Eleanor Morey to the supper room.

(Continued next week)

WHAT TO DO WITH DISCARDED PAPERS

Every copy of this valuable publication should be "passed on" to other families after it has served its purpose in the homes of its subscribers. The missionary possibilities of such literature in frontier homes is wonderful. It is a sin to destroy it when so much good can be done with it at very small expense. Write for full particulars and for the name and address of one or more families whose homes would be greatly enriched by your good literature.

Address: The Paper Mission, Rev. B. A. Loving, Superintendent, Woodward, Okla.

WARNING WORDS FROM PRISON

In a public statement made by Fred Coursey of Philadelphia, who is awaiting sentence for murder, he gives the following pathetic warning to the youth of his town:

"If I had not been under the influence of liquor it would never have happened. Young men, take a poor unfortunate's advice: Take the pledge just once for a year not to touch, taste or handle, and if you can succeed for that length of time, why, most assuredly you can do it at all times. Would you actually believe that to this moment I can hardly believe that I really killed this young man. No, I cannot. I have led a good life, and this is the first time in my life I was ever locked up. I have never hung around street corners or committed disorderly conduct of any kind. This terrible drinking with young men on lots or in alleys may lead you to anything. This was the first time that I ever indulged in such a party. Drink and cigarets are things that cause crime. Now, young men, take me as a warning. Follow my advice when I say to you to put yourself in the place where you can say, 'I neither drink, smoke or chew.'"

A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

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Address Evanston, Ill.

1913

We wish all our subscribers a happy and prosperous New Year. We trust they will return our salutation by working earnestly to increase the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL. Thereby they will serve themselves, the cause, and us —themselves by increased knowledge; the cause by publicity; and us by ever-needed finances. So, you see, it will be a work of merit, in more ways than one, to labor for the success of your paper.

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Individual subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* for less than a year (except on some special limited offer) are not accepted.

For *The Young Crusader* to distribute in L. T. L.'s and Sunday schools we are often asked for a special rate. To meet this request we announce the following price, subject to two conditions:

1. Not less than ten copies to one name and address.
2. No premiums allowed.

10 copies	3 months	$ .65
10 copies	6 months	1.25
10 copies	9 months	1.90
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Sample copies and subscription blanks for both THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* may be had for the asking.

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I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL since 1885, one year before I joined the W. C. T. U.
MRS. M. E. BODWELL, *815 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

I subscribed to OUR UNION before it consolidated with THE SIGNAL and have had it, and mean to have it always.
EMILY F. MILLER.
N. Searsmont, Me.

I am a crusader and have taken THE UNION SIGNAL for twenty years and expect to read it always. The paper is getting better all the time.
MRS. E. M. GRAHAM.
Advance, Mo.

I am one of the fortunate few remaining who took OUR UNION, out of which evolved THE UNION SIGNAL. I have had the paper from the very beginning, I believe. I do not recall a year in all that time when I was not a subscriber.
MRS. CHARLOTTE PITTEE.
Battle Creek, Mich.

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No city or town should be without at least one copy of this great book. COLLEGE STUDENTS NEED IT. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NEED IT. SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS NEED IT. As a book of reference it is invaluable, and as a story of this wonderful life it is unsurpassed. Price, cloth, $1.50.

THE W. C. T. U. CALENDAR

should be in the home of EVERY WHITE RIBBONER. A most appropriate gift for a New Year's remembrance. Price 35c.

Prices include prepaid postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Whisky is the blood of tragedy—of bleeding wounds and bleeding hearts. It is composed of the blood of the lion, the monkey, the goat and the hog. Give the most cultivated man a drink and he feels bold as brass, wise as Solomon, strong as a lion—that's the lion's blood. Give him more and he becomes irrepressibly funny and everything is funny to him—that's the monkey's blood. Give him yet more and he becomes silly and stupid as a goat—that's the goat's blood. Give him still more and he wallows in the mire, lost to honor, dead to shame—that's the blood of the hog, to the level of which whisky will at last bring all!—*Colorado Record*

There is a French saying that "it is the women who make the morals of a country." This is not true, cannot be true, so long as men alone make the laws. For the law is a mighty teacher of morality or immorality, justice or injustice.—*Mrs. Josephine E. Butler*

The Minister of Public Inspection of Hungary has issued an official proclamation to the effect that each year, hereafter, one day shall be set aside in all the public schools when teachers shall devote special attention to the scientific facts regarding alcohol. The day will be known as "anti-alcohol day."

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN
Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 9, 1913. No. 2.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, INDIAN SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZONA
(See description on pages 4 and 13)

"There cannot be a foe so deadly as the poison that would steal away the brain; and in going forth to war against the two-headed dragon of alcohol and narcotics, humanity shall be fused and moulded into a universal brotherhood."—*Frances E. Willard.*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Kansas Women as Jurors—Shall Italy Be Rescued from Alcohol's Grasp?—Let Your Y. P. B. Light Shine Forth — University Presidents Denounce Drink Evil—Parcel Post Regulations Exclude Intoxicants

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

INDIAN CHIEFS AT NEW YEAR RECEPTION—DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—CONGRESS RESUMES BUSINESS—SIX STRENUOUS WEEKS AHEAD—SPEEDY WORK ON TARIFF ANTICIPATED—MEMORIAL CRUSADE MEETING—W. C. T. U. RECEPTION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

January 1, President Taft held his last New Year reception in the White House, he and his party having returned the day before from a trip to Panama. The reception being larger than that of last year, in fact, one of the largest ever held in the White House, the President shook hands with nearly 8,000 persons. While there was a slight falling off of officials, distinguished citizens by the hundreds waited long in the street, that they might extend their greeting. The time for receiving officials was shortened by a half hour, that more time might be given to the reception of citizens.

Indian Chiefs at Reception

With all the display of a New Year reception, there were several interesting features which robbed it of its monotony. One of the happenings was the arrival of two tall Indian chiefs of the Klickitat tribe of Oregon, who, arrayed in full native costume, called to extend their congratulations to the "Great Father," and carried between them a bag filled with gifts for him. The head usher met them in the East Room after they greeted the President, and prevailed on them to wait for the presentation until the next day, when they visited the President in his office. For a time they occupied seats on the Roman benches in the East Room, and held a reception of their own.

The White House reception, always the New Year's Day feature in the capital city, was followed by numerous other brilliant affairs. Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox, following the long-established custom, entertained the members of the diplomatic corps at breakfast at the Pan American building, nearly every foreign nation with embassy or legation in Washington, being represented.

Deaths of Members of Congress

Two very sudden deaths, one in the Senate, the other in the House, viz., Senator Davis of Arkansas, and Representative Wedemeyer of Michigan, have occurred during the holiday recess. That of the latter was peculiarly distressing. He had been one of a Congressional party visiting Panama, and on the way out, suffered a nervous breakdown. After being treated in a hospital, he was placed on board a vessel to return home, escaped from his nurses, and leaped from the deck of the vessel into the sea. The vessel was immediately stopped but the body was not recovered. Both of these men were in the prime of life, seemingly with long years ahead for active service, but they are gone!

Congress Resumes Business

January 2 Congress convened after the holiday recess of two weeks. Previous to adjournment, Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas gave notice that he would address the Senate on the second day of January, and as his resignation was expected, this address was known to be his official farewell, not only to the Senate itself, but to the country at large. In consequence, large crowds filled the galleries; indeed, several interested citizens from the "Lone Star" state had travelled 2,000 miles to be witnesses of the scene.

Senator Bailey is acknowledged to be one of the finest orators in the United States, if not in the world, and all felt it to be an occasion of great moment. The Senator was brilliantly enthusiastic on his favorite theme, "The Constitution." He prefaced his speech by saying that this was the first time in his twenty-one years of service in the two houses of Congress, that he had addressed himself rather to the country at large, than to the Senate itself. District government, Senator Bailey declared, was never contemplated by the fathers of the nation, and the government outlined by the convention of 1787, he said, was better than any which could be established with the initiative and referendum. He went on to say, "Our fathers rejected a monarchy, rejected an aristocracy, rejected a direct democracy, and wisely chose a representative democracy, which they called a republic." Upon the conclusion of Senator Bailey's address, Senator Ashurst, the new Senator from Arizona, made eloquent defense of the initiative, referendum, and recall. "There is not on record," he declared, "an instance where a law has been rejected, or accepted under the initiative and referendum by less than forty per cent of the entire number of voters within a state, yet in the Senate itself, composed of ninety-six members (each paid $7,500 per year to remain there and vote upon measures), frequently only fifty to sixty per cent of the total membership vote upon a bill, and often a bill is passed or defeated by twenty-nine or thirty per cent of the entire membership. Thus while it is true that under the initiative and referendum only about seventy to eighty per cent of the voters in a state go to the polls, at times it is very difficult for the Senate to keep a quorum." January 3, the resignation of Senator Bailey was received by the Senate, to take effect immediately.

Six Strenuous Weeks Ahead

The coming six weeks will be crowded full of strenuous work, as on March 4 the Sixty-second Congress will come to an end, and all measures now pending, and that have not been enacted into law, will die with the Congress. Several men who have filled very important positions, and been members of either Senate or House many years, will pass out of public life in Congress. It is definitely understood that the incoming President will call an extra session very shortly after the closing of this Congress, that that will-o-the-wisp, the tariff, may be regulated according to the views of the incoming administration. Just what the date of the extra session will be, has not been determined, but in all probability it will be between March 15 and April 15.

Speedy Work on Tariff Anticipated

Every indication points to speedy work in the tariff session. The desire to show the country that the Democrats are ready to make good, and the dread of another summer session, are factors which will do much toward obviating the delays that marked the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill. It is said, too, of the Senate, that the Republican minority will content itself with registering its formal objection, and let it go at that; that to resort to dilatory tactics will profit them nothing.

Memorial Crusade Meeting

Sunday, December 22, there was held in Ryland M. E. church a memorial Crusade meeting, under the supervision of the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, Mrs. Louise H. Earl, District superintendent, presiding. The well-filled house gave evidence of interest. L. T. L. children sang and spoke. Mrs. Alonzo Hart, formerly of Hillsboro, Ohio, but now of Washington, gave delightful reminiscences of the first meeting when Mother Thompson led that band of praying women out from the altars of the church, to the bar of the open saloon. She was followed by Mrs. Rev. Jesse Gilbert, who, with her now sainted husband, was in Cincinnati, and took an active part in those stirring times. Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist, as a helpless cripple on her bed, during that time began her work for God in baggage cars. Mrs. Jenkins of Ohio, a friend, told of her experiences during those eventful days, as did your superintendent, who was in California at that time, and received her baptism of fire for service, surrounded by roughs, sent by liquor men from San Francisco to Alameda, to intimidate a band of praying women.

W. C. T. U. New Year Reception

Another W. C. T. U. gathering of interest was the New Year reception at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, where hundreds of visitors were greeted by District officers, and the Y. P. B. A carefully arranged program was a feature of the evening, and bountiful refreshments were served during the hours of the reception.

Saturday, January 4, 1913

The keystone of law can only be firm and secure when it is held in place by the arch of that keystone, which is public sentiment.—*Frances E. Willard*

KANSAS WOMEN AS JURORS

MEASURE UP TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES IN SPLENDID WAY—JUDGE PAYS THEM HIGH TRIBUTE—WHITE RIBBONERS AMONG JURY MEMBERS

MRS. EMMA W. GROVER, Vice-President Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union

One of the accompanying responsibil-ties of suffrage for women in Kansas is ts jury duty and Judge Granville P. Aik-nan, who for the past twelve years has been judge of the thirteenth judicial dis-trict in Kansas, and who was just about to retire, has the distinction of being the first judge of a district court to try a case with a jury composed exclusively of women. Judge Aikman has always advo-cated equal suffrage, and he was glad that, before his term of office closed, he could thus welcome women to share the responsibilities, as well as the privileges, attaching to citizenship.

W. C. T. U. Women Among Jury Members

The case in question was tried in El Dorado, the county seat of Butler county. Several of the jurors were white ribbon-ers, including the president of the local union, Mrs. Maggie Clark, the treas-urer, Mrs. Anna Ruddick, and the county president, Mrs. Clara Willis. The bailiff appointed by the court to have the jury in charge, was Mrs. Eva Rider, another white ribboner, and sister-in-law of ex-Governor Hoch.

The case was an important one and the trial lasted more than two days. One of the first things the ladies suggested was that the spittoons be removed from the jury box—a mere incident, to be sure—but a prophecy of the "cleaning up" that may be expected as women participate more and more in governmental house-keeping. The court stenographer, with an experience of twelve years as court reporter under Judge Aikman, stated that he had never before seen a jury pay as strict attention to the evidence throughout a trial as did this one com-posed of women.

Pray for Guidance in Their Decision

As soon as the ladies had taken their seatings, after retiring to the jury room, they elected as foreman, Mrs. Hattie E. Riley, a prominent local worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, and thereupon some one suggested that they ought to pray. The idea met with unanimous ap-proval. A few moments were spent in silent prayer and then the foreman asked Mrs. Anna Ruddick to voice their united supplication for wisdom in decid-ing the matter submitted to them. This she did most earnestly, and it was learned later that almost every member of the jury had asked before she left home that morning, for divine guidance and help in the work of the day.

The next thing was to carefully read and consider the instructions of the court and apply them to the evidence as the jury had heard and understood it, for throughout the days of the trial the women had strictly observed the injunc-tion of the court not to talk among them-selves nor allow any one to speak to them concerning the case, and now that the prohibition was removed they had plenty to talk about. The case was given to them at eight o'clock Saturday even-ing and at eleven o'clock they had agreed upon a verdict. Their husbands were waiting for them and when the jury filed into the court room many men and women were present to hear the first verdict in a district court, rendered by a jury of women. Naturally much interest centered in the case and this was intensified when it was learned that a year ago a jury of men tried the same case, and after two whole days spent in deliberating upon it, *failed to agree*. The verdict of these women, reached after three hours of de-liberation and discussion, forever silences what has been used as a strong objection to woman suffrage, that with the ballot in their hands, women would be eligible for jury duty, and no twelve women could be found who would agree on any given proposition.

Another item to the credit of the women: They understood that if they remained in their jury room until after midnight they would be entitled to jury fees for another day, but their sense of justice and right would not permit them to take such an advantage and, there-fore, they reported to the judge at eleven o'clock.

Personal Sorrows and Troubles Put Aside

Two incidents of a personal nature oc-curred during the progress of the trial which tend to show how, in times of spe-cial responsibility, women can rise above personal difficulties and sorrows and de-vote themselves to the matters they are called to consider. The first day of the trial, upon going home to dinner, one of the ladies found a telegram announcing the unexpected death of her favorite brother, the first break in a family of nine children, the parents also still being alive. The first thought was that with that sorrow upon her heart, she could not continue her work as a juror, but she bravely put it aside and said nothing about the matter until the case was closed. The second day, another lady found that during the afternoon her beautiful home had burned. It was par-tially insured, but a loss of $2,000 was entailed. None of the other ladies ex-pected she would return for the night session, but *she was there*, and the re-mark was made that there was not to be found as brave a man on the town site.

Judge Pays Women High Tribute

Because of their strict attention to the case and the manner in which they dis-charged their duty as jurors, Judge Aik-man paid high tribute to the women, and it is a matter for congratulation that their womanly dignity and the way in which they met responsibility won for them the approval of the entire com-munity.

Shall Italy Be Rescued From Alcohol's Grasp?

Resume of Anti-Alcoholic "Convegno" Held at Florence, Italy, 1912

MRS. A. W. GREENMAN, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Italy

The temperance movement in Italy has attained far greater proportions than one might suppose. The leaders and advo-cates are men and women of education and social position,—senators, lawyers, doctors, professors, men holding public office who see the results of intemper-ance, even men interested in vine culture, who, though not in favor of total absti-nence, give their hearty support to tem-perance. The discussions at the Anti-Alcoholic "Convegno," held November, 1912, at Florence, were earnest and con-vincing. The theme, "Anti-Alcoholic Leg-islation," was presented by Senator R. Garofalo and Prof. A. Zerboglio. Under the head of "Drunkenness and Punish-able Offenses" were discussed such sub-jects as alcohol and its relation to epi-lepsy, insanity, degeneration, heredity, infant mortality, tuberculosis, etc., etc. In the consideration of "Alcoholism and Vine Culture" the use of grapes in other ways was urged, as unfermented wine, jellies, gelatines, greater production of table grapes, and there were on exhibi-tion many samples of the various prod-ucts of the grape.

The share of the people and the press in this great work was emphasized, the use of non-alcoholic medicine in hospi-tals, public institutions, etc., and the es-tablishment of non-alcoholic restaurants were urged.

More than sixty different organizations and municipalities sent delegates. The hall was crowded to the doors at every session. Sunday afternoon a reception was tendered to the congress by the municipality at Palazzo Della Signoria. The refreshments were excellent—with-out alcohol. In the evening Dr. F. Fer-rari gave a most interesting address, il-lustrated with lantern slides showing the effect of alcohol on the brain, liver, heart and other organs of the body.

When it became known that the writer represented a World's organization of women and had come from Naples for the express purpose of attending the con-vention, she was asked many questions. At a banquet of nearly one hundred, she was called upon to tell in a few words what our society stands for. Needless to say, at this banquet were served no alco-holic drinks but only unfermented wine, and syrups made from the grape and mineral water.

It is often said here, "There is no drunkenness in Italy. The people just drink light wine." It is true that one sel-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY.
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

LET YOUR Y. P. B. LIGHT SHINE FORTH

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

When these words are read the holiday season will be over and the New Year with its hopes and possibilities will be before us. Knowing as I do those who are leading our Branch work in many states, and also many of our young people themselves, I have the faith to believe that we are about to enter upon the best year's work in the history of our Young People's Branch.

I greatly desire that each young man and woman who wears the little bow of ribbon white may have a strong, deep impression of his or her responsibility for others. In many places the little band of young people who belong to our society will have to be the light to lighten the minds of those around them on the question of strong drink and how important it is that they let that light shine. O, let each member make this resolution, "*I will shine* this year, at all times, letting my gleams reach out into the darkness and touch those about me." To illustrate the need—I have been for several weeks in a boarding house to which has just come a young bride. In speaking of the hard work she did as a school teacher, she said the only way she had "kept up" was by taking one-fourth glass of brandy each day, and this morning she gaily told of her husband bringing home a bottle of port wine the night previous and how good (?) it was. Do you see how both she and her husband have been started on the wrong path?

Another young woman at table remarked recently, "Of course I know it's awful to get drunk, but the trouble with all temperance work is that it leads to prohibition, and we all know that is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Now you take—(naming a certain state). Under prohibition it had the greatest increase in insanity last year. I believe the thing to do is to build institutions for those afflicted with the habit." The young lady was quite surprised when I told her that the state to which she referred is not and has not been under prohibition for twenty-five years. She is a teacher of youth and I shall invite her to my room and have a little visit, also giving her marked copies of "Alcohol and Health" and "Does It Pay?"

A young man in the house had a cold. His friend said in my hearing, "The thing to do is to drink half a pint of whisky and go to bed." They were quite surprised when I talked of medical temperance and gave them some leaflets. If you keep your ears open you will hear just such things around you as I have noted. You surely see the need of *shining*,-but be careful that you have real knowledge. (This may be gained through your study books and program work.) Then be sure to keep leaflets on hand to give out to these friends who when once enlightened may become a great force in this reform.

To the New Year

New Year, I look straight in your eyes,
Our ways and our interests blend;
You may be a foe in disguise,
But I shall believe you a friend.
We get what we give, in our measure.
We cannot give pain and get pleasure;
I give you good will and good cheer,
And you must return it, New Year.

We get what we give in this life,
Tho' often the giver indeed
Waits long upon doubting and strife
Ere proving the truth of his creed;
But somewhere, some way, and forever,
Reward is the meed of endeavor;
And if I am really worth while,
New Year, you will give me your smile.

—*Selected*

Begin Preparations at Once for Frances E. Willard Memorial Day

You should begin at once to plan to observe Frances E. Willard Memorial Day, the seventeenth of February. There are still many people in each community who know so little of Miss Willard or her wonderful work. Try to reach them. Let the meeting be a public or a parlor one. Look up in former UNION SIGNALS, as well as in current numbers, interesting items. Have a pastor or white ribboner give a talk on her work. Send for leaflets touching on her life. This would be a good time to present her picture to schools, libraries and churches, and to put the history of her life into libraries. Be sure to send two dollars at this time to your state treasurer for the Memorial Fund.

California Days

There are many things of which I would like to write you. My days spent in California were all too short and I had the pleasure of meeting old friends and making new ones. It was a special joy to me to visit the beautiful home of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, a home which has always been open to many white ribbon friends. When one visits the "work-shop" it is not hard to understand why the Sunday school department has been such a success. Shelf after shelf, from floor to ceiling, is filled with the finest up-to-date leaflets, most of them the product of Mrs. Irvine's own brain. There are all the equipments of an up-to-date business office. All this is a part of the machinery which has made the Sunday school a power for temperance. I wish I might let you all see the working places of the superintendents, as I have seen many of them, for you would ever have a greater interest in department work.

Y. P. B. in Indian School

I am now in Arizona for a few weeks, and on the cover page of this issue you will see a picture of the Y. P. B. which I organized in the Indian school at Phoenix, the third largest Indian school in the country. There are sixty members in the Branch, all of whom will pay their dues. They are in charge of Prof. Scott,

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS DENOUNCE DRINK EVIL

STATEMENTS OF HEADS OF LELAND STANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AND OBERLIN COLLEGE

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

In response to letters recently sent by me to several college presidents, asking for sentiments on college drinking customs and the deeper study of temperance science on the part of college students, I received the following:

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University

"I certainly agree with all you say in regard to drinking customs at colleges. Some few years ago we abolished all these matters. We will not receive or retain a student who frequents saloons or who brings alcohol on the campus internally or externally.

"There is no question that the greatest evils connected with the college life center around the use of beer. Alcohol dissolves resolution. It breaks down the restraints and reserves which form the substance of character building. It forms, moreover, the open door to personal ruin. I think it is the duty of all college officials absolutely to prohibit alcoholic conviviality in the affairs of undergraduates, and no duty is more important or more insistent."

(If the same vigorous stand were taken by all college presidents and faculties it would aid wonderfully in establishing the dictates of science as to the effect of alcohol on the human organism.)

President A. A. Murphree of the State University of Florida

"Replying to yours of November 4, I beg to advise that the University of Florida is deeply interested in the movement that you are seeking to promote. Last year our professor of Economics gave a course on the liquor problem. There were about ten of our upper classmen who chose this elective. Our institution is committed to the cause of temperance through and through. No college officer or teacher can afford to withhold his or her emphatic disapproval of the liquor habit, whether it be among students or among citizens of the commonwealth. There is no fact so well attested by investigation in science as the harmful effect of alcoholic beverages. I wish you great success in your laudable enterprise."

President Edwin E. Sparks of the Pennsylvania State College

"You may be interested in knowing that at no class banquet this year in this college, and at no fraternity banquet so far as I am aware, has there been any kind of intoxicating liquor sold. With our two thousand undergraduate students we are vitally interested in the question you raise, and shall be glad to co-operate in every way possible. I thank you for calling my attention to your work."

President George E. Vincent of the State University of Minnesota

"The demand today is for efficiency. This efficiency must be more than technical and professional. It must be an efficiency of character, of purpose and of social service. Alcohol certainly does not contribute to any one of these types of efficiency. Our institutions of higher education must exalt clean living, self-control, high-minded purpose. Your work as a contribution to this end must be heartily welcomed by those who have the welfare of our students at heart."

President of Oberlin College

The President of Oberlin College sends a quotation from an article which he had recently written to the *New York Times* on "Higher Education as a Privileged Interest": "It seems impossible to doubt that the moral conditions in many of our colleges and universities are far from satisfactory, and that the standards for university students generally are lower than in all reason they ought to be. It seems to me that this obvious fact needs to be squarely faced and honestly and earnestly opposed by faculties and students alike. The problem is naturally much more difficult in some situations than in others, but whitewashing or minimizing of the facts cannot help. Honest and earnest opposition to present conditions is the only way to decent self-respect for either the teachers or the students in higher education. Such drunkenness, for example, as has been too common in many of the colleges and universities, ought to be clearly recognized as fifty years out of date; and it is pure sentimentalism for university authorities to sit down passively before such conditions. The plain fact is that drunken and dissolute men are entitled to the great and special privileges of higher education. Are we going to apply a lower standard to college men and women than to railway employes? The present situation cannot be defended as rational from any point of view, and all colleges are in danger from such a condition. All suffer from the wrong tone and standard prevailing in many of them. And what is more important, the national life inevitably suffers. It should be clearly seen also that the whole social trend today, as already noted, demands that everywhere special privileges shall be earned, and in the years to come that demand is certain to be applied with far greater vigor in the college world than it has been in the past. As a college president, the writer cannot help feeling that college and university authorities must themselves anticipate this demand, call decidedly in question some long-standing college assumptions and traditions, and proceed to set their houses in order. But even that must be regarded as a pitiful result. How can the colleges and universities consent to be laggards in the matter of moral ideals? How can they help realizing that they stultify themselves if they fail to be leaders and far in advance of the average sentiment of the community."

Cause for Congratulation

I am so glad that many college presidents are waking up to the fact that some of the colleges are far behind the times in temperance sentiment and students should be the first to put in practice the declarations of science.

I have just closed a month's itinerary in Tennessee, where I addressed students in seventeen colleges and twenty-two public schools, reaching over 10,000 students. Two college Y. P. B.'s were organized and two in high schools. I found college Branches already organized at Maryville College and at Fisk University. I cannot tell how much I have enjoyed meeting these dear young people and the splendid educators of sunny Tennessee. By the death of my brother-in-law, I am

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LOST IN THE UNDERWORLD

STORY OF HOW THE VICTIMS OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ARE KIDNAPPED—FACT, NOT FICTION

One glorious afternoon in May, 1905, the express train from York was nearing London. It was not so crowded as usual, and two sisters, girls of eighteen and nineteen, were traveling in a compartment by themselves. Both had taken off their hats, and with neatly-shod feet on the opposite seat, were munching chocolates and chattering, too full of excitement and delight at this, their first visit to London, to care to read the papers and magazines with which they were surrounded.

"Aunt Agatha said she'd meet us," Margaret remarked, as she polished a bit of window with her dainty lace handkerchief. "I do hope she won't have one of her bad headaches today."

"Oh, well, she'd send somebody else, then." Ethel, settling herself more comfortably in her corner, did not intend to worry—the round, smiling, childish face and plump little figure proclaimed that she took life easily.

Presently the train steamed into King's Cross, and the two girls with some difficulty elbowed their way through the crowd, at the same time looking around for their aunt's familiar face. A hand was laid on Margaret's arm.

"You were to have been met, were you not?" said a pleasant voice, and looking up, the girls met the smiling gaze of a tall, handsome woman rather strikingly dressed.

"Yes, my aunt—" Margaret, who always took the lead, was beginning, when the stranger interrupted.

"She asked me to meet you—she is not very well today, and as I live near here I offered to take you home to dinner with me. You can go on to your aunt's later: you've had such a long journey already."

So, glad that they had not to find their way alone in this great bewildering city, the two little country girls followed their aunt's "friend" into a cab, and in a few minutes reached their destination.

Mrs. Thomas' house was a tall, gloomy building, one of a long row all exactly alike, and the first room into which they were taken seemed dark and stuffy, with many curtains. But a cheerful fire and an excellent cup of tea awaited them, and then, after an interval, their hostess said in her pleasant, caressing voice:

"Poor dears! I'm sure you are tired. You shall come upstairs and rest for an hour before dinner," and she preceded them to a plainly furnished but comfortable room on the first floor.

"Of course, you musn't bother to unpack anything for the hour or two you'll be here," she continued, with a quick glance of veiled contempt at their serge coats and skirts, as she spoke, unlocking a wardrobe, "but I've got some friends coming to dinner, and I want you two pretty girls to look your best; so would you mind putting on some of these things to please me? There's sure to be something you can wear."

For an instant the visitors hesitated; then, unwilling to disappoint their beaming hostess—their aunt's "friend"—they agreed.

As the door closed behind Mrs. Thomas, Ethel Erskine made a grimace, but Margaret laughed gaily.

"It's a good joke," she said. "Let us see what's here."

An hour later, when the gong sounded, they ran downstairs in pretty evening gowns, feeling rather shy, but inclined to enjoy the fun of the whole thing.

In the drawing-room with Mrs. Thomas, were four gentlemen and a lady, and as they entered dinner was announced. During the meal the girls constantly found themselves watching the two women, who were rouged to the eyes, and wore dresses decollete in the extreme.

Presently Margaret's partner, speaking in a low tone, claimed her attention.

"Do you know our hostess well?" he asked.

"No, she is a friend of my aunt's," Margaret replied. "She met us at King's Cross this afternoon."

"Is that your sister over there?" There was something quick, imperative, in the voice of the questioner, and the girl looked at his keen, thin face in surprise, as she assented.

"Do you know what sort of house this is?" he continued, still speaking in a rapid undertone. "I see you don't. Well, if you and your sister can't escape at once you never will, and you will be ruined. Forgive me, but this is no time to mince matters."

With an awful sense of helplessness, Margaret was for the moment dumb.

"There is only one thing to be done," her companion went on. "Immediately after dinner I will cause a diversion, and when you see you are not observed you must run out of the front door and fetch a policeman to come back for your sister."

The girl's horrified glance wandered round the table, from her sister, chatting happily with her neighbor, to the two painted, gaudily dressed women, and back to the man at her side. Then, unsophisticated as she was, the truth flashed upon her.

"Pull yourself together and try to talk as if you suspected nothing—but don't touch the wine," came a whisper a moment later, and with a strong effort the girl obeyed.

Presently her companion gained the attention of the whole table by announcing that he had lately developed some weird

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A NEW YEAR'S LESSON

E. J. H.

(Continued from last week)

By nature quite a witty and entertaining talker, under the spell of the lights, the richly decorated rooms and Miss Eleanor's presence and favor, Walter's tongue ran fluently. Miss Morey was a young lady of much good sense, whom her father's millions had not spoiled. Society was her servant, not her master, and she had some ideals at heart which would have surprised Walter had he known them. While not a temperance woman in the strict sense of the word, she would never marry a man who drank to any degree of excess, and much as she liked Walter, she was not one who would easily condone any real fault in him. Had he known her better he would have been more careful on this occasion, for when the wine came on he partook of it freely.

Elmer turned his glass down decidedly, but Fred allowed his to be filled, and sipped the contents carefully. "Don't be a prig, Elmer," Walter said across the table. "In Rome do as the Romans do. It will do you no harm."

"That is for me to decide," Elmer answered with a perfect courtesy which Miss Morey greatly admired. "Abstinence certainly cannot harm me or any one else." The wine soon ceased to be the faintest temptation to him as he began to see its effects upon others. Society matrons became maudlin and effusive, young ladies drank freely, and the scene became at the last a disgusting orgy. When the bells rang in the New Year, the tipsy revelers scarcely knew whether they were ringing for a fire or a church service.

Miss Morey appealed to Elmer. "I think you would better get your friend home as soon as possible," she said with a look of disgust at Walter, who was lurching over toward her in an attempt to whisper a compliment. "He seems to have forgotten that he is supposed to be a gentleman."

"He seems, too, to have plenty of company in the forgetfulness," Elmer said with a significant glance at the flushed faces which filled the room, but he rose quietly and he and Fred together succeeded in getting Walter away without a scene.

"What's your hurry, boys? Ain't y' havin' a g—good time?" he demanded as they brought his things to him in the dressing room. "S—swell p—party, y' know, y' won't see anything l—like it in old Bedford."

"I should hope not," replied Elmer fervently, while Fred looked on in a daze. A very little wine was enough to

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN ENVELOPE OF "WOES"

TOLD BY PUCKER

"What is the first word of the Golden Text?" began teacher last Sunday.

"Woe," answered Carl.

"That word might be taken as the main thought in the book of Hosea," said teacher. "Israel had become very corrupt, drunken, greedy and impure. Hosea warns them of the terrible woes that will surely visit them if they go on, but promises God's mercy if they repent."

"How about our own country?" he went on. "Did you find any woes from intemperance coming on us?"

"Yes, sir," spoke up Bumps. "Pucker's got a whole envelope full." So teacher told me to read them while Bumps wrote the list on the board.

One clipping was about a woman getting divorced from a drunken husband, and teacher had Bumps write, "Woe to the Home." Another told about a drunken man being sent to jail. "Woe to Liberty," went on the board. The police had caught a saloon running on Sunday. That was "Woe to Law." A man was taken to the hospital with delirium tremens. "Woe to Health," said teacher. A store had failed because the boss drank so. "Woe to Success," wrote Bumps. Another man had been shot in a saloon fight. "Woe to Life" went on the board. I can't remember them all now. They made you feel awful and pretty soon teacher told me to quit, he couldn't stand any more.

Then he pulled out a book and had Bert read from the Declaration of Independence, that part about "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," you know. "Do you think those people William has been reading about were enjoying life, liberty, and happiness?" he asked.

"No, sir, I don't think they were very happy," spoke up Skinny. His father drinks, you know.

"Liquor is destroying every one of these inalienable rights," went on teacher. "What we need is a new Declaration of Independence against this tyrant, and I propose to sign one today with just as bold a hand as John Hancock." He pulled a card out of his pocket and signed it with his fountain pen. Then he showed it to us. It said:

> For love of Christ and Country I hereby make my Declaration of Independence against King Alcohol. I promise never to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and to do all I can to end the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

And there was his name in big writing.

"How many of you would like to sign the same declaration?" he asked, looking sort of wishful and taking some more cards out of his pocket.

"Nothin' doin'," said Bulldog, looking disgusted, and Skinny said his father'd lick him if he signed it. But Carl and Fred reached right up for cards and signed them with the teacher's pen. Then all of us, except Bulldog and Skinny signed, and teacher looked glad.

"Now, what about the spread of temperance?" he asked.

"We've got quite a lot of good items," spoke up Fred. "We looked through father's church papers, and what the president of the W. C. T. U. had, and then went to the library. What we couldn't clip we copied on these slips."

"Good," said teacher, taking out a blank book and a bottle of library paste from our table drawer. "Bert and George may take turns reading the clippings, while Fred and Carl paste them in this scrap book."

And say, it was great, the things they read. They told how five hundred saloons in Chicago closed last spring because they were not making any money; how property values in North Carolina have increased over a hundred and twenty-three million dollars in one year under prohibition; and that in the twenty-ninth senatorial district in Chicago, which has always sent whisky men to the legislature, the last primaries nominated the Rev. Elmer Williams, a strong prohibitionist, and one big brewer said, at that rate, in ten years brewery stock would not be worth a cent. They quoted Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army, that the amount of drinking now is only half what it used to be when beer was sold in the post canteens. They told about the new municipal newspaper in Los Angeles that won't take any whisky ads, and that insanity has decreased in Kansas under prohibition from fifty-six per hundred thousand people in 1904 to thirty-eight per hundred thousand now. Then, just as they started to read the strict, new rules of the Lackawanna railroad about their men going into saloons, that old bell rang.—*Sunday School Times*

THE LUCKY BOY

The boy who's always wishing
  That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
  Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
  His hopes end in defeat,
For that's what comes when wishing
  And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing
  Or that thing with a will
That spurs him on to action,
  And keeps him trying still
When effort meets with failure,
  Will some day surely win;
For he works out what he wishes,
  And that's where "luck" comes in!

The "luck" that I believe in
  Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
  Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls "lucky"
  Will tell you, every one,
That success comes not by wishing,
  But by hard work, bravely done.

—*Eben E. Rexford*

Every Day Science For Little Folks

TALK II

SPOILED BRAINS

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"The part that thinks is in your head, as I told you the other day," said mamma. "It is called the brain. It is very soft, and a slight blow would injure it. Put your hands on your heads, and find out what covers and protects the brain. What do you feel?"

"Hair," cried Harry and May together. "There is skin under the hair," added May. "And bone under the skin," said Harry.

"If you could look inside of this bony box that holds the brain, you would find the soft brain is covered with very fine wrappings, somewhat like the skin, only much thinner. God knows how carefully the brain must be kept if it is to do good work for us. So He wraps it in soft coverings, and puts it into this strong box of bone. Then it can think well unless its owner spoils it."

"Why does anybody want to spoil his brain, mamma?" said Harry, looking very much surprised at the thought.

"Well, little folks, many men and women do spoil it, whether they want to or not. Do you remember seeing a man asleep on the grass the day we went to the park?"

"Oh, yes! He was drunk and the policeman took him away; he was too sleepy to walk and they had to put him in a wagon."

"Poor man," said mamma, sadly, "the whisky or beer he drank put his brain to sleep, so it could not tell his feet how to move. That is what liquor always tries to do. Next time I will tell you how it does this. Now put on your hats, and we will go to the telegraph office, and then you will understand the next lesson better."

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The World's W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28. The National Convention will be held in the city of Asbury Park, N. J., October 29-November 6. These dates include the meetings of the Executive Committees before and following the two Conventions.

MEMORIAL DAY NUMBER

The special Frances E. Willard Memorial Day number, January 23, will contain a suggestive program and most interesting material for commemorative meetings. $1.25 per 100 copies (if not less than fifty are sent to one person).

Why Not Be Consistent?

The "right-to-get-drunk" strike in England, caused by a walkout of employes of the Northwestern Railway Company because an engineer was discharged for intoxication when off duty, has been the occasion of much comment on the advanced step taken by American railroads. The strict enforcement of the rule of the American Railway Association, barring intoxicants during working hours and forbidding the frequenting of places where liquor is sold, is unreservedly commended, for, insists the *Washington (D. C.) Post*, "the traveling public has a right to expect that trains will be in charge of sober men, not men who are drinking while on duty, or men who are nervous, excitable, or incompetent as a result of drinking during recreation. A man stimulated by liquor may write a novel, or paint a picture (*after a fashion*), but he cannot adequately perform any duty requiring mechanical exactness."

No one would think of disputing the truth of the last statement—it is self-evident, but the query arises in the minds of all who give the matter serious thought: Why make it so difficult for these servants of the public to maintain this high standard, by permitting the licensed saloon to display its allurements and offer its temptations to these men, not only bringing them into discredit with their employers, but imperilling the lives entrusted to their care?

A One-Sided "Demand"

A striking example of the unique logic applied to the liquor traffic has just been furnished by the excise commission of the city of Boston. It is well known that special legislation has been devised for Boston under Massachusetts' high-license, local option law. It may not only have one license for every five hundred of its population, instead of one for every one thousand as in the rest of the state, but a special commission appointed by the state legislature grants or revokes these licenses and administers fines or penalties for violation or makes recommendation as the case may be. This method is open to grave objection, as is every other method of dealing with the legalized liquor traffic, but its chief objection, from the standpoint of the temperance forces, lies in the practically absolute power vested in the commission. It may grant hearings to both sides in the matter of complaint, but the final decision as to the number and location of licenses rests wholly in the hands of three men.

The recent action which has aroused the temperance forces is the recommendation that licenses for Sunday selling be granted to certain of the first-class restaurants of Boston. It is based upon the proposition that there is a "demand" in Boston for the Sunday consumption of liquor and the existence of this demand is proven by the violation of the present law in the so-called second-class hotels, where licenses are granted for sale of liquor, in connection with food, to *bona fide* travelers, but where the *bona fide* traveler is, in reality, any one who enters the door.

That the second-class hotel is a menace, all temperance men and women admit, but it seems to them that there is a way to abate the nuisance without so lowering the standard of the present law as to make it the thin entering wedge of the open Sunday saloon. Evidently it has not occurred to this august commission that to enforce the present liquor law would most effectually close the second-class hotel. And yet, in the matter of any other public nuisance or menace that is exactly the course which would be pursued. Is it not true that the license system is the proud possessor of a logic all its own?

A "demand for Sunday liquor selling!" But what of the demand for non-selling on Sunday which has already been written large in the statutes of the state? Is the one to be heeded and the other ignored? Is every demand for the violation of a law to be met by a lowering of that law to meet the demand? Such a course would doubtless be hailed with acclamation by a minority of the people of every city and town—but what about the law-abiding majority? Are they not to be considered because they fail to lift their voices in the sacred cause of "personal rights"?

Truly, it is a one-sided demand, met by a most tortuous logic. But what else is to be expected under a system in which licenses, confessedly, sell at a premium of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars above the original licensing fee? "For ways that are dark and for tricks that are not in vain," for its own interests the license system is certainly "peculiar." But it was no less a personage than P. T. Barnum who long ago said, "The American people like to be fooled."

National Insurance and the Drink Evil

The futility of inaugurating schemes of social reform and expecting any satisfactory or permanent results therefrom when the cause of the evils sought to be remedied is neglected, was pointed out most emphatically in the speech of Sir Alfred Pearce Gould at the recent National Temperance Convention in London. In urging the passage of anti-liquor legislation, and referring to the great National Insurance Act to which the English Government is now pledged, he said, "That is a lame act if it stands alone. What is the use of providing money for sick men and women if we keep the public-houses open? What greater folly could be imagined than to devote millions of money and enormous labor to carrying out this designedly beneficial act if we take no steps to deal with the greatest cause of all the sickness. Does it not lie with us to go to the Prime Minister and say, 'You have given an Insurance Act for sick men and women, fourteen million of them, in the land; you must stop this evil which is making physical wrecks and thus wasting your money.'"

Taking this statement as its text, *The Alliance News* comments upon the folly of spending vast sums in fighting tuberculosis and at the same time licensing places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which are not only in themselves centers of infection, but are also temptations to men and women to form a habit which scientists positively affirm lays them open to the ravages of this disease. It characterizes as useless those schemes for reducing pauperism that leave without restriction the traffic which is one of the greatest factors in its creation. "There is no social problem," says the *Alliance*, "in which drink is not the most, or one of the most important factors, and no government which seeks to be known in history as great and progressive can afford to leave the drink problem untouched."

Parcel Post Regulations Exclude Intoxicants

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Tennessee is proud of the men it is giving to the public, both in the state and in the nation. We have been routing the liquor men and electing good men to office all along the line and greatly do we rejoice over it.

One of the best things in our national life to the credit of a Tennessee man is the work of Mr. Robert S. Sharp, in excluding liquors from the parcel post. The *Baltimore Sun* refers to the action in the following words:

"The parcel post regulations strike a blow for the prohibition cause. They exclude from the mails all intoxicants and also firearms and their parts. This provision was placed in the regulations by Robert S. Sharp of Tennessee, a member of the commission.

"The effect of the regulation will be felt by the mail order whisky houses of Baltimore, which have a large clientele in the dry territory.

"There was some opposition to this regulation on the ground that the government licenses the manufacture of whisky and other intoxicants, but brands it as contraband in the operation of the parcel post system."

Frances E. Willard and the West Virginia Victory

In explaining how the West Virginia victory was achieved the *Mountain State Bulletin*, the official publication of the State Sunday School Association, calls attention to the influence of Frances E. Willard and Neal Dow on the men who on November 5 voted out the liquor traffic, emphasizing the splendid instruction along scientific temperance lines many of them had received as boys. Claiming that the educational forces in the home, the school and the Sunday school, did the work, the *Bulletin* says: "Miss Willard led the agitation which secured instruction in our public schools as to the effect of narcotics upon the human system and made the demand which finally was the means of providing through the International Lesson Committee, four mandatory temperance lessons each year."

Pictures of Frances Willard and Neal Dow make attractive one page of the altogether pleasing issue of the *Bulletin*.

ROUND THE WORLD TRIP OF COLORADO WHITE RIBBONER

Mrs. Antoinette Arnold Hawley, honorary president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., expects to sail from San Francisco, February 6, on the steamship, "Cleveland," for a four months' trip abroad. She plans to reach Hamburg on the same ship, May 20. At most of the ports of call she will spend but a day or two, but will be in India eighteen days and in Japan fourteen. Mrs. Martha Havens Baker, a long-time white ribboner, will accompany Mrs. Hawley. It is possible that a Zeppelin air-ship trip from Hamburg to Dusseldorf, on the way home, will constitute one of the novel experiences of the travelers' journey. THE UNION SIGNAL hopes to receive a message from Mrs. Hawley from her "argosy of magic sails."

NOW READY

The Annual Report, 15 cents; Annual Leaflet, 1 cent, or 75 cents a 100; Y. P. B. Year Book, 2 cents, and L. T. L. Hand Book, 2 cents, are now ready. Order of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

STRONG WORDS FROM EDUCATORS

We desire to call attention to the statements of the presidents of universities and colleges which appear on page 5, in the article by the College Y. P. B. secretary. They will be especially interesting to teachers, students, and parents who have sons and daughters in colleges or who are looking forward to sending them away to school.

SEVEN WEEKS OF STUDY!

Are you planning to take the seven weeks' temperance course at the Chicago Training School, described in THE SIGNAL of December 12? If so, communicate at once with the secretary of the school, 4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The course will begin March 11, and end May 1, but women who cannot spend the entire time are urged to attend one, two, or as many weeks as may be possible.

Do not fail to take advantage of this generous offer. If you yourself cannot attend, get your union to send some talented young woman from your community.

DO A LITTLE MORE THINKING

"You think you are thinking, when really you are only rearranging your prejudices," said one clever preacher to another. Original mental operations are rare. Some of us have about as much intellectual individuality as a phonograph record. We seldom indulge in the luxury of solid, consecutive thought. This will be a better year for all whose resolution is to do a little more thinking, and along wholesome lines. The life is the product of tho mind.—*William T. Ellis*

The National Child Labor Committee has asked all clergymen to speak on the subject of child labor on Sunday, January 26, and calls for a widespread observance of either January 25 or 26 as Child Labor Day.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PRAYER FOR 1913

S. R. G. C.

O Thou Mighty Lover of Thine own, we thank Thee that it has been Thy good pleasure to bring us thus far on our way! We know not what we should ask for, as we ought, as we stand on the threshold of this new-born year. We know not what shall be most for our good, whether poverty or riches; suffering or bliss; heavy burdens or still waters. We turn to Thee, O Thou who art in no doubt as to the things we need to make us what we should be; Thou who canst guide us by surest and speediest paths to the knowledge of Thy love and will and conformity to Thy image; Thou who dost love us too well to give us what will work for our undoing; we beseech Thee, choose for us and deal out to us after Thine own wisdom and love! Yea, give to us day by day what we most need, not that we most desire; and beget in us a desire for what we need, and trust in Thee to supply it! In the name of Jesus. Amen.

NEW YEAR'S THOUGHTS

Let us walk softly friend;
For strange paths lie before us, all untrod;
The New Year, spotless from the hand of God,
Is thine and mine, O friend!

Let us walk straightly, friend;
Forget the crooked paths behind us now,
Press on with steadier purpose on our brow,
To better deeds, O friend!

Let us walk gladly, friend;
Perchance some greater good than we have known
Is waiting for us, or some fair hope flown
Shall yet return, O friend!

Let us walk humbly, friend;
Slight not the hearts-ease blooming round our feet;
The laurel blossoms are not half so sweet,
Or lightly gathered, friend.

Let us walk kindly, friend;
We cannot tell how long this life shall last,
How soon these precious years be overpast;
Let love walk with us, friend.

Let us walk quickly, friend;
Work with our might while lasts our little stay,
And help some halting comrade on the way;
And may God guide us, friend!

—*Lillian Gray*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

LITERATURE

ADDIE A. AUSTIN

The holiday season, so fraught with happiness and blessed memories, has passed, and now we turn with renewed effort and consecration to our plans for the new year.

Among the very first things to be recommended is that of placing the new biography of Frances E. Willard (written by Anna Adams Gordon) in college libraries, school libraries, and Sunday school libraries. Every union throughout the land will deem it a privilege to help in the circulation of this valuable volume. It would be most fitting to plan for the presentation of the book on or about February 17, at the time of the commemorative meetings.

The **National Report, Annual Leaflet** and **State Report** should be thoroughly studied. Demonstrate to all that the W. C. T. U. is educational in its methods, and keep informed as to the latest publications.

A subscription to the "**Leaflet Budget**" brings to you the last day of each month all pamphlets published at National Headquarters during the current month. The price is $1.00 per year, and a little time devoted each month to the study of this package keeps one in touch with the very best material. Among the newest leaflets are—

"The Mothers of China"
"Home Correspondence Course" (A Mother's Day Story)
"A Minimum Wage"
"His First Vote"

All of which are 75c per hundred.

"A True Tale of the Cigaret," at 35c per hundred

"Plans for Social Service," at 25c per hundred

The hand colored charts (eight in number), used and formerly made by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, are being reproduced and a most comprehensive manual, compiled by Mrs. Davis, is to be sent out with them. This set will be one of the most valuable assets of the teacher in presenting scientific temperance and is so arranged as to be equally helpful in all grades. These will be ready on January 15 and the nominal price will be announced in an early edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Let our slogan this year be greater intelligence by means of greater distribution of literature, and thus we may take an advance step toward national prohibition in 1920.

The Plan of Work for the National department of Literature, upon application, will be supplied by the National superintendent, Evanston, Illinois.

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

My salutation for 1913 is taken from a calendar for the New Year that came to our home this morning: "Whereas, brave souls are forever beginning life anew, each new day and especially each New Year is a golden opportunity. Therefore we bid you enter the New Year with bright hopes and high purposes that it may be the best of all good years."

By the time state superintendents read this communication each will have received my letter and all of my leaflets. "Hints and Helps, No. 14," has been rewritten, and suggestions for social meetings, as well as Red Letter days, are given therein. Do not lose an opportunity to win into service women who are waiting to be invited to join our unions; and who, having become members, may become a power in our organization.

As the National Convention will be held next October in New Jersey, I am desirous of having an excellent report of the work of this department and this is possible, if each one does her best. Send for helps. Send for my booklets.

212 East Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Among Our Workers

Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National organizer and lecturer, remained in Oregon after the close of the National Convention to help in the suffrage campaign. Enthusiastic reports of her work in Salem, where she addressed a number of meetings on suffrage, have been received. An address on prohibition, "The Prophet's Vision," delivered at a Sunday morning service in the First Christian church of that city, was listened to by a large and interested audience, and a liberal offering was made to the work she represents.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, has just returned home to Norfolk, Va., from a western trip, which occupied nearly six months. She worked in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Utah, and also filled a few engagements in passing through California. She gave a course of lectures on scientific temperance in the State Teachers' College of Colorado, and a Chautauqua course at Boulder in the same state; also a similar one at the State Normal at Bellingham, Wash. Miss Tinling visited the state universities of Oregon and Utah, numerous smaller colleges, and many schools, and attended some teachers' institutes in Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon. One of her last engagements was in a Mormon College of some 450 students.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

ANNA JULIA BAILEY, Johnstown, N. Y., one of the charter members of the local union, and for many years prominent in both local and county W. C. T. U. work.

CORRECTION

It will be noticed in the Evangelistic report in the National Minutes that the state of Michigan is not mentioned. The National superintendent regrets this omission, for Mrs. Wilcox, the state superintendent, has done excellent work, and sent her report in on time. A number of other states were omitted, but their reports came too late.

MARY E. KUHL,
National Superintendent Evangelistic Work

FROM THE PHYSICIAN'S STANDPOINT

FRANK DE WITT REESE, M. D., Surgeon to Cortland County Hospital, Cortland, N. Y.

The physician's attitude toward the temperance question must be based upon a scientific foundation, else his opinion will be of no more moment than that of any other person who expresses an opinion upon the drink question. I want to discuss for a few minutes two phases of the drink question:

First—The hereditary influence of the use of alcohol upon the human race.

Second—The use of alcohol in medicine.

The Hereditary Influence of Alcohol

The origin of every individual is due to the coalition of two germ cells. One of these cells is produced by the male and the other cell is from the female. These cells are composed of tissue that is the most delicate and sensitive of any in the human organism. The physiologist has learned by experimentation that alcohol, after having been taken into the stomach, goes directly into the circulation or blood current and is distributed throughout the whole body. The physiologist has also learned that the protoplasm of these two germ cells of which I spoke has a very strong physiological affinity for alcohol. Now alcohol is a deadly enemy of protoplasm, so when alcohol comes in contact with protoplasm it hardens and damages this jelly-like mass. To illustrate: Pour a little alcohol on the white of an egg and see how quickly it coagulates. Alcohol does to protoplasmic tissue, only not so quickly, what it does to the white of an egg, because they both have the same albumin in their composition. The system furnishes a substance which partly protects these germ cells by neutralizing the deadly effects of the alcohol.

Holmes says: "The training of a child should begin a hundred years before he is born." Let us see what alcohol does when it begins with the grandparents. Supposing one grandparent, before marriage, is in the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages moderately every day. In time this indulgence in drink must of necessity bring the alcohol in contact with the protoplasm of the germ cell, which thus becomes damaged. The next step is, this damaged germ cell unites with another, which is a normal one, to form an individual. Can you see that if one-half of that individual is damaged to begin with that for generations down the line degenerate children must be born? One of the children from this couple is a thief, another is an epileptic, another is deformed, another is a murderer, another a prostitute, another a consumptive and so on and on indefinitely, generation after generation.

Who is to blame for all this? The grandparent who damaged the cell, even before he was married, by drinking, in moderation, alcoholic beverages. From a physician's standpoint the remedy is this: Total abstinence for the individual and the segregation of the sexes of those who are degenerates.

The Use of Alcohol in Medicine

From time immemorial alcohol has blindly been the alpenstock for the medical profession to depend upon in rescuing the sick and dying. That time is fast passing, for the simple reason that the experimental study of this drug's influence or effect upon the lower animals has revealed a new light and given a new and accurate idea of the physiological action of alcohol on living human tissue. We have learned by experimentation that alcohol is not a stimulant, but a sedative, and favors fatigue rather than giving strength to tide a person over a critical point, as had been the thought for so many years, yes, decades.

—Excerpts from paper read before the State Y. P. B. Federation

Seed Sowing By Montana White Ribboners

Special Correspondence

Although last year was one of great achievement in Montana W. C. T. U. history, the prospects for this year's work are even brighter. The work by our "home folks" is efficient and giving most satisfactory results. Mrs. Alderson, recording secretary, held a very successful institute at Belgrade and has reported the convention at several unions. Mrs. Hutchinson, state president, has made an extended trip on the Great Northern, holding institutes, organizing and arousing sentiment wherever she goes. At Great Falls she gave a report of the Portland Convention, and fifty women attended a parlor meeting the following evening at the home of the local president, Mrs. Allen. Several new members were secured.

At Malta she organized an L. T. L. of eighteen paid members, officered as follows: Superintendent, Mr. E. M. Shuttleworth; president, Mr. George Robinson; secretary, Alma Joppa; treasurer, Edna Partridge.

At Hinsdale she organized a W. C. T. U., all dues paid, with the following officers: President, Mrs. M. A. Garry; secretary, Miss Pearl Jones; treasurer, Mrs. H. O. Cowles. Mrs. Hutchinson will reside in Helena this winter and will devote much of her time to the work.

Mrs. Marsh, the new corresponding secretary, has taken up her duties in her own enthusiastic way and expects to be in the field in a short time. Mrs. McClure, superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor, has been reporting the National Convention and distributing literature in several places. A member of the Laurel union having five dollars to use for the temperance cause is sending *The Young Crusader* to twenty of her young friends.

SHALL ITALY BE RESCUED FROM ALCOHOL'S GRASP?

(Continued from Page Three)

dom sees a drunken man on the street, but that doesn't mean that there is no drunkenness. Many devoted people who are in a position to know, have noted the terrible increase in the past few years in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and are bending every energy to check it before it is too late. Let us work and pray that Italy, just as she has gained release from one bondage, may not be dragged down by another, that of intemperance.

"IN PRISON AND YE VISITED ME"

How the Christmas message was brought to the women inmates of a great Pennsylvania penitentiary by one of our Pennsylvania white ribboners, Madam Layyah Barakat, is graphically told in the last number of *The Continent*, in an article entitled, "In Prison and Ye Visited Me." The writer says:

"Simply, tenderly she speaks to them, reading over again the Christmas story, picturing dramatically the way in which it has been told from father to son and handed down the ages by word of mouth, in her far Syrian home. Listening, we hear the breezes blowing across Mount Lebanon; we see the evening fire in the midst of one room of the humble hut, with grandfather and father and children gathered about it, all listening breathlessly to the story that the old man, with the Oriental gift of story telling, narrates to them, of shepherds and of angels and of a Babe in a manger. 'The crooked is being made straight,' she tells them; 'the rough places plain.' And in the response in the faces of these women whose feet have traversed such crooked paths, whose steps have stumbled in the rough places, there is a reflection of the peace the Christ-Child came to bring."

THE BEST TEACHER

Old Experience Still Holds the Palm

For real practical reliability and something to swear by, experience—plain old experience—is able to carry a big load yet without getting swaybacked.

A South Dakota woman found some things about food from Old Experience a good, reliable teacher.

She writes:

"I think I have used almost every breakfast food manufactured, but none equal Grape-Nuts in my estimation.

"I was greatly bothered with weak stomach and indigestion, with formation of gas after eating, and tried many remedies for it, but did not find relief.

"Then I decided I must diet and see if I could overcome the difficulty that way. My choice of food was Grape-Nuts because the doctor told me I could not digest starchy food.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a great benefit to me, for I feel like a different person since I began to eat it. It is wonderful to me how strong my nerves have become. I advise everyone to try it, for experience is the best teacher.

"If you have any stomach trouble—can't digest your food, use Grape-Nuts food for breakfast at least, and you won't be able to praise it enough when you see how different you feel." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HINTS TO MOTHERS

MRS. JOHNSON HELM, Oneco, Florida

We need more women who can be called real genuine heart-to-heart women, those who fall upon their knees daily and ask God to guide them in the day's undertakings. We need more mothers and fathers who are considerate of their boys and girls. When you have company and want to be entertaining, unless you want your boy to dislike you, don't tell all the little unpleasant things he has done. Note the look that comes over his face when he hears about them. Try mentioning some splendid quality he has shown and watch his face. Nine times out of ten, after your guests have departed he will fill the water bucket for you, heap high the wood box and rake the yard. Instead of brow-beating and fault-finding, appeal to the manhood and womanhood of the children. Thus will their hearts be quickly reached. Put an arm about them, for instance, and with a good hug tell them that they are improving in their appearance and that you are proud of them. You will soon see that they will take more pains about brushing their hair and teeth and will be more particular about their toilet in general.

The writer believes in making a boy's room as attractive as possible. She has heard mothers say, "Oh, anything is good enough for him." They are making a great mistake. Boys appreciate a pretty room containing good books and pictures as much as do girls. Make them feel that they have some space in the home all their own. They will show their appreciation by inviting their boy friends to come to see them and thus the good work will be perpetuated.

God's Love Like the Mother's

As mothers o'er their infants' cradles lean
When slumbers deep the children's eyelids close,
When little hands lie folded in repose,
And all the mother-love must pass unseen;
Just so, methinks, God's love to us hath been
Full many a night in all its fullness shed
Around us as we lay asleep in bed,
While He beside the couch hath watched unseen.

—Anna Temple

Great is the need for fathers who are companionable and do not begrudge the time to take their boys camping and fishing, or to town to see the things they themselves have an interest in—fathers who feel that the time spent on the boys is well invested.

There is need for mothers who are not ashamed to let their husbands and children see them praying in the home. We may be sure we cannot accomplish any good without God. Our work will not stand without His firm foundation. Let us mingle our prayers, asking God, as our Captain, to lead and guide us.

Instead of saying that boys will be boys and that they must sow their wild oats, say, rather, that with a little effort on their part boys can be manly and girls womanly.

Let us inculcate in our boys and girls principles of true living; teach them control over themselves in seasons of temptation. Impress upon them the fact that it takes real courage to resist the offer of a drink by saying "No."

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

The man of today who takes a drink during business hours is very likely to step into a drug store to obtain something to kill the smell of it, remarks the *Boston Advertiser*, and wisely draws the inference, "It is becoming apparent to an increasing number of persons that drink and business do not belong together." Query: What legitimate department of human activity does belong with the drink evil?

Another prohibition law is to be enacted. Army and navy officers assigned to the aviation squadron may not use intoxicating drinks, says the Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Record-Herald*. The art of flying requires above all things a steady hand, a steel nerve and unflinching cool-headedness, and officials of the War Department feel that even moderate drinking will have a bad effect on the general condition of the aviators.

The railroads are taking no chances these days. For a man to say he is a total abstainer is not for them sufficient proof. A Chicago daily is authority for the statement that the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad has inaugurated surprise breath-smelling tests. The superintendent, trainmaster and general yardmaster recently appeared unexpectedly in the yards at Dupo, Ill., and ordered each employe to pass the breath test. Those found to have been drinking liquor were ordered off duty. Local railroad officials have expressed themselves as favoring such a test.

The Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of the state of California, at a recent meeting, when more than a thousand delegates were present, decided to refuse membership in the order to anyone engaged in the liquor business, either as principal, agent, or employe, and ruled that any member now in good standing, who should engage in the traffic, should forfeit all Masonic rights and privileges.

Noting with prophetic eye the anti-drinking regulations and prohibitions of the railroads and baseball clubs, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* says, "The world is moving; the old fetich of 'personal liberty' at whatever cost of danger to the public at large seems to be losing its power. The time may come when every man to whom the life and liberty of others are entrusted may be expected or even required to be as abstemious as the ball-player and railway employe."

Resolutions forbidding the use of intoxicants at fraternity banquets and declaring any undergraduate violating the spirit of the fraternity by using intoxicating beverages would have his traveling expenses withheld, were adopted at the annual convention of Phi Delta Theta fraternities in the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on the evening of December 31, 1912, says the *Chicago Record-Herald*. Meantime members were singing college songs and yelling until quieted by hotel employes in the bar-room down stairs.

"We had similar trouble at Buffalo," said one delegate, "and for this reason adopted similar resolutions to prevent such boys from getting into the councils of the fraternity. The boys drinking down stairs in the bar-room are not delegates—they are just fraternity members."

"WHO KILLED JACK GRANT?"

The churches of Erie, Pa., recently used the advertising space of the daily papers to good purpose, as reported in *The Continent*. A police officer was shot and killed by an intoxicated man, and the churches purchased half pages in the local dailies which they filled with the prominent display advertisement: "Who killed Jack Grant? Who is guilty? Whisky! Fellow citizens, have we no responsibility? How much license money was Jack Grant's life worth?"

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At the nominal subscription price of

ONE DOLLAR

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Literature Bldg. Evanston, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. NOTES

Miss Mary Anderson, Y. P. B. secretary of Massachusetts, recently addressed a woman's mass meeting of the State Sunday School Association. There were 1,600 women present and the opportunity was well used by the speaker to emphasize the Y. P. B. work. Miss Anderson also organized a Branch early in December at Peabody and is having calls to speak before local unions on Branch work.

The Y. P. B. of Kalispell, Montana, has an enthusiastic set of young people. Some of these attended the state convention this year and also met the White Ribbon Special when it passed through Missoula. They are full of good works and have as their aim one hundred members this year. They sent out three hundred invitations to a Y. P. B. banquet where convention reports were given in the form of toasts.

The Y. P. B. of Cornell University has issued its year book for 1912-13. It contains some interesting topics, such as "The Legal Aspects of the Temperance Question," "Prohibition from the Standpoint of Economics," "Eugenics and Alcohol," and "Our Great Leaders." This Branch is in charge of Mrs. De Garmo, wife of Prof. Charles De Garmo, and there have gone out from this college Branch many temperance young people who are filling positions of trust.

Mrs. Cora D. Graham, whose name has so long and pleasantly been associated with young people's work, is taking a year of rest from public service. She will, however, be able to give more time to the Branch in Syracuse University. She is succeeded as state secretary by Mrs. Maud Perkins of East Syracuse. Mrs. Perkins is fully competent to maintain the high standard of work established by Mrs. Graham, and we gladly welcome her into the circle of secretaries.

The Y. P. B. of Cortland, New York, held a banquet on December second. One hundred and fifty young people were present. The pastor of the church said it was the finest gathering of young people he had ever known in the city. The state secretary, Mrs. Perkins, was present. Miss Mary Tazer, the State Federation treasurer, is a pupil at the Cortland Normal School, and much of the success of the entertainment was due to her fine plans.

Mrs. Frances Leiter of Mansfield, Ohio, has always been a friend to the young people's work. If your Branch is looking about for some new thing to do, why not write to Mrs. Leiter for her department literature and take up some of her Physical Culture work.

Mrs. Frances Preston has organized four Y. P. B.'s among the colored young people of Oklahoma, as follows: Okmulgee, Miss Nellie Golbert, president, ten members; Tulsa, Miss Gertrude McDonald, president, twenty-seven members; Ft. Gibson, Mrs. F. Gibson, president, forty members; and one at Boynton with forty-nine members.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE FORTH

(Continued from Page Four)

one of the teachers, while another teacher, Miss Phelps, acts as treasurer, though they collect their dues themselves. It took a great deal of courage for some of these boys to sign the pledge and stand up before 800 others and promise to join.

Is any one in your state planning to take the fine temperance course offered in the Chicago Training School? I hope each state may send some one. It will be a saving of money in the end to have your own state worker trained in all lines of W. C. T. U. work, rather than to call in outside workers.

Now Ready!

The Y. P. B. Year Books are now ready. Send in your orders soon for them. They will be two cents each. Address National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The students of Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, held a temperance rally, November 13. Original papers, dialogues, addresses, recitations, bright bits of the latest news along temperance lines and good music made an interesting evening. A pledge, including Coca Cola and cigarets, was circulated, and it was announced that if any one felt that he could not sign a pledge against the two articles named, he might place a cross after his name. One hundred twenty-eight signatures were obtained, with only six crosses.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS DENOUNCE DRINK EVIL

(Continued from Page Five)

called to the care of my invalid sister at Chatfield, Minnesota, where you may address me until June, when I go to my own home in Minneapolis, Minnesota. I shall be glad to correspond with any one of the college young people in the interests of the college Y. P. B. and to help you in any way I can. Miss Louise E. Hollister of 2106 Central St., Evanston, Illinois, one of the organizers and lecturers for the college Branch, will fill engagements which I would have filled and any others to which she may be called.

Don't Forget Essay Contest

I hope you will not fail to take advantage of the college essay contest in competition for the Susan J. Steele prize ($100 in gold) for the best essay written by a college student on "The Relation of Individual Total Abstinence to the Prosperity of the Nation."

Also please do not neglect to pay your dues. There should be a special effort made this year in all colleges to prevent the serving of intoxicants at any college supper or banquet.

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and heaven securely.
—*Henry Van Dyke*

UTAH'S SPLENDID ENTERPRISE

Special Correspondence

The loyal white ribboners of Utah enjoyed a rare treat in having with them for one week Miss Christine I. Tinling, who did most efficient work in the schools, as well as in public meetings. She spoke at the state university to the normal training teachers, numbering about 100 and was highly commended for the instructive talk she gave, by the president. At Ogden, she gave an address at the Mormon Weber State Academy to about 500 students and was well received. At Mt. Pleasant, she addressed the high school students, and also the pupils in the Presbyterian College.

During her week's stay, we held two institutes which resulted in much good. At Salt Lake, the meeting was held at the Y. W. C. A., and some very vital subjects were discussed, and at Ogden unusual interest was shown. At both points the subject of "Needed Legislation" called forth the most lively discussion.

The women of this state have decided to ask for a certain number of laws: First, we will work for a minimum wage for women, and the strengthening of the nine-hour law, which, it is understood, the manufacturers are going to try to repeal.

A law providing for health certificates of both parties before marriage will be pushed, as we only lost this measure by one vote two years ago.

A penalty to the law which provides for the registration by doctors and hospitals of all venereal cases will be urged. The law has failed to be enforced because there was no penalty included.

It is hoped that we will be able also to strengthen the child-labor law so that no child under sixteen will be permitted to work at night.

Mrs. Shepard, the state president, accompanied Miss Tinling to the various points visited and assisted at all the meetings.

Salt Lake City at present is taking great interest in the suppression of vice of all kinds, and we are hoping soon to have a tactful policewoman who will visit all dance halls and provide proper supervision.

Mrs. Shepard is giving her address, "A Broader Vision," before clubs, missionary and aid societies, and Sunday school teachers, and interest in the great temperance cause is being awakened.

"I HAVE ORDERS NOT TO GO"

"I have orders—positive orders—not to go there; orders that I dare not disobey," said a young man who was being tempted to enter a gambling-saloon.

"What special orders have you? Show us your orders!"

The young man took out a neat wallet from his pocket, and drew out a carefully folded paper, and read: "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of the evil man. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away" (Prov. 4:14-15). "Now," said he, "you see my orders forbid me going there with you. They are God's orders, and with His help I do not mean to break them."—*Exchange*

HUMBUG PLEASURES

DR. SMITH BAKER, Portland, Me.

(Excerpts from Article in *Portland* [Me.] *Express*)

God makes His children to enjoy life. To desire pleasure is right. We should seek to be happy and to make others happy in all innocent ways. Such is a religious duty. When people are right in body, mind and heart, they do enjoy life. To obey God's laws is a constant enjoyment. The violation of God's law is the cause of nine-tenths of all the unhappiness in the world, and yet nine-tenths of the sorrow in the world is the abuse of pleasure. Most of the misery and wretchedness among men commences with the desire to enjoy life. True pleasure makes life better and stronger, but humbug pleasures are ruining the world. Any pleasure is a humbug which leads to dissipation and weakens the higher manhood.

Such pleasure was and is a humbug because it does not end in itself, but in the ruin of the man. A man was wheeling a barrow on one of the wharfs and we wished him a happy day. He replied, "I hate myself, and I would like to kick myself into the midst of the ocean. Once I was master of a ship, but I commenced to drink wine, and as a result here I am at work with this barrow." The pleasure of his moderate drinking was a humbug, which brought his ruin. There are thousands of young men who are being humbugged in the same way. They think they are having a good time, whereas theirs is but a pleasure which has a downward tendency. Whatever pleasures lean downward are a humbug, and men who yield to them will wake up some day and call themselves fools. The impure man, rotten with vice, the slave of passion, his moral character gone, is the victim of an abused pleasure which has poisoned his whole being. It seemed harmless at first, but it has drawn him into moral and spiritual death. It was a humbug, because it fascinated and enslaved him. Any pleasure, no matter how innocent it seems or may be at first, which gains the mastery over a man, causing him to neglect his business or waste his money, or so takes possession of him that he cannot do without it, is a humbug.

The drunkard, the impure man, the gambler, are humbugged. They are slaves and do not realize it. They think they are free, when no men are more in bondage. They are in a current which is growing swifter all the time. Their pleasure is taking them down stream, and it is a humbug. They reveal a lack of thought, and conscience and self-respect as well as love for those who love them.

They voluntarily let a transient pleasure ruin them. They do not respect themselves and have no claim upon the respect of others.

Not only are there humbug pleasures which end in immorality, but pleasures not inimical are humbugs because they destroy one's liberty. An illustration of this is the story Mr. Gough used to tell fifty years ago.

He had urged a drinking man to give up his habit. The man said, "I will, Mr. Gough, if you will give up your cigars." Agreed, and they shook hands over it. Mr. Gough said: "The next morning I wanted my cigar, but I remembered my promise. At night I wanted it still more, but I remembered my promise. The second morning it seemed to me I must have it, but I remembered my promise. The third morning I called myself a fool for making such a promise, but I kept it. The fourth morning I said it was no use, I must have a smoke, and going to the mantel I took a cigar and was about to light it when I thought, I asked that poor man to give up his old habit of the intoxicating cup, and I can't give up a cigar. I took the cigar between my thumb and forefinger and I looked at it and said, 'You little brown thing! You conquer John B. Gough! You! No!' and I trampled it under my foot a free man."

When the object of a man's life is pleasure, it withers his manhood. This is one of the greatest perils of our country, leading to superficialness, dissipation, extravagance, dishonesty, crime and uselessness. The mad chase for pleasure is the current which is sweeping thousands of our young people into a trifling, wasted life. Humbug pleasures end not only in uselessness but in misery.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Church and Fermented Wine at the Holy Eucharist

JOHN ABBEY, Oxford, England

I was indeed sorry to read in THE SIGNAL of November 28 Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead's statement that the bishops of the American Episcopal Church had passed this resolution: "In the judgment of the House of Bishops the use of unfermented juice of the grape as the lawful and proper wine of the Holy Eucharist is unwarranted by the example of our Lord and an unauthorized departure from the custom of the Catholic Church." It is indeed sad that this body of good and learned men should be capable of passing so erroneous and misleading a resolution in this age of knowledge on this sacred subject. But they are only following the lead of the assembled bishops at the great conference at Lambeth in 1889.

I challenge the bishops to produce a trace of valid evidence to prove that our blessed Lord ever made or used intoxicating wine or that intoxicating wine was used at His passover. The unfermented grape juice is His own precious gift to man and He clearly stated that it was this "fruit of the vine" that was used at His passover. Moreover, when we have His own word in the three gospels that it was "the fruit of the vine" that was used, i. e., "the unfermented juice of the grape," how dare any one charge Christ with saying that the produce of the fermenting vat which is an irritant narcotic poison was His blood? How can these churches expect His blessing upon their labors when they degrade Him in this way and lower Him to the level of a liquor advocate? When will these churches and theologians cease to dishonor His holy name and His word? The bishops ought to know that the ancient Christian churches in Asia and Africa have used unfermented grape juice at the Holy Eucharist all down the ages and that some of them use it even to this day. It is the Eastern, Western, Anglican and Lutheran churches that have erred, and they have misled the younger branches of the church and dishonored the Lord, and a terrible responsibility rests upon them. Intoxicating liquor, the emblem of disease, sin and death, and not of health, purity and life, as is the pure unfermented fruit of the vine, is the very worst thing that can be used at the Holy Eucharist. The use of fermented wine at the Holy Eucharist makes its common use respectable and is largely responsible for national drinking and national drunkenness and for the deplorable ruin of all the bodies and souls of men throughout Christendom. This gigantic calamity has been brought upon God's fair and beautiful world by the gross carelessness or stupidity of the theologians mistranslating and misinterpreting God's Holy Word. As a churchman I deeply deplore the action of the Bishops and would ask the many readers of THE UNION SIGNAL to procure a copy of Mr. Ferrar Fenton's learned book, "The Bible and Wine," and read it. They will then see that Christ and the Bible are innocent of the charge of encouraging the use of the destroying liquor. The book can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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LOST IN THE UNDERWORLD

(Continued from Page Six)

thought-reading powers.

"You must show us after dinner," Mrs. Thomas remarked, and he readily agreed.

"Will any lady come out into the hall with me to act as a medium?" he asked, when, a little later, they were all assembled in the drawing-room, and Margaret, alert for the opening, offered to accompany him.

In a dream, the girl murmured her thanks as he softly opened the front door; then she ran down the steps into the road.

For some little time she could find no policeman, and she turned into another road, to be confronted again by row after row of houses all exactly alike. Here, after five minutes' walking she saw one. Breathless, she reached him, and, telling her story, led him back in the direction of the house from which she had escaped, till suddenly, sick with horror, she turned her white face to him—she could not find the house.

Four years later a girl of twenty-three might have been seen hard at work in an office on the first floor of a large, well-appointed house in Kensington. She was seated at a well-filled desk, with typewriter and rows of neatly pigeon-holed correspondence. Stacked round the walls were pamphlets, files of papers, and all the paraphernalia of business. Everything here related to one subject—a strange one to be in the hands of this young-looking girl—an organized attempt to suppress that greatest evil of our time, the white slave traffic.

Ever since that terrible day when, after hours of fruitless searching, the blackness of an unspeakable horror settled down on Margaret Erskine's soul—when she realized that her sister was left to a fate compared with which death was a happiness and a release—from that hour the girl determined to dedicate her life to the fight with this supreme evil. As the months and years slipped by, the tragedy of her young sister's ruined life forever haunted her with a persistence time only seemed to strengthen, and day by day she scrutinized every strange face she met.

A year later the same girl was sitting in the same room reading a letter. As she scanned the sheet a faint flush arose to her cheeks, for it contained an offer of marriage from the man she loved. Drawing a sheet of paper towards her, she prepared to write an acceptance, but three—four—five minutes passed, and she remained motionless. Her inward vision had been awakened.

Plainly stretching before her appeared two roads, and toiling along the one she saw herself, every ounce of energy, time, passion she possessed spent in stemming the black stream engulfing so many of her sisters. On the other road she saw herself, a happy, sheltered wife, perhaps mother, tenderly cared for, set upon a pedestal—but without the power to reach that other road, or the time to do anything appreciable against that awful, rising tide.

With a low cry she fell upon her knees and buried her face in her hands. She had made her choice.

She wrote a refusal.

London, Paris, Berlin and New York have been searched without result. Three more years have slipped away, but no trace has been found of the innocent girl entrapped into a slavery worse than death. And the cry goes up—how long?

—*Bombay (India) Guardian.*

A NEW YEAR'S LESSON

(Continued from Page Six)

simply and take his wits away, and he had never drank so freely before.

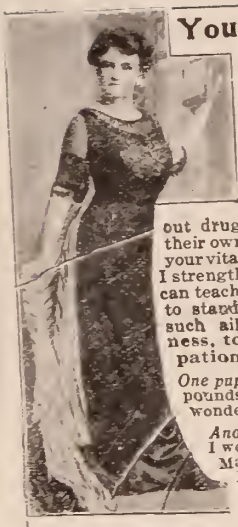
Walter was too far gone to make any provision for their comfort when at last they had helped him up the long flights of stairs to his room, and a snatch of uncomfortable sleep was all they could get before taking the early train for home. They could not rouse him from his sleep enough to make him comprehend that they were going, and the two young men went down the stairs alone.

"Well, Fred, we've seen life," remarked Elmer when at last they were on the train.

Fred laughed rather ruefully. "Don't tell the folks at home, Elmer. I'd hate awfully to have Sallie know what a fool I've been."

"She would better know it now than learn it after it is too late," remarked Elmer seriously. "A fellow with weak spots in his character has no right to marry a girl like Sallie, and leave her to find them out afterward."

"But I tell you, there isn't going to be any afterward," Fred objected fretfully. "If I had turned down my glass with you, Elmer, I should have come out all right. That little dope I had with Hopkins after dinner didn't count."



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You can, I know it, because I have reduced 30,000 women and have built up as many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms; I can build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; can teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk, and relieve such ailments as nervousness, torpid liver constipation, indigestion, etc.

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"It helped to show that you can't say no," remarked Elmer, with conviction, "and if I had a sister I would never trust her with you."

"No sister of yours could mean more to me than Sallie does," persisted Fred irritably. "Haven't I told you that I've sworn off? I have had my lesson. I wonder if Walt is awake yet."

"I imagine Walter will wake up to a good many things before very long. Miss Morey is a fine girl, and she was thoroughly disgusted last night."

Elmer was quite right. Walter came back to Bedford a few days later, humbled and angry with himself. "Morrell fired me when I got to the office that afternoon," he confessed to Elmer. "It seems that he looked in at the banquet just as things were getting lively and saw me drinking. I never woke up till noon, and I owe you boys an apology for letting you go off that way. It was two o'clock before I got to the office, and I found the boss frozen stiff. I felt like thirty cents, and don't you forget it."

"No, I shall not forget it," Elmer replied quietly. "It has been a valuable object lesson to me, and if what I saw is 'swell society' I have not the slightest desire for it."

"Oh, I say, did Eleanor say anything?" asked Walter anxiously.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

HERBART HALL

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RENEWALS

This is the time of year when UNION SIGNAL expirations are numerous. This need not be if our friends would remember when their subscriptions expire and forestall the renewal notice by renewing their subscriptions

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

How can you do more effectual missionary work for prohibition than by sending the CAMPAIGN SIGNAL to the doctors, lawyers, and thoughtful men you know? It only costs 25 cents to engage one man's attention. How many can afford to do it?

A WORD ABOUT ORDERS

It not infrequently happens that we receive letters making complaint that money has been sent for subscriptions or supplies which have never been received. We wonder if these perplexed and disappointed friends ever surmise that the trouble may be due to the way in which the order has been sent and not altogether to carelessness in the Circulation department.

Sometimes a subscriber does not give her place of abode. We have her name and her money, but not her address, and, as we are not mind readers, have to await her inquiry before we know where to send her paper. Or some one sends $1.00 for a renewal for THE SIGNAL, a budget, a W. C. T. U. pin, and adds twenty-five cents for a *Young Crusader*—all in one sentence. Here are orders mixed together for two departments, and it would not be small wonder if they were not promptly straightened out.

We wish our friends would bear in mind that quite a little efficiency at our end of the line depends upon the way orders are made out.

Manifestly the use of the order blank is the most satisfactory way in which to send an order; but if you have no order blank, begin by stating clearly and explicitly the amount of money you are sending (by P. O. order or check, *not* personal) and what you are sending it for. Make a *separate* paragraph of each special item, and there will be no possible danger of a misunderstanding.

Orders for the Circulation department and those for the Literature department should not be mixed.

The Circulation department sends out sample copies of both papers, premium announcements, and our leaflets, "Enlist the Children," "Things You Need to Know," "An Intelligent Loyalty;" and programs for UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* exercises.

For the budget, books, pins, and all other organization supplies, send your order to the Literature department. If in the same letter, make it out on a separate sheet of paper; or at least make a separate and distinct paragraph for such an order.

If our friends will give heed to these suggestions we believe there will be fewer tangles, and consequently less cause for complaint.

No journal which makes any pretensions to being a paper for the home can consistently maintain a partnership with the liquor traffic by advertising its wares. The *Meadville* (Pa.) *Daily Messenger*, while insisting that it is not a prohibition paper, but an organ of the Progressive Democrats, gives generous space on its first page to an announcement that it will accept no advertising concerning intoxicating liquors, neither will it accept certain kinds of patent medicine advertisements offered to the public for various purposes, the main ingredient of which is alcohol. It gives as its reason that it believes such advertising is not in keeping with the idea of what a home paper should be, and it does not propose to be a party to the increase of the liquor business.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

A NEW YEAR'S LESSON

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

"She didn't need to," replied Elmer candidly. "Her looks spoke for her, and you have cooked your goose there, Walter, if I am any judge."

"Hang it all!" Walter exclaimed moodily. "A mighty fine prospect for a Happy New Year."

It was by far better than he could have foretold, for the remedy was in himself, and nothing could so effectually have opened his eyes to the folly of his course as the results of the banquet. He had reared many an aircastle in which dwelt Eleanor Morey as his wife, and the ruins tumbling about him so suddenly brought a penitence and a humble desire to do better.

Helen and his mother watched and prayed anxiously, thankful to see a new spirit of resolve and contrition, and before the year was out Helen had the pleasure of pinning upon her brother's lapel a total abstinence badge.

"It's for life, Sis," he said gravely, "and you may tell Mother so." Helen kissed him, tears of joy filling her eyes.

The National Conference of Prohibitionists, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 13-19, 1913, will be an open parliament of discussion of all questions which have interwoven themselves with the work of prohibition reform since the Prohibition Party was organized.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 16, 1913. No. 3.

A Protest That Counts

It is a great thing for the voter to make his protest against the liquor traffic in prayer-meeting or by his manner of life, but if he would really tell the Government, as well as the Lord and the people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method by which he can be recognized; but just one law under which his opinion can declare itself, and his conviction make itself felt, and that law and method are fulfilled when he drops into a box a ballot that calls for prohibition.—*Frances E. Willard.*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Maine's New Chief Executive Staunch Friend of Prohibition—Oklahoma Citizens Uphold the State Prohibitory Law—Drink as a Menace to Civilization—Sobriety as a Builder of Nations—The Best Method of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics—The Federal Campaign Against the White Slave Traffic

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

KENYON RED-LIGHT INJUNCTION BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY—INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED JANUARY 20—NO LAW AGAINST BEER IN COVERED GLASS JARS!—FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION ASSAILED—JONES-WORKS BILL URGED IN HOUSE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Senator W. S. Kenyon of Iowa, whose interstate liquor bill is already on the Senate calendar, with a favorable report and unanswerable speeches behind it, has now the almost unprecedented distinction of securing another favorable report for another Kenyon bill (S. 5861), aimed at the twin evil of prostitution. The bill is patterned after the "Cosson Injunction and Abatement Law" of Iowa, which with the aid of the "Cosson Removal Law," has swept commercialized vice from that state by putting injunctions on persons and places involved in prostitution. Tuesday, January 7, another hearing on this bill was held before the District of Columbia sub-committee at which several men and your superintendent were heard.

No Justification for Prostitution

Rabbi Simon of the Washington Hebrew congregation, and an authority on this and kindred subjects, said, "I think there is a recrudescence of something of the Puritan spirit in American life, and I think the time has come for us to take our stand against this so-called concession to human nature. I think the time has come for us to say bluntly and boldly that not only from the moral point of view, not only from the scientific point of view, but from the purely material point of view, prostitution is not necessary; that the sowing of wild oats is not necessary, and segregation is not necessary. Our great weakness all along has been that we have construed the prostitution proposition as a female proposition; our criminality has been one of the persecution of women and one of the easy letting down of men. Prostitution is a masculine proposition and we will not get anywhere with the solution of this proposition unless we lay the onus of the burden upon the men and not upon the women."

Rabbi Simon was followed by Rev. Dr. Radcliff, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church of this city, who among other things said, "I am very free to confess that my conviction has been so far that we must choose one of two evils. It is not a question whether we are to say that a young fellow should have the privilege of sowing wild oats or not. It is not a question as to whether it is a grievous wrong to the community, but it is a question of what we shall do in the present existence of the thing to lessen its influence and to restrict just as far as possible its power upon the community. As it presents itself to me, from my experience and observation only, I have thought that the wise method would be the method of segregation, with a great deal better police regulation than it has today."

As has been stated above, the bill was reported favorably, and we have hopes of its passage during the present session. Senate hearings on the red-light bill have been published and can be secured by applying to either of your United States Senators.

Interstate Liquor Bills to Be Considered January 20

Senator Sanders of Tennessee, has been indefatigable in trying to secure a unanimous consent agreement for a fixed time of the Senate to consider the pending interstate liquor bills. Friday, during the morning routine business hour, Senator Sanders offered the resolution he had offered several times before, viz., that three o'clock of the afternoon of January 20, be set aside for the consideration of these bills, and that the vote be taken on all amendments pending, and the bill itself, not later than six o'clock on that day. The question was put by the presiding officer and no objection was raised to the measure passed, when Senator Smoot of Utah rose and said his attention had been diverted when the question was put; that he had fully intended making objection, and asked for a reconsideration of the vote. At once there was an uproar, as far as that dignified body can be in an uproar. Friends and foes of the bill clamored for recognition from the Chair, some declaring that undue advantage had been taken, others that everything had been done in a regularly correct manner, and if a Senator who was in the chamber when the vote was taken was not paying attention to the business in hand, that was his misfortune. The hour preceding the Archbald impeachment case was fully taken up in the discussion. Up to this writing the decision remains as it was, that upon January 20, at three, the interstate liquor bills shall be considered.

Senator du Pont of Delaware introduced a bill in the Senate this week, providing for the payment of $214,732 to the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, Virginia, as reimbursement for the destruction of its library, scientific apparatus, and the quarters of its professors, at an engagement in June, 1864. It is particularly appropriate that the bill should be introduced by Senator du Pont, who was a participant in the engagement on the side of the North. He was chief of artillery in General Hunter's command at the time of the destruction of the property, and took part as such in the operations of the Union forces. The object of the rule of war which protects institutions of learning is worthy of all praise. Destruction of such a place is almost as bad as the destruction of a hospital. The action of Senator du Pont is prompted by a sense of fairness which indicates that the "bloody shirt" is one of the things past and gone.

No Law Against Beer in Covered Glass Jars!

According to a decision of the District excise board, "rushing the growler," or, in other words, allowing beer to be sold in pitchers or pails was prohibited, but by a decision rendered yesterday by the board, a glass jar with a wire contrivance which seals the top of the retainer, comes within the meaning of the new regulation. The jar may be of a quart capacity, or half gallon, or even more, and may be used if filled in the place where the beer is sold. The rule laid down by the board, however, is that the jar while being conveyed from the saloon to the place where the beer is consumed, must be covered with paper, or incased in a paper bag. In consequence of this ruling, liquor dealers are laying in a large stock of these glass jars. "O consistency, thou art a jewel," how hard men try to "regulate" the liquor traffic!

The Army Appropriation bill which was passed at the last session contains the provision that any officer or enlisted man who shall be absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs, or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, shall forfeit his pay for the period during which he is unable to perform his regular duties. Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the Army, accordingly the other day issued an order throughout the military service, requiring the enforcement of this new feature of the law. The War Department and especially the Surgeon General has been anxious to secure such legislation in order to reduce the amount of dissipation in the Army. There is a concerted effort of many nations, especially of England and Germany, to reduce the alcoholism of their armies, and marked success has attended their efforts.

"Free Seeds" Distribution Assailed

Senator Kenyon, who has been so practical in his work in the Senate, indicated yesterday that he expected to take action on "free seeds" and the abuse of the franking privilege in the transmission through the mails of campaign literature. He offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to send to the Senate a statement of the cost of the free seeds annually distributed by members of Congress, and the Postmaster General one giving the cost to send the seeds and campaign literature, through the mails. The Senator looks upon the free seed distribution as a farce, and the free circulation of campaign literature, as an abuse. When the Archbald trial is concluded he will address the Senate on his resolution.

Jones-Works Bill Urged in House

The Jones-Works bill, which limits the number of saloons in the District of Columbia, has passed the Senate, and is now being urged in the House. At the last session, the District of Columbia committee would not come together to make a quorum, but if the committee will not come to a meeting, it is expected that other and drastic measures will be undertaken to bring it before the House. A movement is on foot to make the last Sunday in January, the 26th, a day of prayer and of special effort for this measure. Every minister in the District of Columbia will be urged to preach on the merits of the bill, temperance literature will be widely distributed, and everything, as far as is practicable, be done to awaken an interest not only on the part of the citizens of the District, but of Congress as well. The passage of this bill would work wonders for this city, it being, next to actual prohibition, the very best temperance bill introduced in Congress. **Will not our friends over the country help us by writing a line to the Representative from their own Congressional District, asking him to favor and urge the passage of the Jones-Works temperance bill for the District of Columbia?**

For probably the first time in history, two widows of former Presidents of the United States are in Washington at this time, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, widow of the last Democratic President, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of his predecessor. Both will be guests of President and Mrs. Taft at dinner at the White House tonight. Mrs. Cleveland lived in the White House eight years, and Mrs. Harrison for four. The changes that have taken place in the Executive Mansion since their departure have been marked, and they are sure to find much of interest in the changed "Old Homestead."

January 11, 1913

Maine's New Chief Executive Staunch Friend of Prohibition

IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS HON. WILLIAM T. HAINES GIVES ASSURANCE OF ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

For more than fifty years Maine has had statutes prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of alcoholic and malt liquors. In 1885 this principle was adopted into our Constitution. For many years it has been a subject of political contention. In 1910 it was again submitted to the people, and by a majority vote, in 1911, it was again reaffirmed and kept in the Constitution. If the people rule, as I believe they should, this question is settled, and no public officer has any authority to do otherwise than to execute the law against liquor selling in a faithful and impartial manner. I shall do all in my power, during my term of office, to encourage the honest enforcement of all our statutes against the liquor traffic; and I ask all good citizens who have the love of their fellow men at heart to join with me in this undertaking. I especially ask the press of the state, without regard to its political or party allegiance, to help in creating a public sentiment against rum selling and rum drinking. It can do more to help or more to hinder in this cause than any other influence in the state. No one can doubt the curse of intoxicating liquors to those who use them. Science has proved their certain destruction to health and life.

Not Tolerated by Business

Business no longer tolerates them. The man seeking employment with rum on his breath, finds no work, but is relegated to the realm of trampdom. The business man who indulges in its use very soon finds that he has no credit at the bank. The transportation companies do not find it safe to employ men who drink. The farmer who returns home from town drunk has the contempt of his neighbor, his wife and children, and their pity and sympathy. The professional man who was once called brilliant, with the remark that "it is too bad he drinks," is now called a fool for throwing his life away. No sane man in the light of modern investigation and science, can give any excuse for the use of intoxicating liquors or for the grog shops from which they are dispensed.

Governor William T. Haines

The man whose business it is to sell liquor in violation of law is, as a rule, too lazy and shiftless to do anything else. He is in that business for the money he can make out of it, and when once he has engaged in it, he becomes so demoralized that afterwards he is disqualified for any other vocation. The money he takes, especially from the laboring man, to whom he does the most harm, can not be spent for clothing, food or other necessities or luxuries of life.

The Final Test

I regard the last election as a special test upon the question of the enforcement of the prohibitory law. No statute should ever require such a test, but the determined efforts of the liquor interests in the state and outside of it for the past few years have made this question so acute in our politics that the vote of the people, giving expression to their sentiments concerning it, is of the greatest value to all charged with the duty of enforcing this law. It seems to me that now, after the long and heated discussion we have had upon this subject, both upon the stump and in the public press, with the vote that has followed, it may be considered as well-nigh settled. No further discussion is necessary. All that remains is for the law officers, especially sheriffs, city marshals and county attorneys, to do their duty and enforce this law in accordance with the oaths they have taken.

Oklahoma Citizens Uphold the State Prohibitory Law

J. R LANKARD, Kingfisher, Okla.

I lately discussed with a gentleman the subject of prohibition in Oklahoma. He said he had traveled 500 miles in the state in an auto with a companion who was fond of "booze," that in every town he tried to buy whisky, but throughout all the trip was unable to procure any.

In the little city of Kingfisher, with 3,000 people, the prohibitory law is the best enforced of any on the statute books. Why? Because the temperance people predominate. Before statehood and prohibition there were eight saloons and two supply depots. Now all these are things of the past. For a time there were bootleggers, but now all the joints are gone. The drug stores respect the law. Drunkenness is a rare occurrence, and it is very unsafe for a man to appear on the streets in an intoxicated condition.

Broadly speaking, prohibition does prohibit throughout the state. There are violations of the prohibitory laws in common with all the laws of the state. The stringency with which any law prohibits depends upon the people of the community. There is not a public drinking place in all the state, and there are few cities in the state where public sentiment has not been aroused, although some liquor is being sold in a very quiet manner.

It is needless to say that as a consequence of prohibition business is better. The money that formerly went into the saloon now goes into legitimate channels and trade is proportionately better. Many people who formerly spent all their earnings in the saloon now have a bank account. Farmers who formerly stayed in town until late in the night, ran their teams home and turned them in uncared for, now go home at the proper time, and care for both teams and family; their money now goes for the necessities of life. Frequently children are heard to say that, since the saloons have been driven out, mothers are much kinder.

Oklahoma will never go back to the saloon—no, never. Prohibition is the fixed policy of both political parties and a politician standing for the open saloon would not last longer than the proverbial snowball.

We predict that the time is not far distant when people will express their surprise that an intelligent civilized nation ever tolerated the saloon at all. The one thing necessary to make any law popular is to rigidly enforce it. Compel the citizens to line up on one side or the other. No self-respecting man wants to be counted on the side of the liquor men. In our city the slogan of the temperance people is, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

THE NEXT STEP

The enemy by ruse attempts to shake the spirits of our forces by saying, "Prohibition does not prohibit." Let us not only show up how it does already prohibit to a marked degree, but let us realize that getting prohibition is but part of our war. The second part is its enforcement. Let us turn the whole power of our organization throughout prohibition territory into such complete enforcement that all the world must see. Shrewd word is also passed along our ranks, especially to the worrying, that "Prohibition can not prohibit." Let us fling this back in the teeth of the enemy. It is nothing less than a boast that the Nation is already lost. Let us put it before our ranks as the cry of pirates who have boarded the ship of state and with jeers are trying to hoist the black flag, with its skull and crossbones, above the Stars and Stripes.—*Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson*

DRINK AS A MENACE TO CIVILIZATION

B. C. KEISTER, A. M., M. D., Roanoke, Va.

A general awakening has at last dawned upon our country. It is observed as a settled fact that no other agency in the realm of civilization is contributing so much to the increase of disease, poverty, crime and mental agony as alcohol. It keeps the asylums, prisons and almshouses filled with victims. Not a man, woman or child in all the world, of high or low ancestry, but has felt the sting of this poison, either directly through near relatives and loved ones, or indirectly through dear friends.

Medicinal Use of Alcohol Diminishing

The medical profession has learned much of alcohol in recent years, but strange to say, it has not given the public the benefit of this knowledge. Physicians have steadily diminished the use of it in hospitals, sanitariums and private practice, until it has become almost obsolete as an internal remedy; but still the public has continued to judge the medical profession's attitude toward alcohol by the large amount prescribed in the past, as well as by what it sees of the doctor's habits at the club and at the banquet table. Hence, so far as the public knows, alcohol is still approved and prescribed by the medical profession. It is time that the public should be set straight on this important matter, and if we cannot agree to cast it out entirely from our pharmacopœia, much good would come if the public could be informed that alcohol is but rarely used as an internal medicine by up-to-date physicians. The practical layman will not fail to comprehend the meaning when we tell him that within the last twenty-five years the medical use of alcohol has decreased more than seventy-five per cent., and at this rate it will be only a short time when he will see its complete elimination from our medical dispensatory.

Physicians Should Fight Giant Curse

While the medical profession is doing such commendable work in the fight against tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases (destroyers of mankind), and winning the plaudits of the entire world, why should we not put up just as strong and determined a fight against a curse that is destroying about as many lives (one in every ten) and causing over one hundredfold more destitution and distress of heart among our people and kindred of every land and nation, saying nothing of the immoral tendency on future generations? The medical profession of all the leading nations of the world is taking a decided stand on this great question. The public looks to the medical profession for instruction and guidance in matters pertaining to health.

Let the honorable faculties of our medical colleges take decided steps in excluding the use of alcohol from the hospitals with which they are connected, and also denounce it as a remedial agent in their lectures to the student body. These are among the fountain sources from which a large number of our medical colleagues, in years gone by, drank in the false theories on the subject; hence so much confusion in the matter of the careless prescribing of alcohol as a medicine, unconsciously making drunkards of a large per cent. of patients. Sad and shameful as it may seem, many of our medical brethren, some of whom were shining lights in the profession and bade fair to reach the topmost rung of the ladder of fame, started on the drunkard's path during their course at medical college. And in the recent past it was no uncommon thing to see these men at the annual meetings of our state and National medical associations enjoying their usual banquet carousals.

—Poster used in Lynn (Mass.) Campaign

Innocent Suffer from Evil Heritage

It is a well-known fact that parental intoxication tends to produce impulsive degenerates and moral imbeciles, and the *brunt* of this evil heritage usually falls upon the nervous system of the next generation. In a single reformatory school in the city of Berlin, Germany, hereditary taint due to parental alcoholism is shown in sixty-seven per cent. of all the pupils. Of the 55,000 school children examined in New York city by Dr. MacNicholl, fifty-eight per cent. were below the required standard of intelligence, seventeen per cent. being actual dullards, bordering on imbecility. The family histories of 3,711 of the children were traced through three generations. This was done in great detail and care with regard to the hereditary conditions and their relation to the taking of alcohol. Of the children of abstaining parents and abstaining grandparents, only four per cent. were dullards, whereas of the children of abstaining parents, but drinking grand-parents, seventy-eight per cent. were dullards or feeble-minded. Thus we observe that the hereditary effect of alcohol is most noticeable in the children of the second generation, and its worst effects are seen in the brain and nervous system of these children. In many of our towns and cities where beer and other soft drinks, such as coca-cola, etc., are manufactured and sold promiscuously, a large per cent. of the school children are becoming regular drinkers, especially those of foreign parentage. The increasing prevalence of this habit is leading to a mental sluggishness among the pupils of the public schools, and is attracting the attention of educators and philanthropists in various parts of this country. When we consider the damaging effects of these beverages upon the minds of these children, what may we expect from their descendants in the next generation? Ye parents and guardians of the public health, pause for a moment and consider the seriousness of this, the greatest and most far-reaching problem of the age! A solution of this great social problem has been agitated for the past half century, and I may say substitutes of every conceivable form have been vainly tried. Many of the great nations are using their so-called national beverages, such as beer, wine, champagne, etc. We are all familiar with the important function of the white blood corpuscles in protecting our bodies from the ravages of infectious disease, and we also know the importance of not allowing their functions to be interfered with in curing disease. We know how much harder these little white blood-cells have to fight the micro-organisms of pneumonia, tuberculosis and typhoid fever in patients who are addicted to alcoholic drinks, and how often they are overpowered or made drunk as it were, by the paralyzing effects of alcohol. It is a settled fact that alcohol, even in small quantities, paralyzes these white blood-cells to a more or less extent, and hinders them from exercising their microbe-destroying function. Herein lies the explanation of many infections, many chronic illnesses, many incurable diseases, and many premature deaths.

In view of the foregoing scientific facts, it is highly expedient and proper, that as an organization of broad-minded benefactors, we should make known to the outside world the stand we have taken on this important subject. Let the laity know, that while we are trying to exterminate tuberculosis, yellow fever, typhoid, diphtheria and the many other infections that are destroying millions of the human race, we are exerting our energies with even greater and more determined effort to exterminate a social curse that is not only destroying its millions of the human family, but causing more domestic unhappiness and heart-ache than the whole catalogue of disease.

While we acknowledge the debt we justly owe to Pasteur for the discovery of the cause of fermentation and the effects of micro-organisms upon living things, and bacteria as the cause of disease; and to our lamented Dr. Koch for his great discovery of the cause of tuberculosis, also to Finlay who suggested that the mosquito was the infecting agent in yellow fever, and while we erect a monument to Reed, and lay a wreath upon the grave of Lazear, let us ever keep before us the writings as well as the memory of our pioneers of the temperance cause, Turner, Warren, Rush, Davis, Duroy, Strumpell, Horsley, and our own beloved T. D. Crothers, of Hartford.

—Excerpts from address before Medical Society of Virginia

STING OF THE POISON, ALCOHOL, AFFECTS ALL

B. C. Keister, M.D., Roanoke, Va.

A general awakening has at last dawned upon our country. It is observed as a settled fact that no other agency in the realm of civilization is contributing so much to the increase of disease, poverty, crime and mental agony as alcohol. It keeps the asylums, prisons and almshouses filled with victims. Not a man, woman or child in all the world, of high or low ancestry, but has felt the sting of this poison, either directly through near relatives and loved ones, or indirectly through dear friends.

SOBRIETY AS A BUILDER OF NATIONS

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

From address delivered at Annual Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America

Wherever the blackened waters of intemperance touch, there is pollution. It unmans the citizen, takes from him all the ability needed that he may contribute his share to the general prosperity of the common country, deprives him of that calm thought which is needed in the exercise of his citizenship. We hear much of the evils of bad, injudicious voting. I can trust the American people voting and legislating in perfect sobriety. The evils in our elections are due, in immense share, to intemperance. What can a man know as to his duties of citizenship when his mind is muddled and his conscience seared through the curse of alcohol? And do we not know that, again and again, those who would mislead the people do not stand to our view with sober men? They strive, first, to pollute the heart and mind of the voter by alcoholic drink, and then they know they have chained him to their chariot, and they tell him to vote and legislate in the name of the country.

Laws have been made striving to keep men sober on election day. Well, so far, so good; but what we want is to keep the citizenship of America sober every day in the year, so that they will have had full time to know what liberty means, to know what are the rights of other men, to know what the welfare of America means.

The men and women of a country, its individual citizens, make or mar it. We know that alcohol lowers in its victim manhood and womanhood. We know in past history that it was through indulgence in vice and largely in the vice of drink, to an excessive degree, that some olden civilizations were led on to their decadence, and we know, today, that thoughtful people the world over have sounded the note of alarm, and this in many countries, that there is a decay in manhood, and a decay in intelligence and virtue most alarming, brought on by the use of intoxicants. It is proved today that the smallest quantity of alcohol is injurious, does no good, and is perilous, because one indulgence brings on another.

Given a drunken people and all our constitutions and all our promised liberties will not last. We boast of the prosperity of America, and well we may. Not on the globe is there another country reveling in such wealth, giving to its people such opportunities to advance and progress. Yet, we have poverty and misery and the poorhouses and the jails are filled. We wonder that the country can undergo all the expense that this poverty, those poorhouses impose, and we have not the courage to grasp at the cause of all that misery,—intemperance.

Go, as I have gone, again and again, into asylums and reformatories and poorhouses, and find out what brought thither their inmates. Examine closely, find the immediate or more remote causes, and in ninety cases out of one hundred, it is drink sold to those unfortunates. To the saloons and other drinking places that cover the land, I feel like saying:

"You are the institutions that people the poorhouses and asylums and jails, and scatter poverty across this rich land." It is not through accident, which may occur; it is apart from ill health, which may come to the best behaved.

There is no one in America that need be poor; there is no one that need be poor who exercises economy, who saves his money, who puts now and then a few dimes or a few dollars in the savings bank, as the poorest among us may do if he has economy and industry. Why, the sum spent in intemperance in a year would take the unfortunate in hand and make them prosperous and happy!

Cost of Living

We speak today of the cost of living; very well, but why complain of the cost of living? Thousands of dollars are being spent in drink; and we clamor for laws that would change our tariff and we throw out before the people theories that will distribute prosperity. Let us put into practice the theory of sobriety, that will keep in the pocket of the workingman his earnings, that will keep away from his cottage intemperance and all the miseries that follow in the wake of intemperance.

Laws may help; I am certainly not opposed to the making of laws tending to help out the economic conditions of our people, especially of the poorest among them, but laws, whatever they are, if they allow this continuous waste to go on, cannot do everything. Here, the individual is the guard and savior of his own prosperity, and the individual who is sober and saves his money is trusted by his neighbors, honored by his fellow-citizens and may look ahead to the future without fear of want or misery. If the hard-working people of America would take my advice, they would leave the saloons to all the plutocrats that we hear of, and if the plutocrats, themselves, don't dissipate their fortunes, their sons or grandsons surely will do so and we, the poor, hard-working people, who are piling up our savings, shall be the millionaires.

There is great fallacy in all that is said today about high prices and about laws to reduce the price of the necessaries of life. I happen to come from a section which feeds America—and could feed all Europe, nearly, with America—the great wheat region of Minnesota and the Dakotas. You see, our farmers are thinking that prices are a little too low; they have a magnificent crop, and they are willing to reap their portion of prosperity, and your laws for bringing down prices they consider to be laws for impeding their industry, for making their fields less fertile. All these theories and sayings about high living are very relative, but the cure of all evils, therefore, whatever these evils are, is in sobriety.

What we want in America is citizenship that is strong, self-reliant, men that will go out and battle for a living, and win it. I certainly should allow no law that would limit my individual freedom to work for a living, my individual freedom to have my portion of the general prosperity, but I do not wish laws that handicap my personal liberty to exercise the energies and talents with which God has blessed me.

Let us in our acts do away with intemperance; let us by public opinion and moral suasion hasten the day when the man who deals out liquor to his fellow citizens shall be very rare; when the man who has visited the saloon shall with difficulty be found.

IT IS SOMETHING TO YOU!

REV. JOEL LOUCKS, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Is it nothing to you that your boy goes down
'Neath the waves of an angry sea,
Drawn out to its depths by the undertow
To endless misery?
Is it nothing to you that the snare is laid
For his feet by the fowler grim,
To wholly entrap by its subtle ruse
And draw him completely in?

Is it nothing to you that from mother's arms
That enfolded his infant form,
That drew him close to her throbbing breast
He heedlessly should be torn?
Is it nothing to you that her tears are shed
As the night hours come and go,
And her prayers ascend for the boy who is not,
But is sinking to depths below?

Is it nothing to you that a prospect fair,
Deep laid in his agile mind,
The unfolding bloom of a flower rare,
Should be blighted by simoon wind?
Is it nothing to you that a life is wrecked,
Ere it scarce begins to sail,
On the shoals of drink with its kindred ills,
That on every hand assail?

Is it nothing to you that the boy, the man
To be, as the life unfolds,
With hand to the helm of the ship of state
To guide it 'mid numerous shoals,
That he be the kind that its builders were
And not the reckless freak
With powers dethroned and manhood lost,
The inevitable wage of drink?

It is something to you, 'twere strange if 'twere not,
O parent, citizen, friend!
Then toil at the spring that gives birth to the stream,
Make the boy what you want him as man;
Shield him full from the filth that befouls the whole stream,
Break the traps that are set for his feet,
Cut out the drink evil that lurks in his path;
Cut it out ere 'tis said, "'Tis too late."

MY MOTHER'S RING

ALVA H. SAWINS, M. D., Spokane, Wash.

I am living now on borrowed time. The sun of my allotted life-day has set, and with the mellow twilight of old age there come to my memory reflections of a life which, if not well spent, has in it enough of good to at least make these reflections pleasant. And yet, during all the years in which I have responded to the name Carter Brassfield but a single fortnight of time, it seems to me, is worth recounting.

We were living in Milwaukee, having recently moved there from York State where I was born. My father, a bookkeeper of some expertness, not securing a position in our newly adopted city as soon as he had expected, became disheartened, and to while away the time that hung so heavily took to drinking beer with some newly acquired German friends. The result was that our funds were exhausted much sooner than they should have been, and mother took it upon herself to turn bread-winner for the family by doing some plain sewing.

A small allotment of this money she gave to me one day on my return from school and sent me to Mr. Blodget, the grocer, to purchase some supplies. After giving my order to one of the clerks I immediately turned my attention to renewing my acquaintance with Tabby, the store cat.

While I was thus engaged I heard my name repeated by a stranger who was talking with Mr. Blodget, and ere long the man sauntered over, spoke to me, and after some preliminary remarks asked if I was Carter Brassfield. He was dark, had a sweeping mustache, and wore eye-glasses. Upon being assured that I was Carter Brassfield, he took from his pocket a gold ring, and turning it around carefully in the light read the inscription on its inner side.

"Is your mother's name *Alice?*" he next asked. I told him it was.

"And your father's name *Carter?*"

"Yes, sir," said I. Then he showed the ring to me and asked if I had seen it before.

I at once recognized the ring as my mother's. Since I could remember she had worn it until recently. Of late she had grown so much thinner that the ring would no longer stay on her finger, and she was accustomed, therefore, to keep the circlet in a small drawer of her dresser, secure in an old purse with some heirlooms of coins, and I was greatly surprised that it should be in the possession of this stranger. I told him that it was my mother's ring, and asked him how he came by it.

"Your father put it up in a little game the other day," said he, "and it fell into my possession." He dropped the ring into his purse which he then closed with a snap. "I have been trying for several days to see your father and give him a chance at the ring before I turned it in to the pawnbroker's. If your mother has any feeling in the matter tell her she can get the ring for ten dollars," he added as he turned away.

I did not know what to do, I was so ashamed and hurt to think that my father, whom I loved and in whom I had such implicit confidence, should have gambled away my mother's ring, the very ring I was old enough to appreciate—he had given her in pledging to her his love.

My eyes filled with tears, and as I stood, hesitating, Mr. Blodget came forward admonishing me not to forget my parcels. He evidently observed my tears, although I turned my face the other way, for shame of crying. At any rate he put his hand on my shoulder and said very kindly,

"It's pretty tough, Carter, my boy, isn't it?"

He referred, I thought, to my father (for father was uppermost in my thoughts). Then lowering his voice he said, "But I'll help you out, son, I'll help you out."

I forgot all about hiding my tears, and faced about, attracted by his kindness.

"I will redeem the ring and keep it for you until you can get the money. What do you say? You can rest easy then, that it is safe, and you can take your time. What do you say, my boy, what do you say?"

—*Massachusetts No-License League*

With some awkwardness I acquiesced in his plan, whereupon he called the stranger and leading the way back to his desk paid to him the ten dollars, requiring him to sign a paper, though I didn't understand why, and placed the ring carefully in his safe.

"There, Carter, my boy," said he rubbing his hands together, "it's safe now and we need not worry."

I held out my hand to him, then without a word took my parcels and started on a run for home.

That evening father was more restless than usual. He repeatedly lamented his long enforced idleness. After retiring that night I lay awake for a long time evolving in my mind plans whereby I might earn ten dollars to redeem the ring, and finally with my boyish heart full of hope and adventure fell asleep in the wee hours of morning.

After breakfast I took my books as usual, but instead of going to school I turned my steps toward a box factory where I knew a boy of about my own age to be working. I confided to him so much of my story as I thought advisable, and he took me to the superintendent's office and introduced me, and I was put to work, at five dollars a week, with the privilege of stopping at four each day. Every afternoon I would bring my school books home and study as usual till bedtime, taking them with me again in the morning, in this way avoiding suspicion of playing truant.

During the whole two weeks I was employed at the factory, neither father nor mother suspected that I had not been to school each day. In fact I studied so assiduously at night that I quite kept up with my classes, but I grew pale and thin, as my mother observed. However, at the end of the two weeks I told the manager I wanted to stop work. He seemed somewhat disappointed, but paid me two crisp five dollar notes and I went very proudly to Mr. Blodget with the first ten dollars I had ever earned, and received that gentleman's hearty praise, and my mother's ring.

That evening father was out as usual and I gave the ring to mother, telling her all about it and what I had done. She kissed me, and holding me close in her arms for a long time cried, and caressing my hair with her hand told me I was her dear good boy. Then we had a long talk about father and agreed to say nothing to him, at present, about the ring.

The next evening when I returned from school father met me at the hall door and asked if I had been to school. I saw that he had been drinking and was not in a very amiable mood.

"I met Clarence Stevenson just now," said he, "and he inquired about you. He thought you were sick and said you hadn't been to school for two weeks, unless you had gone today." I stood for a moment without answering. "What do you say to that?" he demanded.

"Clarence told the truth, father," I replied.

"He did, eh? What do you mean by running away from school in this manner?" He grew very angry, and catching me by the shoulder gave me such a jerk that my books, which I had under my arm, went flying in all directions. "Why have you not been to school?" he said thickly.

"I was working, but I did not intend to deceive you, father."

"Working! Working! Where have you been working?"

"At Mr. Hazleton's box-factory."

"At a —— *what* factory?"

"*Box* factory."

"How much did you earn?" he growled, watching me closely to see if I told the truth.

"Five dollars a week," I said timidly, feeling all the time that he was exacting from me a confession that I wished, on his account, to keep secret.

"Five dollars a week! Where's the money? Show me the money!" he persisted incredulously.

"I can't, father, I haven't got it." I was greatly embarrassed and frightened at his conduct.

"Where is it?" he growled.

"I— I— spent it," I said, not thinking what else to say. A groan escaped through his shut teeth as he reeled across the hall and took down a short rawhide whip that had been mine to play with. Although he had never punished me severely I was now frightened at his anger.

"Don't whip me, father," I pleaded as he came staggering toward me with the whip, "don't whip me, please!" I started to make a clean breast of the whole matter but the cruel lash cut my sentence short. I had on no coat, only my waist—and I am sure never a boy received such a whipping as I got.

I did not cry at first, my heart was filled only with pity for my father—

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BRAVERY OF BILLY BIGELOW

MARY P. SAYERS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I won't sign your old temperance pledge, Billy Bigelow! Temperance pledges are good for women and goody-goody folks who whine around about the whisky business, but men that have any grit don't have to sign a paper to know how to behave themselves!"

"So that's what you think, is it, Johnny Findlay? Well, I guess there's a good many men in this town that don't know how to behave themselves without signing a paper, anyway! And if you think that no great men ever signed a temperance pledge, just you look at this," replied Billy, handing Johnny a clipping which he had taken from his pocket.

"Huh!" scoffed Johnny, "some temperance guy's buttin' in! How do you know it's true?"

"Temperance folks are pretty careful what they print, I can tell you, Johnny Findlay, and anyhow this was cut from an almanac that printed it for true!"

"Honest?" queried Johnny, soberly.

"Honest Injun!" asserted Billy, who like most boys put great faith in almanac lore.

"Well," said Johnny, giving Billy a sly glance, "if such men as James Madison and Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams would sign a temperance pledge, why don't you ask your own father to sign it instead of asking kids like me?"

"Why—why—" stammered Billy, growing red; "oh, I say, Johnny, will you ask your father if I will mine?" Johnny dropped his head and began busily to rake the bright leaves that covered the still green, luxuriant grass. Johnny was a most industrious lad and every Saturday, to help along the family income, he raked or mowed lawns. Billy well knew that Johnny's mother had a hard time to make ends meet even then. "Is it a go?" asked Billy, as Johnny continued silent. "I mean it! No backing out if I say I'll do a thing! I promised the Loyal Legion that I'd make a big effort to get names on this pledge and I'm going to stick to my bargain. Might's well begin on father as any one else. 'Course, my father isn't a drunkard—"

"Neither's mine," flashed Johnny, "if the old wine parlors that your father gets rent for would let him alone!"

"Johnny," pleaded Billy, all sympathy, "I didn't think! Forgive me!" Billy started down the walk towards home, his head hung in shame that his own dear father should help in such a way to ruin any man's character.

"Hold on, Billy," called Johnny, "I'm going down in a minute to get some things for mother. If you don't mind, we'll walk along together. Let's go through the park. My! but it's nice out today." Suddenly, he stopped and gazed hopelessly at a banner strung across their path between two trees, bearing the words: "COME TO THE WINE PARLORS FRIDAY EVENING AND LEARN HOW FEW REALLY SMART MEN HAVE EVER SIGNED THE PLEDGE. A GLASS OF WINE FREE TO ALL WHO COME." Johnny's face grew white and set.

"I don't think much of men that rent their buildings to make drunkards, and then send their kids around to get kids to sign the pledge!" he flung out bitterly, with clenched fists. "If my father goes to that, he'll begin worse than ever!"

"Don't, Johnny, don't! I—I know—but, Johnny, I can't—say, Johnny, let's you and I do something!"

"Huh! what can two kids like us do? Tell me that! We're just helpless! And so's mother!" And the poor lad dug his fingers into the banner cloth and tore it from its place.

"I guess you're doing something now!" chuckled Billy mirthlessly, as they started on.

"Much good that'll do!" retorted Johnny. "I s'pose I'll be jerked up for it, but I don't care!"

"Say, Johnny, doesn't it seem kind of queer that their meeting's going to be on the same thing I was talking about to you—you know, about men that were smart signing the pledge?"

"I don't know. I hadn't thought about it. Come to think of it—it does seem kind of funny. Why?"

"If you'll go with me Friday night to that meeting I'll tell you why," replied Billy enthusiastically.

"Tell me now," insisted Johnny. "I don't want to go into anything that'll make things worse for mother." Then Billy told him of what he proposed to do. They talked long and earnestly, but Johnny still demurred. "I'll be there," he at last agreed when they finally separated to go their different ways.

During the coming week Billy was busy scattering temperance literature for his campaign, as he secretly called his plan. There was not a place of business in the whole town, even the much-talked of wine parlors, but that received its share of temperance literature. And Friday evening found both him and Johnny in their seats at the meeting where they were to learn how few really smart men had thought it wise to sign a temperance pledge. They sat well back in the room where they could see, without being too conspicuous. The room was crowded. Old men and young men, business men and idlers, bums and toughs, and all classes of residents of the little town were represented. At first the boys looked vainly for their own fathers, and were secretly rejoiced when they did not appear. But before the opening of the meeting, both men came in and took seats not far from Billy and Johnny. My! how the boys' hearts throbbed and their hands trembled, yet they stood the test bravely, for they knew their cause was good. Johnny still insisted that the best kind of men needed no pledge to help them to do right, but Billy argued that to many people a promise was something too sacred to be lightly broken. At last the speaker took his place on the platform. Then followed a most emphatic denunciation of the temperance "fanatics," who, he said, were ruining the business of the country. After considerable stamping and ridicule he took some papers from the desk and began hurriedly to look them over. A look of complete astonishment came over his face. At this both Billy and Johnny felt somewhat "weak in the knees." The speaker searched farther in the desk, but seemed to get no satisfaction from his efforts. Finally, with a gesture of disgust, he blurted out:

"Some one has been smart, I suppose they think, and put a lot of fanatical

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

The Right Against the Wrong

We boys and girls are in the fight
Of right against the wrong,
With faith and prayer and earnest work
We sing and march along,
To help our great and glorious state
Shake off her curse of sin,
Her dark black cloud of wretchedness
and let the sunshine in.
To bless our state with brighter homes,
With streets more safe for boys
Like me—and—father dear—like him
Whose daily fun and noise
You count your highest earthly joy,
Your winsome, lovely boy.

For if the gay saloon beguile,
Then you may lose your boy:
Lose him from all that's good and true,
Lose him from home's safe nest,
Lose him from virtue's shining path,
Lose him from all that's best
In home, and school, and life's long road
Of honor, truth and fame,
From health and wealth and happiness,
A good and honored name.

—*West Virginia Ratification Day Program*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

MEMORIAL DAY NUMBER

The special Frances E. Willard Memorial Day number, January 23, will contain new and interesting material for use in the observance of February 17 by local unions. For further particulars see the first column of page 16.

FRANCES WILLARD DAY PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In response to a demand for a program to be used in the observance of Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools, one has been prepared by Miss Anna A. Gordon. It will be off the press in a few days. Price, 10 cents.

HELP CLEAN UP THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Our Legislative superintendent, in the Washington Letter of this week, asks friends throughout the nation to urge the passage of the Jones-Works bill by writing letters to the representatives from their own Congressional district, asking them to favor the measure.

"THE GREAT DESTROYER"

Many orders are coming to us for copies of the Congressional document "The Great Destroyer," by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. All orders for this pamphlet should be sent directly to the Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, Washington, D. C. The cost of the speech, when sent in bulk, is at the rate of $1.00 for 400 copies. If the names of pupils are forwarded when ordering this speech, it will be mailed to the individual pupil without additional cost.

"Turn On the Light!"

The proportions to which the white slave traffic, so called, has attained, may be judged, in some degree, by the fact that in a certain Federal prison in the west, out of a total of 215 convicts therein confined, forty-seven, or over twenty per cent, were white slavers. Considering that the first Federal law against white slavery is of quite recent enactment, and that the officials have been hampered in their work of enforcement by lack of funds, and remembering, too, that the Federal law deals only with international and interstate traffic, it is truly appalling to find that over twenty per cent of the convicts in one prison are there for this most contemptible and degrading crime. It is frequently the case that to secure conviction for this crime is a very difficult matter, so carefully do these fiends carry on their business and so numerous are the ways of escape. Undoubtedly there are a great many more at large plying their hideous trade than are behind prison bars. Often those who are known to be guilty escape through a technicality of the law, and it sometimes happens that after conviction a pardon is secured, even for this, which to the ordinary mind would seem a most unpardonable crime.

One may cease to wonder at the large number of disappearances noted among women and girls, when assured by those who know that cases very similar to the following are of constant occurrence: A young girl of foreign parentage came, with her employer's family, from an Eastern city to the West. Not long afterward the family removed, but the girl chose to remain where they had first located. Several weeks later relatives in the East received a letter purporting to come from the girl, saying that she was ill and asking that money be sent her to enable her to return East. The money was borrowed and sent. For some time nothing more was heard; then a letter was received from a man explaining that the girl was still ill and needed more money. Suspicion was aroused and the whole affair was reported to a white ribbon woman in the distant city. She immediately placed the case in the hands of a woman officer and in a short time the man and his victim were located and arrested. Owing to some technicality, the man is not yet behind the bars, though temporarily detained. The girl, who is less than eighteen years of age, is diseased and her future blasted. What punishment is meet for such crimes as these? But the prevalence of similar cases is appalling and it is well that the attention of the public is being called to the abominable traffic.

There is nothing so dreaded by evil doers as publicity. The white slave trade has grown to enormous proportions in darkness, under cover, shielded by those of whom the world had a right to expect better things. The facts have been well known in certain circles, yet the vice-promoters have been able to so cover up their doings as to keep the general public in ignorance. But that ignorance no longer exists, and in various states stringent laws are being proposed and enacted which, when in operation, will go far toward removing the blot upon our national escutcheon. In the meantime let us turn on the light everywhere, that the people may know of the fearful tragedies being enacted in their midst. Let girls, too, be safeguarded by a knowledge of the snares laid for them and the temptations that will assail them. Ignorance is not innocence, but forewarned is forearmed." Turn on the light!

The Next Step in West Virginia

Having made for itself a name by outlawing the liquor traffic by an unprecedented majority of 92,234, West Virginia believes in going on to perfection, and building up an ideal prohibition commonwealth. Its citizens are not sitting down and indulging in self-satisfied congratulations on the victory achieved, but are keeping their sleeves rolled up and working for adequate legislation providing for the enforcement of the law. "We must," says one of the papers of the state, "have men in office who will enforce the law. We must keep drug stores out of the business; we must break up the speakeasies, and we must prevail upon Congress to protect us from outside shippers. Our various prohibition organizations need not disband, for there is plenty of work to be done yet." This being the spirit of the people in the "little mountain state," the liquor interests have no ground for hope that there will be a lax enforcement of the law. No state ever had a finer opportunity to demonstrate the ideal civic and social conditions which result from a territory completely outlawing the liquor traffic. Now is the time for the whole power of the splendid organizations which were back of the record-making victory of last November to be turned into efforts for law enforcement, and make of West Virginia a state so white that it shall be forever an unanswerable argument for constitutional prohibition. Already the press reports that civic leagues are being organized, some of them incorporated, for the purpose of law-enforcement and better enforcement laws, and laymen in the churches have, as never before, joined hands for united work along these lines.

SEATS FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

No public announcement has been made in regard to the sale of seats or boxes for the World's Convention, but already thirteen of the fourteen boxes are sold, and scarcely a day passes without some inquiry in regard to seats. There will be seats on the main floor and in each of the two galleries. The price of seats on the main floor and in the first gallery will be $2.00, and in the third gallery, $1.50. There are elevators so that no one need object to being in the third gallery. All applications for seats should be sent to Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, Room 509, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and seats will be assigned in order of application.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

Pioneer White Ribboner Called Home

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

Mrs. Sarah A. McClees has left us. Full of years, at four score and ten, the burden of flesh has fallen away and the freed spirit has passed beyond mortal activities to a realization of unlimited life. It is a completed life, when mortal objects are considered, for she had from her earliest years lent a hand to every interest conducive to human welfare, and lived to see great achievements in the various reforms for which she had labored.

Born in Delaware, of English parentage, and reared in the atmosphere of early Methodism, her grandparents having been admitted to the communion by John Wesley, it was natural that the trend of her life should be toward philanthropy and reform. She was a pioneer in temperance and suffrage work, having begun the latter with Susan B. Anthony. It was quite consistent with her life that the last time she left her room was to go to the polls and render her tribute of principle by casting her first ballot.

In the earliest years of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she joined its ranks, and at once rose to prominence. For thirteen years she was its superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and for several years published a paper devoted to their interests. Possessed of clear and comprehensive ideas of the needs of the service, she wielded a strong influence in their behalf, and when bills relating to them were pending at Washington, did not hesitate to go there and work for them.

She was a woman of literary tastes and experience as a magazine writer. At the age of eighty-three, when arduous labors cannot be expected, she saw the need of the hour and from her abundant knowledge of the subject wrote and published a book on "The Army Canteen." This had a wide circulation, creating sentiment by its presentation of facts.

Mrs. McClees was one of those whose principles had been tried by financial tests. Her refusal to permit the traffic in liquor to exist on property belonging to her involved the cancellation of leases at a heavy pecuniary loss, cheerfully borne because of principle. Her later years were spent in California, where she at once became identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and as long as her strength permitted, filled a prominent place in the work, having been president of the Alameda county union several years and a leader in evangelistic lines.

A devoted daughter has cared most tenderly for her declining years, and many sweet and tender associations have surrounded her.

SIGNAL NOTES

The British Parliament has just passed a most drastic measure against the white slave traffic. It prescribes flogging as punishment for men convicted a second time of pandering, and for the first offense the same punishment is optional. On second conviction men living on the immoral earnings of women are liable to be flogged. Possibly the infliction of physical pain is the only way to bring the class of brutes known as "white slavers" to a realization of the enormity of their misdeeds. There may be reasons why it is unwise to return to the brutal practices of the past, yet we can hardly conceive of a punishment too severe for the crime of trafficking in the virtue of womanhood.

The Kansas railroads, says the *Kansas City Star*, are preparing to ask the next legislature to enact a law making the drinking of liquor by trainmen punishable by a heavy fine and a jail sentence. All the railroads have rulings that their trainmen, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, flagmen, porters and train dispatchers, as well as switching men, must not drink while on duty. Now the railroads are going to ask the state to help them stop the practice entirely and also enable them to keep some of the most efficient employes.

Once and only once during the reading of Governor Haines' splendid inaugural address, says the *Portland Evening Express*, did the members of the Legislature and the interested spectators break forth in hearty and spontaneous applause. This was when the Governor spoke of the prohibition law and gave positive assurance that he would do all in his power to enforce it. The paragraphs of his address which elicited applause are given on page 3 of this issue.

Believing that the greatest crime now threatening this nation is the legalized liquor traffic, the grand jury of Christian county, Illinois, on December 30 last, embodied in its report the following paragraph:

BE IT RESOLVED, That we deem it high time this nation dissolved partnership with this family-wrecking and soul-destroying business, as seven-tenths of our findings are caused directly or indirectly by the use of liquor.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MISS MADGE HILLIS, Wilmington, Del., the first president of the Delaware W. C. T. U., always devoted to the promotion of W. C. T. U. activities.

MRS. SUSIE K. DAILEY, University Place, Neb., vice-president-at-large of the Nebraska W. C. T. U. Mrs. Dailey passed away January 10, after a very brief illness.

MRS. MARIETTA A. CASSELL, a pioneer white ribboner of Colorado, first president of the Denver district, for many years state superintendent of the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, and beloved and active in club and church circles. Mrs. Cassell was a personal friend of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon and her home has been their stopping place during some of their visits in Denver.

MRS. ANNA M. TAYLOR, Wichita, Kas., the first president of the Central W. C. T. U., and for many years a loyal friend of the temperance cause.

MRS. JULIA A. BROWN, Sag Harbor, N. Y., seventy-eight years young, a life long worker in the temperance cause, and known and loved throughout the county.

EXPERT WORKERS NEEDED

In the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as in all other worthy enterprises, there is a need for expert, trained service. An exceptional opportunity to acquire such training is offered in the seven weeks' course at the Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago. Women planning to avail themselves of the course as described in THE UNION SIGNAL of December 12, should communicate at once with the secretary of the school. The course will begin March 11, but women who cannot spend the entire time are urged to attend one, two or as many weeks as may be possible.

The January number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is one that should be brought to the attention of every educator. It is the prize essay number and contains the essays receiving the National W. C. T. U. prizes of last year. The opening article, "Opium and the Cigaret in China," is of the greatest interest and value, coming as it does directly from our special helpers in that great country, and showing against what mighty odds the Chinese are working in putting down the use of the drug that has so endangered their life. From cover to cover the *Quarterly* contains lessons and facts that give a broader view of the great work we are doing. All unions should be enlightened and strengthened by having it to read in the regular meetings. No college, public or school library should be without it.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

THE PRESS

With the enlarging plans for the W. C. T. U. and general temperance publicity a great opportunity opens before those privileged to carry on the work of the Press department. When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is known, its methods of work understood and its accomplishments enumerated we secure the support and co-operation of those like-minded with us who are not now, but may become, members of our organization. To awaken this interest every local union should report its own meetings, as well as furnish the local press with news of W. C. T. U. plans and victories of state and national interest. For example: one of the largest daily newspapers in the state of Oregon, and one which gave most excellent reports of the National Convention in Portland, told its readers of the "overwhelming defeat of prohibition in Colorado," but has not mentioned the much more "overwhelming victory in West Virginia." From this we see that even the metropolitan press needs occasional assistance in its news service.

The very essence of Press work is promptness in furnishing material to the papers. The editor does not care for reports of half-forgotten happenings, "ancient history" from the newspaper point of view.

The Bureau of Publicity hopes to give from time to time in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, items bearing on the question of temperance and prohibition, which will be helpful in the work of the local press superintendents.

The temperance column, prepared by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity for the Western Newspaper Union, will be educative and give much needed general temperance information. It is our privilege to see that this column appears in each of the 17,000 papers to which the Western Newspaper Union supplies ready prints and plates. Please give this your immediate attention. If the newspapers use the plates or ready prints of the W. N. U. ask them to use the temperance column as part of the matter selected. If they use plates or ready prints furnished by some other syndicate kindly report the fact to me at once, giving name and location of the firm supplying the service.

I have asked the director of our Publicity Bureau to mail direct to each state superintendent of the Press department all publicity material sent out from headquarters, thus avoiding the delay of forwarding first to me.

I would like to hear as soon as possible from each state Press superintendent. Please give me a resumé of your plans of work. Have you a local superintendent in each union? How is news supplied to papers in localities where there is no union? Please keep a pile of clippings of every item and article published by the W. C. T. U. in your state. They will make a fine Press exhibit at both state and National conventions.

Yours to serve,
JENNIE MURRAY KEMP
Grants Pass, Oregon.

CURFEW AND POLICEWOMEN

The Indianapolis Star, in a recent issue, endorses Judge Collins in saying that police women are needed at the Union and Terminal stations, and adds, "They are needed in other places in the city, too, specifically in the parks in the summer. In spite of the prejudices of the municipal standpatters, police women will be an institution in the near future."

This statement is true, not alone of Indianapolis, but of every progressive city and town. This being the case, it behooves the members of the white ribbon band to interest themselves in securing desirable women for this important work. Because a woman police officer is employed by the city on salary, many women who are not at all fitted for the work covet the position. In some cases the civil service examination makes it possible for these to secure appointment. For this reason, if for no other, we must interest ourselves in this recently opened field of service for women.

Less than a third of the states have thus far appointed superintendents for the department of Curfew and Police Women, and it is somewhat difficult for the National superintendent to work effectively under these conditions. However, if every woman who is interested in securing the appointment of a woman officer in her home city or town will write to her state superintendent, or to Miss Mary E. Brown, 485 Arcade Building, Seattle, Washington, enclosing ten cents, she will receive literature and suggestions and directions which will help her in the effort.

It will also be a great favor if you will assist your National superintendent in the preparation of a correct list of women police officers, complete up to date. If there is a woman officer on the police force in your city, let the secretary of the Federated W. C. T. U. send the name to me. If there is no federation of unions, let a local union send in the name. Thus far the list is as follows:

PORTLAND, OREGON—Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, and assistant.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, and assistant.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Miss Mary E. Brown, Mrs. B. H. Mason, Mrs. J. E. Nosler, Mrs. Ruth Dahnken.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON—Miss Edith Fuller.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON — Mrs. Myrtie Roberts Johnston.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Miss Emma Blorieux.

DENVER, COLORADO—Name not known. (Will someone please send it in?)

The impression has reached me that several towns in Oklahoma, the city of Baltimore, a city in Indiana, and some city in the South, have women officers. I would very much like to know just who and where they are. Anyone who can give reliable information will confer a favor by writing to me.

Three leaflets for the assistance of those interested in the appointment of women officers will soon be out, viz.: "How to Secure the Appointment of Women Officers," "Leaves From a Woman Officer's Notebook," and "A Score of Reasons." Send orders to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill., or to the National superintendent, MISS MARY E. BROWN, *485 Arcade Building, Seattle, Wash.*

W. C. T. U.

W —is for Women who work with a will
C —is for Christians who never stand still,
T —is for Temperance, the creed of our Band
U —is for Union—united we stand
For God and our Homes and and our own Native Land.

—L. F. P.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The regular business meeting of the Johnstown (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. fell on the birthday of the president, Mrs. L. M. Crouse. As a surprise the members of the union planned appropriate exercises. An original poem, composed by the treasurer, was read, and those present greatly enjoyed the combination of meeting and birthday surprise.

Some time ago THE UNION SIGNAL published an account of a *Press* Social. Word comes from the union at Palmyra, Wis., that such a social has been given recently for the young lady members, and was in every way a success. Two new ideas were introduced. For an artist's page every one drew a picture with fifteen straight lines. A picture of Frances E. Willard took the prize. In the guessing contest the prize was a flat iron, to *press* one's waists.

The Minnesota W. C. T. U. is planning and working to the end that a prohibitory amendment may be submitted to the people next fall. At the present time local prohibition campaigns are in progress in several districts. Miss Effie McLaird is to work in the state during February, and Miss Rose Davison, during March and April. At Christmas time some special work was done for the woodsmen, something to make a little brighter spot in their lives and remind them of the true meaning of the Christmas time.

Mrs. W. J. Manners, Medal Contest superintendent of the Central Union of Spokane, Wash., is pushing the work of her department untiringly. Fourteen contests have been held since the middle of July, four of them being silver medal and three, singing contests. Among the winners are Miss Lucile Claney, awarded a silver medal in one of the singing contests, Miss Ethel Daniels, winner of a silver medal in an oratorical contest, and Miss Martha Mallory, to whom a gold medal was awarded at a recent oratorical contest. All the contestants were under twenty years of age.

The Norwich (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. gave a Christmas tree to the L. T. L., the Mission Sunday school, and the poor children in the city whom Santa Claus had missed. Short addresses by the leader of the L. T. L. and the county president of the W. C. T. U., singing, violin and phonograph music, helped to make a happy time for the children. Mrs. Santa Claus, who has become a believer in woman suffrage and equal rights, appeared at the W. C. T. U. rest rooms to distribute toys and candy to the fifty little people who were the guests on the happy occasion.

Unusual and interesting were the exercises of the University Christian Bible School of Des Moines, Iowa, for the observance of World's Temperance Sunday. The "Model Senate" of the Drake University Law School arranged for "The Trial of King Alcohol." At the appointed time an audience of 2,000 assembled, and the trial proceeded with all the usual features—judge, jury, lawyers for the prosecution and the defense, and witnesses for both sides. Much credit for the success of the exercise is due Professor W. Lee Jordon of the West Des Moines High School, the superintendent of the Sunday School.

OKLAHOMA UP TO DATE!

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Brownell, a sweet-faced saint, with soft gray curls, has made Oklahoma City famous for the largest white ribbon cradle roll in the world. There are over 900 children in it, including forty-five sets of twins and one set of triplets. In due time all these little people are graduated into the Brownell L. T. L. The loyal children of the city made her, at seventy years of age, their "Queen of the May." Every June, Mrs. Brownell has a gathering of the mothers and white ribbon recruits, and the W. C. T. U. is the hostess. This dear little woman is—*blind!* But she is happy and contented and says that in her dreams she always sees flowers and little children.

Oklahoma has been having work done by the National lecturers and organizers. Temperance workers soon discover that the sentiment of the state is overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. The Geary Union boasts a president who is also the state president of the Relief Corps, but she makes her honors travel in double harness very nicely. Oklahoma City is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. With her thirteen and fourteen-story business blocks, magnificent churches and palace-like high school building, the third largest and perhaps the second handsomest in the United States, she bears no evidence of prohibition having injured her! High school pupils, about fifteen hundred in number, assembled in one hall to hear Mrs. La Mance while she was in the city.

The superintendent of schools is an earnest Christian. Becoming worried about cigaret users in the schools, he put the case to the school board, whereupon they organized anti-cigaret work in every room of every school in the city, from the lowest primary grade to the high school. Oklahoma is up to date!

NEOSHO'S VICTORY

Neosho, Missouri, is a strategic point that influences four counties. The wets put up a hard, strong, monied campaign, with all that is implied in that statement, to make the city wet again. As the dry vote won by only fifty-six in 1908, great fears were felt and the men made a strong fight. Missouri called in one of her out-of-the-state campaigners and sent her to Neosho. She made eighteen addresses, organized about 600 children as Young Campaigners, and managed a big parade that was a glorious success. January 6, election day, was biting, raw and cold, but the women turned out in almost as full force as the men and worked like heroines all day long. The battle was won by 136 votes! An hour after the result was known an immense praise service was held. The executive committee drew up an official vote of thanks and appreciation to the state W. C. T. U. for its help at this critical time.

DREADED TO EAT

A Quaker Couple's Experience

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said:

"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste, and the flavour is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

The Best Method of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics

AUGUSTA B. BAINBRIDGE, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Essay Winning Prize of $50 Offered by the Department of Anti-Narcotics)

Ever since Scientific Temperance Instruction was adopted by state law as a part of the regular school course, this has been a subject of discussion among teachers in every state in the union. It has been, and to a large extent still is, an open field. Each teacher has used the methods best suited to his school and community. For any one teacher to say that his way is absolutely the best, betokens self-conceit out of harmony with his advancement; but as ideas are exchanged, each one may cull those he can best use.

The teacher should be the strongest intellectual and ethical force in the schoolroom. Example is conceded to be the most effective method of teaching, for "you teach more by what you are than what you say." Hence, the first requisite is that the teacher be a total abstainer from all forms of narcotics, both on and off duty.

The next requisite is correct information. Reliable books, giving scientific facts in plain language, are now to be found in every up-to-date school library. These the teacher may use for study, class work or reference. Other books in which facts are given in more simple language, may be placed in the hands of children and youth. As the state school laws generally require that instruction be given in all the grades, the methods of presentation must differ according to the age and capacity of the pupils in the class.

The principles of pedagogy that apply to other lines of instruction are of the same value here.

Use Eye as Well as Ear Gate

Children of all ages learn more readily when the subject matter is presented to their eyes as well as to their ears, and remember more clearly when the hands and feet are acting in harmony with these organs of sense. Oral and textbook lessons should therefore be combined with black-board lessons, chalk-talks, notes, outlines, pictures and experiments. These should be supplemented, particularly in the primary grades, with expressive motions of the fingers, hands, head and feet, giving emphasis to the most important truths taught by stepping, clapping or other appropriate exercises.

The instruction should be positive and clear. Much negative instruction falls short of the mark. A perplexed little boy once expressed it this way:

"You tell me what to 'don't,' but you don't tell me what to 'do.'"

This does not mean that the injurious effects of narcotics should not be pointed out, and a decided warning be raised against them. On the contrary, the evils following their use should be plainly stated, the harm done to every organ and tissue of the body should be clearly explained. The class should know, for instance, that the paralyzing effect of all narcotics upon the inhibitions is only one of degree, from the soothing cup of tea or the tiny cigaret, past the wine-glass and all its affinities, to total unconsciousness under the opium pipe.

It does mean that the positive view of the strong, clean man or woman, who uses none of these things, should be kept to the front. The power of a temperate life, which means a self-control that can use good things in moderation, and abstain from all bad things, should be the point in every lesson.

Story of "The House We Live In"

The fascinating story of cell-life in the blood, and various organs of the body, told in appropriate language, never fails to interest children of every age. This awakens respect for "The House we live in," so wonderfully constructed, and gives birth to a desire to keep it in prime condition, or as a grammar grade boy once said, "Give the little cells a fair chance." This is particularly true when the brain is the subject under consideration. It is when we are talking of it as the seat of thought, the organ we use when we study, plan, remember and enjoy all that makes life worth while, that the wish to preserve it intact becomes a positive ambition.

From the very first lesson in the receiving class, on through the high school, the real value of water as a drink should be strongly emphasized. Its power to quench thirst, to cleanse, to purify and to nourish, should be fully illustrated by experiments as well as by oral and text-book lessons.

The beauty and utility of natural things should be held constantly before the minds of the children. Let them notice, as they handle the grape, its insect-proof bottle and its air-tight stopper; the apple, its firm, shiny skin, preserving the precious juice, and guarding off all intruders; and the peach with its fuzzy coat. Point out to them the other fruits, the grains and the vegetables, each in its own way giving to man its best for his food. The decayed juice of these, containing alcohol, the product of their decay, bottled or casked for the market, will suffer in the contrast.

Teach Self-Control

In the "Beautiful Land of the Teens" ambitions are born. These years designate the time when the beauty of a pure life and "The Strength of Being Clean" can best be taught. The enormous power of influence, and all that stands for noble citizenship, will be subjects for earnest thought and careful action. Boys want to be manly, and girls want to be womanly, in the highest sense. Hence, in these grades the study of the self-control that empowers them to shun all forms of narcotics, as a menace to their manhood and womanhood, will be a means to an end. They will desire to be free from the bondage of these poisons, that destroy both body and brain, and to perfect their physical, mental, social and moral life.

These lessons should be varied and given with enthusiasm, as separate studies in the grades, but in all classes they can easily be combined with nature-study, physiology, hygiene and civics.

All maudlin sentiment and personal allusions should be determinedly avoided. They only create prejudice and tend to weaken the truth.

Pledges, as such, have no place in school work. Give the truth. The children will do the rest.

In the higher grades, the high school and the university, the ever-present note book is a necessity. The facts gathered here and from text-books will furnish material for recitations, debates and essays. The last named are particularly valuable, as their preparation leads to individual research and widens the viewpoint.

Occasional quizzes are of great importance. They may be in the form of questions on the advance of temperance sentiment among business men, railroad officials, labor unions and all organizations where dependable men or boys are wanted; or on the advance of prohibition; the suppression of the sale of cigarets. In these, not only the physical aspect—our national health—but economic, social and public safety problems may be discussed, and results recorded.

A report from a college or high school as to the scholarship and standing of non-smokers and non-drinkers will be of value. A glance at the criminal records, a roll-call of insane asylums and almshouses may be made a lesson for clean citizenship. The wise athlete already knows where his strength lies; and more definitely than teachers dream, boys settle this question at the bat or goal.

The life and work of prominent temperance advocates may often be referred to with advantage. The class will enjoy giving quotations from prominent men and women who have spoken definitely upon this subject; as Abraham Lincoln, Frances Willard, Neal Dow, Luther Burbank, David Starr Jordan, and others.

A short talk given by some able temperance lecturer will result in good.

Scientific instruction on the nature and effects of narcotics must be given line upon line, precept upon precept, year after year, if we would cleanse our citizenship of their use.

While a teacher may not directly teach the moral evils that result from the use of narcotics, he should sense and lead his pupils to sense, the great moral uplift that must come to our nation as the result of the teaching of these truths in our public schools.

The moral element cannot be entirely omitted. As occasion offers, the youth should be taught that since they are created beings, they owe it to their Creator to keep their bodies in the best possible condition. And this, not alone for their individual good, but because of the active service they may the better render to their fellows. Their places as children in a family, and as citizens of a free country, demand this of them as a primary obligation. "No man liveth unto himself."

THE BRAVERY OF BILLY BIGELOW

(Continued from Page Seven)

literature in the desk in place of the pamphlets I had ordered brought here for this meeting. However, I'll beat them at their own game. I defy anyone here tonight—and I see a number who I have been led to believe are against us—I defy anyone here tonight to mention a person who is really great in life who has thought it best to sign a pledge!" He paused and cast a contemptuous glance over the room. Johnny nudged Billy. "Now's your time," he whispered. But Billy's legs seemed paralyzed. Was he going to fail after all his boasted bravery? Again the speaker yelled: "I defy anyone, I say—" The silence was intense. "Oh, Billy!" Johnny urged insistently. Billy's head buzzed and everything swam before his eyes, but he jumped to his feet. He waved the paper which he pulled from his pocket, and shouted:

"I can, Mr. Speaker! I can tell you of three of the greatest men in the United States!" Billy saw his father rise to his feet, and heard him speak his name. Then he saw some one pull him back, and whisper to him. No matter. He must go on now anyway, for Johnny's sake. Billy's voice choked and his tongue refused to move. The stillness was oppressive. Then Billy heard the speaker remark in a tone of scorn: "We're not dealing with kids!" Then, oh, what was it going on? The whole house seemed cheering. Mercy! It was deafening. When at last some one had brought the house to order, a little old man, with snow white hair, mounted the platform.

"Gentlemen," he said, while everything was so quiet that it almost seemed one might have heard the proverbial pin drop, "if there's a boy in these United States today who has the bravery to get up and say what this boy has said tonight before a crowd of whisky men, I move he be heard. Who seconds the motion?"

"Hear! hear!" and "Hear! hear!" came from all over the house. Then the old gentleman put the motion and Billy was bidden to come forward and read his pledge. Suddenly his courage was great and he marched up to the platform amid tumultuous cheers. Billy went on to say that the pledge was taken from an almanac of 1837 and was as follows:

> Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits and drink are not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of them would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the people of the United States, and especially the young men, discountenance entirely the use of such drinks, they would not only promote their personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world. (Signed)
> James Madison
> Andrew Jackson
> John Quincy Adams

When Billy had finished reading, the speaker proclaimed it a fake, but the boy drew forth a written pledge asking all who would to come forward and sign it. Cheer upon cheer was the answer he received, and while many, even the speaker himself, slunk out of the house, his pledge was signed by at least fifty men, and among them were the fathers of both Billy and Johnny.

"How about the rent, father?" asked Billy, as he gave him the paper to sign.

"My boy," replied Mr. Bigelow, while the tears filled his eyes, "the lease runs out tonight, and that was why the saloonkeeper arranged this meeting, to create sentiment in his favor. Rest assured, the lease will not be renewed."

THE AMERICAN MONGOOSE

The Island of Jamaica was very much troubled with rats. To rid themselves of these pests, which were destroying the crops, they introduced the mongoose, a species of coon. They multiply very rapidly, and are deadly enemies of the rats. The result was that the rats disappeared, but no longer having them to feed upon, the mongoose attacked the snakes, frogs, and lizards that kept down the insects, with the result that the insects began to destroy the vegetables. Then the mongoose attacked the sheep, cats, puppies, calves, and geese. Now Jamaica is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to get rid of the mongoose.

The American mongoose is the licensed saloon. Protected for revenue it eats the carpets off the floor and the clothes off the back. It eats money and character, and leaves the home a wreck.—*From an address by Billy Sunday*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

GLEANINGS FROM THE EXCHANGES

The Epworth Herald says that the last census shows that Kansas is the second richest state in the union, and that while the per capita wealth of its neighbor, Missouri, is $300, that of Kansas is $1,700. When a banker of another state asked for an explanation why Kansas had so much larger per capita bank deposits than his own state the reply was, "Kansas puts her money in the banks, while you put yours in the saloons."

Liquor is not sold in the far-away northern island of Iceland, so a lot of the people could be a good deal worse off than they are now. Says a daily paper: "Iceland has no jails, no penitentiary; there is no court and only one policeman. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island. Its 78,000 people are total abstainers, since they will not permit any liquor to be imported. There is not an illiterate person on the island, nor a child ten years old unable to read. The system of public schools is practically perfect." Joyland would be a better name than Iceland for such a country.—*Advance*

According to *The Messenger*, the organ of Guatemala mission, the amount of money spent annually in the United States for intoxicating liquors could build 3,000 churches costing $5,000 each and as many parsonages worth $3,500 each. In addition every other church could have a chapel worth $1,000. There could also be 500 girls' seminaries with 1,000 acres each, 500 Y. M. C. A. buildings costing $50,000 and as many similar buildings for girls. The same 500 towns could have libraries worth $20,000 apiece and there could be erected fifty-one hospitals in each of the five Central America republics. There could also be homes for the crippled, the blind and the feeble-minded, in addition to ministers, teachers, nurses and doctors to manage the various institutions. There would then be left $825,000,000 for endowment.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

ONLY STRONG HEALTHY LUNGS

can resist the tubercular germs which are always ready to attack when the system is weakened from colds or coughs.

Don't neglect a cold—drive it out with *Scott's Emulsion,* which also strengthens the lungs and builds up the whole body.

For difficult breathing, sore chests and all pulmonary troubles nothing compares with *Scott's Emulsion.*

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-124

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

The Federal Campaign Against the White Slave Traffic

By STANLEY W. FINCH

Special Commissioner for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, writing in *Vigilance*, the organ of the American Vigilance Association

A careful scientist has called alcohol the indispensable vehicle of the business transacted by the white slave traders, and has asserted that without its use this trade could not long continue. Whoever has tried to help a girl making an effort to leave the irregular life she has been leading, must have been discouraged by the victim's attempts to overcome the habit of using alcohol and drugs. Such a girl has commonly been drawn into the life in the first place when under the influence of liquor and has continued to drink that she might be able to live through each day. Furthermore, the drinking habit grows upon her because she is constantly required to sell liquor and be "treated."—*Jane Addams in "A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil"*

One of the gravest problems that confront the people of our country to-day is the great social evil. While every thoughtful citizen has some general idea as to its nature and extent, very few, indeed, are there whose understanding of the matter even approximates the real facts. Practically all cities of any considerable size, and very many of our smaller cities and villages have within their borders palpable evidence of the existence of this great evil, either in the form of a recognized or tolerated red-light or restricted district, or under the guise of questionable hotels, assignation houses, or rooming houses, which harbor those unfortunate women who more or less openly ply their trade on the streets or in cafés or other public places.

Problem 4,000 Years Old

This condition is by no means one of recent origin, for, while the problem has undoubtedly grown and become more difficult to handle by reason of certain developments of our twentieth century civilization, the social evil has continued one of the great unsolved problems of the human race for more than four thousand years.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that this problem has been so long before the people of this, as well as all other civilized countries, it has not only remained unsolved, but strange as it may seem, although in the aggregate a vast amount of time, energy, and money has been spent in attempts to deal with it, such efforts have been so spasmodic and sporadic that they have resulted in very little real progress; and while there are in this country to-day hundreds of individuals who have given much thought to this problem and many who believe that they have reached a correct solution of it, their conclusions are so greatly at variance, and are based on such meager and inaccurate information that they are of but little value in determining the true solution of the problem. That the great majority of the people of this country are anxiously looking forward to the correction of the great evils involved there can be no doubt. It is also true that the good citizens of many of our cities are giving a great deal of time and attention to this matter, and there are also several important philanthropic societies which are making strenuous and extensive efforts to arouse the people of the country to the importance of the matter, and are attempting in various other ways to deal with this great question; it would seem, however, that, considering the tremendous importance of this problem, civilized nations are subject to severe criticism because of the fact that so little real progress has been made, and the world has been content to allow isolated individuals or groups of individuals to experiment at various times and in various localities, and has failed to profit to any great extent by the information derived from such experiments.

Beginning of Federal Legislation

Thus, when in the year 1910, the Federal Government undertook, by the White Slave Traffic Act, to put its stamp of disapproval upon the awful interstate and foreign traffic in women and girls for immoral purposes, it entered upon a field which was not only strange to Federal officials, but which was very largely unexplored by the authorities of the various states and cities, and also by the people at large.

The duty of enforcing this new law devolved upon the Department of Justice. This Department shouldered this added responsibility of enforcing the White Slave Traffic Act at a time when it was already carrying a tremendous burden of work and responsibility; however, it was also at a time when, by reason of its experience in dealing with other great national evils, it was in a better position than ever before in its history to handle this matter, which is perhaps of greater moment to the people of the country than any other national movement which has been attempted within the last half century.

Provisions of the 1910 Law

The White Slave Traffic Act, which became a law on June 25, 1910, while familiar to certain persons who have given special attention to the subject involved, is unfortunately very generally misunderstood by the great majority of the people of the country. This law, which is based on the interstate and foreign commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, makes it an offense against the United States for any person to transport or cause to be transported, or to persuade, induce or entice any woman or girl to travel by any common carrier from one state to another, or between this country and a foreign country, for the purpose of prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. The law fixes the maximum punishment for such an offense at five years in the penitentiary and five thousand dollars fine. It also provides that if the woman or girl involved is under the age of eighteen years, the court may impose a sentence not to exceed ten years in the penitentiary and ten thousand dollars fine. While it would be at least a technical violation of this law to transport or induce a woman or girl to go from one state to another for some immoral purpose other than that of prostitution, it has generally been considered that the real purpose of the Act was to destroy the nefarious traffic which was known to be going on between the states, and between this country and foreign countries, whereby women and girls were being transported in such interstate and foreign commerce solely for the purpose of prostitution, and were being treated as mere articles of merchandise for the profit of those who handled them, and who were willing, for the sake of the profit involved, to sacrifice both the bodies and souls of their victims.

Investigations Instituted

Within a few days after the passage of this Act, complaints as to its violation began to reach the officers of the Department of Justice, and investigations were immediately instituted for the purpose of prosecuting any persons who might be guilty of violating the law. The number of such complaints and prosecutions rapidly increased, and the prompt convictions and heavy sentences which resulted, brought this class of cases into such prominence that they attracted the special attention of the Department; and in view of the vicious nature of the offenses involved and the fact that such crimes seemed to be much more numerous than was at first believed possible, the Attorney General directed the officials of this Bureau of Investigation to give especial attention to this class of cases. As the work proceeded, it soon became evident that there were thousands of people in practically all parts of the country who were making a business of violating this law, and it was also clear that in order to have any appreciable effect upon this class of crime, it would be necessary, not merely to investigate complaints made to the officers of the Department, but it was essential that some general plan of campaign be determined upon and vigorously carried out. Under the direction of the Attorney General, a careful survey was therefore made of the situation in various parts of the country with reference to vice conditions incident to the social evil in our principal cities, and also with reference to the steps which were being taken by the several states under their local laws for the handling of the intra-state white slave traffic. When the result of this survey was brought to the attention of the Attorney General together with the plans which had been formulated for the proposed national campaign for the strict enforcement of the Federal White Slave Traffic Act, he found that a plan of investigation and prosecution so comprehensive as appeared necessary in order to accomplish the purpose could not be carried out with the available forces under his control. He therefore appointed a Special Commissioner for the purpose of organizing a force of investigating officers for this work and of supervising and directing them in carrying out the proposed plan of campaign for the suppression of the white slave traffic.

When the Special Commissioner entered upon his work, he found that while the officials of certain cities were fairly

"A SALOONLESS NATION In 1920"

You need this great song in your home, your W. C. T. U., and all your rallies. It is in our book, "Songs and Sayings for You"

Which contains many other beautiful songs, such as "How I wish he knew my Jesus," "Is it nothing to you." Also a line of reading such as, "A bottle of tears," that is fine for recitation, public readings, etc. Price 25c, but to introduce it will mail 6 for $1.00, or 10 for $1.50 from a lot somewhat damaged. Order today of the publisher,

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We also conduct a hotel on Christian lines. Remember this when in Florida.

THE BOUNDARIES OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

HON. C. N. HASKELL, Ex-Governor of Oklahoma

The liquorites, in pleading for a right to carry on the liquor business, say that "the person is a free moral agent," and such privilege is guaranteed by the constitution of our land. Yes, I grant it, when the exercise of that privilege is not in conflict with the public welfare.

As time has passed the people of our country have progressed, and many of us can recollect when the things that I here enumerate were not crimes upon our statute books, but the public comfort, the public peace, morals and happiness have, from year to year, dictated these as crimes upon our statute books. It was the right of the individual to deal with that for which the public good must not be abridged.

Here are two men, both sound in mind, twenty-one years of age, each of whom owns a fast horse and has $100 in his pocket. Will you permit these men to go out and place two horses on the race track and one of the men place his hundred dollars against the money of the other as to the results of the race? Nearly every state in the Union today denies that private right. Why? Because public morals are endangered thereby. And yet the loss of the hundred dollars to the loser is as naught compared with the results had he spent it for whisky and found himself debilitated when the race was run.

Where Law Steps In

Two adult citizens possessed of money are not permitted to take a deck of cards, engage in a gambling game with their own money, their own cards and their own time. Why? Because the law has decreed that it is destructive to the moral tone of the community.

Two young men engage in a prize fight. It is their own fists they are using; they are both of age, but the law has decided that the welfare of the community cries out against brutal sport.

We have gone farther, and have said that open selling of poisonous drugs shall be prohibited by law. We say that a citizen may not purchase a bottle of carbolic acid and drink it; we deny him that privilege. Why? If he is bound to kill himself he might as well do it in five minutes with carbolic acid as in five years with whisky. In fact, I favor the carbolic acid route.

We have laws that say that certain kinfolk shall not marry. Think of invading this privilege of the citizen!

The law has gone to the extent of saying that an adult man may not join himself in matrimony, by the consent of all, to three adult women. That is called polygamy. Nobody but the one man and the three women are interested, and they are all satisfied; but the law says the citizenship of our country is interested and therefore it shall not be.

Law and Home

For the welfare of the public the law has gone farther. It has entered your home. It has taken the control of the minor child away from its father, and has said, "You must educate him." It prescribes compulsory education of the children that belong to the father, are under his roof for support, and under his control in their infancy.

In nearly every state in the United States the law takes from the father and the mother the right to control the labor of children and provides a code of laws which shall regulate child labor.

Do you people who are in doubt as to whether prohibition is an interference with private rights realize how extensively you have already invaded the private rights in the interest of the public welfare? And yet, there is one great evil—the liquor traffic—which remains. In localities it is in subjection. But that is not enough; it must be conquered.—*Wheeling Advance*

The Federal Campaign Against the White Slave Traffic

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

familiar with the vice conditions in their own communities, there was no authentic information available as to the real nature and extent of such conditions throughout the country generally. One thing was, however, clearly apparent, and that was that while it was possible for the white slave traffic to be carried on entirely separate and apart from any house of prostitution, and while in fact the acts involved in some of the most vicious cases that had come to the attention of the Department were entirely disassociated with houses of ill-fame, still, in attempting any general campaign for the suppression of the white slave traffic, it was of the utmost importance that very careful and thorough attention be given to such houses. In fact, while the task seemed to be an enormous one and one that was almost impossible of accomplishment, since experience had shown that a very large percentage of the inmates of houses of ill-fame are at one time or another connected either directly or indirectly with some violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, it was found advisable to secure as quickly as possible full and accurate information, not only as to the location and number of inmates of such houses throughout the country, but also as to the facts within the knowledge of these persons covering violations of this law in which they had been involved either as victim or otherwise. It was also obvious that in order to detect and prevent as far as possible additional violations of the law, it was of the utmost importance that the movements of such persons from one state to another be carefully watched, and that, in all cases where there was reason to believe that the Federal Law had been violated, investigations be made promptly and prosecutions instituted without delay.

In order to demonstrate the efficiency of this plan, measures were taken to put it into effect in three of the states in the eastern part of the country. This plan was carried out and the results were so gratifying, because of the apparent decrease in the number of violations of the law as well as the prompt results when such violations occurred, that the Attorney General decided to extend the system throughout the entire country.

Hampered by Lack of Funds

He found himself, however, seriously hampered by reason of a lack of funds (only about $50,000 being available for this purpose without serious interference with the other work of the Department) and a request was therefore made upon Congress for an additional appropriation of $50,000, which sum was provided by the last session of Congress, thus making the total sum available for this work during the present fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1913, about $100,000. As soon as this additional appropriation was granted, the effort to extend our system of work for the suppression of the white slave traffic was undertaken and, at the present time, such work is being carried on in eighteen states, or more than one-third of the entire country. The territory thus far covered includes every state east of the Mississippi River except New York and the New England states. It is hoped that we will be able to take up our work in these states early in January, and that we will be able to install our system of special work throughout the entire country before the end of the present fiscal year, although in order to accomplish this purpose it will undoubtedly be necessary for the Department of Justice to call upon Congress for a deficiency appropriation of at least $25,000. When this system of work has been extended throughout the entire country, it will mean that the awful interstate trade in women and girls for immoral purposes, which for many years has been going on almost without let or hindrance, has become a very dangerous occupation. It will also mean a very great reduction in the number of violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, and will enable the Federal authorities to detect and successfully prosecute a very much larger percentage of thoso persons who choose to ignore the law than would otherwise be possible.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

We trust our white ribbon workers everywhere are making earnest and persistent efforts to secure renewals and new subscriptions for the Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, this important factor, in our work. Make it do valiant missionary service among the people you wish to reach—people whose influence will count in coming struggles. Let us not sleep at our posts, lest the enemy take us unaware. It is only by constant vigilance and effort that we keep what we have won and win new victories.

THE MEMORIAL DAY ISSUE

THE UNION SIGNAL of January 23 will be a Frances E. Willard Memorial Day number and will be found especially helpful to unions that are planning to observe the occasion. A beautiful program will be given, together with material for carrying out the exercises. Emphasis will be placed on the Memorial Fund. This number will also contain articles about Miss Willard of rare interest and from new view points.

A large edition of this issue will be printed and offered at special rates. To unions sending in orders not later than January 20, the paper will be furnished at the rate of 100 copies for $1.25 (not less than 50 copies to one address); and 500 copies for $5.00. Send your orders *early*.

Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

FOR REFERENCE:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50

What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens

Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00

Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1912), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents

How One Hundred Dollars from the Memorial Fund Helped, Lora La Mance. Price, postage per 100, 10 cents

Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 23). Price 2 cents each; $1.25 per 100, if ordered before January 20.

Annual Address, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Postage, per 100, 10 cents

Temperance Jack

Law of Habit

The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes

The Common Joy
By Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 35 cents

I Will to Will God's Will. Price, per 100, 75 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents

Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents

FOR MUSIC:

Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents

Victory—soprano solo. Price 15 cents

Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each

Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price 5 cents

A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price, 25 cents

The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents

FOR INVITATIONS:

Rest Cottage Post Cards. Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

FOR ROLL CALL:

Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

FOR SOUVENIRS:

Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

Prices include prepaid postage
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

MY MOTHER'S RING

(Continued from Page Six)

something lay so heavy in my breast, then it seemed to fill up my throat and choke me. I shut my teeth tightly together and tried to endure the hurt, but the biting lash cut deeper and deeper until I could stand it no longer, then my spirit broke and I begged him to stop. This seemed only to anger him the more if such a thing could be. I cried for mercy and called for mother, who was out at one of the neighbor's. Had she been at home I am sure she would have interceded for me; but he kept on and on, his face white as the wall. I could feel something wet running down my back, and my face was slippery with blood when I put up my hand to protect it. I thought I should die; everything began to go round and round; I could not feel the strokes any longer, they did not hurt now, the hall grew suddenly dark, and I sank down upon the floor. Then I suppose he stopped.

When I returned to consciousness I was lying on the couch in the dining-room, with a wet cloth about my forehead, and mother was kneeling by me, fanning me and crying. I put my arms about her neck and begged her not to cry, but my head ached so dreadfully that I could not keep back my own tears. I asked where father was and she said he went away down town when she came. He did not return at supper-time, nor did we see him again until the following morning.

I could eat no supper that night before going to bed, and mother came and staid with me. I am sure she did not sleep, for as often as I would drop off from sheer exhaustion I would be wakened by her sobbing, then I, too, would cry. I tried to be brave, but my wounds hurt me so, and my head ached—I seemed to be thinking all the time of father. My poor father! I felt sorry for him and kept wondering where he was. All through the night it semed to me I could see him drinking and drinking, and betting and betting. My back hurt so dreadfully that mother got up and put on some ointment and some soft cotton.

It was late in the morning when I awoke and heard mother and father talking down stairs. With great difficulty I climbed out of bed and dressed myself. When I went down mother had a fire in the dining-room stove, and father was sitting, or rather lying, with both arms stretched out upon the table, his face buried between them. By him on a plate were some slices of toast that mother had prepared, and a cup of coffee which had lost its steam without being touched.

I went over by the stove and stood looking at father. I had remained there but a moment, my heart full of sympathy for him, and wondering if he were ill, when he raised his head and looked at me. I had never before seen him look so haggard and pale. As his eyes rested on me my face screwed itself into a cry and the tears started down my cheeks.

"Carter, my child," he said hoarsely, "I have done you a great wrong. Can you forgive me?"

In an instant my arms were about his neck—I felt no stiffness or soreness now. He folded me to him and cried as I did. After a long time he spoke again:

"If I had only known—your mother has just told me. It was the beer, Carter, the beer—I will never touch the stuff again, never," he said faintly, then stretching out his arms upon the table he bowed his head upon them while I stood awkwardly by, the tears streaming down my cheeks, but they were tears of joy.

Mother, who was standing in the kitchen door-way with her apron to her eyes, came and put her arm about him and said something, very gently, which I did not understand. Then she kissed me several times— I shall never forget the happiness of that hour.

For a long time after that father would not go down town in the evening unless I could go with him. He lived to a good old age, and was for many years head book-keeper for Mr. Blodget. But he kept his promise always.

Mother is still living, and still wears the ring.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 23, 1913. No. 4.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

HER WONDROUS WORK GOES ON

She lives in minds and hearts that loved her well;
They feel her presence ever ling'ring near,
Her death was but the tolling of life's bell
And oft she seems to comfort, guide and cheer.

Her voice is heard in other voices, spared
To labor on, and do great good, in turn;
Her failures and successes they have shared,
And yet there is so much to humbly learn.

Her followers are legion. One by one,
They've swelled the ranks, till now a mighty host
Are somewhere toiling still from sun to sun,
And "Good news!" is the cry from coast to coast.

Her wondrous work goes on in spite of all
That's said and done to down the glorious Cause;
And higher will it rise, nor ever fall,
The while it helps to frame our country's laws.

—Mrs. Findley Braden, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Articles in This Issue

The Influence of Frances Willard Upon the Present Age—America's Great Woman—Frances Willard as I Knew Her—Recollections of Frances Willard— The Tale of Two Maps—Home Missionary Work of the W. C. T. U.—Our Friend, the Indian—What the Memorial Fund Has Meant to the Colored People.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

JUDGE ARCHBALD FOUND GUILTY—KENYON RED LIGHT BILL PASSES SENATE—HELP NEEDED TO PASS BILL IN HOUSE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

In all probability the U. S. Senate has never been called upon to perform a more solemn duty than was imposed upon it last Monday, when the judge of the Court of Impeachment, Senator Bacon of Georgia, instructed the clerk of the Senate to read the first article of impeachment, after which Senator Bacon, standing, said, with the utmost dignity and solemnity, "Senators, how say you? Is the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, guilty or not guilty as charged in this article? The secretary will call the roll of the Senate, for the separate response of each Senator."

As a result of the first ballot, sixty-eight to five Senators voted "guilty." Each of the thirteen articles was read separately by the clerk, the roll called each time, the Senators voting as has been stated, and as a result Judge Archbald was found guilty in five counts of the articles, was "removed from office and forever disqualified to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States."

The galleries were crowded, while hundreds waited in the lobbies for an opportunity to get within the doors, but after the first article was reported, there having been a little disorder when the decision was rendered, the guards were ordered to lock the doors to prevent any passing in or out, and not until five roll calls had been taken, was anybody given an opportunity to depart. To debate the sentence, the Senate went into secret session for an hour, and when the doors were again opened, sentence was imposed by Senator Bacon. It became operative at once, and directions were given that the President and the House of Representatives be notified of the verdict and the punishment imposed.

With this proclamation of the judgment of the Senate, came the climax of the ninth impeachment trial in the history of the United States. It was only the third time in the life of the republic that such a sentence has been imposed by the upper house of Congress, sitting as a Court of Impeachment.

Kenyon Red Light Bill Passes Senate

The Kenyon Red Light bill for the District of Columbia, which declares disreputable places to be nuisances, and provides for permanent injunctions to abate them, passed the Senate Friday, January 17, without a dissenting vote. It now goes to the House. Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, chairman of the District of Columbia sub-committee, by skillful management brought the matter before the Senate in such a manner as not to antagonize or provoke discussion. Senator Kenyon, a comparatively new man in the Senate, having been elected April, 1911, to fill the vacancy caused by the untimely death of Senator Dolliver, is exceedingly fortunate in having two so important bills favorably reported by committees to the Senate and the Red Light bill pass the Senate unanimously.

The other bill, known as the Kenyon-Sanders-Sheppard bill, is on the calendar for February 10. In last week's letter, I reported how untiringly Senator Sanders of Tennessee had worked to have the interstate liquor bill brought up for consideration January 20. However, after a heated battle lasting two full days, this decision was overruled, and the date, February 10, substituted. Now the friends of this measure, all over the country and these are legion, are sending to Congress many queries as to why the Kenyon bill, which has been worn threadbare in discussion, should not be voted upon at an earlier day than within a possible two weeks of the close of Congress. Of a verity, there will be some explanations forthcoming and the dignified Senators will, of course, point out the chaotic complexities of the situation which were created during the two days' discussion. However, there is nothing to prevent the House acting on the bill without waiting for the Senate, and if this could be carried out, the bill could easily pass before March 4.

> Hearing on the Amended Kenyon bill has been postponed to February 10. Protests at this continued delay, and communications urging quick action are being sent to Congress.
>
> We shall need help from the country at large in getting the District Red Light bill through the House. Letters, telegrams, night letters, communications of every kind should pour in on the committees. The members of these committees come from YOUR states, and are YOUR Congressmen, and you have influence with them. Will you not in behalf of all that is good and pure, help Washington win this fight for a purer city? A few lines only addressed to your Congressman, Washington, D. C., urging his vote and influence for the bill may turn the tide. DO HELP!

Representative Jackson Shows His Prohibition Colors

During a discussion this week in the House on the post-office appropriation bill, Representative Jackson of Kansas assailed the sending through the mails of liquor advertisements, and especially an editorial received by every Congressman, headed "Lobbying for Tyranny." He said, "This editorial denounces bills like the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, as bills for enforcing tyranny. Then it states that the prohibitionists are wanting Congress to enforce their laws for them. I denounce that statement as absolutely false. The prohibitionists do not want Congress to enforce their laws, but they want such bills for the purpose of not having the Federal Government enforce upon them provisions of law which are absolutely incompatible with their own local police laws. We mean that the United States shall go out of partnership with the liquor interests of the country; that it shall withhold Government agency from assisting these men to do in the states what the state law says its own citizens shall not do."

Help Pass the District Red Light Bill in House

We shall need help from the country at large in getting the Red Light bill through the House. The bill is already on the calendar of the District of Columbia committee, having been introduced by Representative Prouty of Iowa, and will be known as the Prouty Red Light bill. Iowa and Nebraska have been fortunate in having tested this law, its results being most advantageous for the welfare of both states. Letters, telegrams, night letters, communications of every kind should pour in on this committee. The District of Columbia should be rid of its "plague spot" or what is known as "the Division." The stigma attached to this has long rested upon the nation's capital. The members of these committees come from *your* states, and are *your* Congressmen, and you have influence with them. Will you not, in behalf of all that is good and pure, help Washington win this fight for a purer city? A few lines only, addressed to your Congressman, Washington, D. C., urging his vote and influence for the bill, may turn the tide. *DO HELP!*

House District of Columbia Committee

Ben Johnson, Kentucky, chairman	S. F. Prouty, Iowa
Wyatt Aiken, S. C.	Henry George, Jr., N. Y.
J. H. Rothermel, Penna.	E. J. Stack, Ill.
	C. O. Lobeck, Neb.
J. A. Hamill, N. J.	W. C. Redfield, N. Y.
J. A. M. Adair, Ind.	George Koenig, Md.
Martin Dies, Tex.	Julius Kahn, Cal.
W. A. Oldfield, Ark.	W. J. Cary, Wis.
G. F. O'Shaunessey, R. I.	Cy A. Sulloway, N. H.
	L. C. Dyer, Mo.
H. S. DeForest, N. Y.	V. L. Berger, Wis.

Rescue Homes to Be Provided

Twenty million dollars provided by some philanthropist whose name has not yet been made public, for the purpose of providing rescue homes in all the cities of the United States for victims of the white slave traffic, is the almost assured result of negotiations undertaken by Stanley W. Finch, in charge of investigations by the Department of Justice to enforce the white slave laws. It is proposed to have headquarters for the foundation in Washington. While men who are convicted under the law receive adequate punishment, the problem of caring for their victims has, from the first, been the hardest one with which to cope. It is, therefore, the present idea, to expend the income from a large permanent fund in maintaining rescue homes in which girls who are reclaimed from the underworld may receive care and instruction pending such time as it may be necessary for them to get a new start in life. Effort will then be made to find honorable employment for them, and a paternal interest will be taken in their subsequent careers. Says Mr. Finch, "In our investigations, we have found that the unreasonably low salaries paid to some department store girls furnish a predisposing cause to adventures in iniquity, for the girls seek to supplement their slender honest earnings through ulterior means, and, following this tendency, drift steadily downward into the most shameful surroundings."

Two Good Bills Hang in Balance

The Jones-Works Excise bill for the District is still in the hands of the House District of Columbia committee, but, as was stated last week, measures may be taken to get the bill before the House, not waiting for the action of the committee, and we feel confident, if the bill can reach the House, it will pass overwhelmingly. What a victory it would be for the District to have enacted into law these two bills so necessary to the welfare of our beautiful city, namely, the measure to abolish the red-light district, and the one to close up a majority of the 600 saloons now in the District of Columbia.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

The Influence of Frances Willard Upon the Present Age

Only as we are true to her ideals of love and sympathy and tender compassion, of unswerving justice and uncompromising righteousness, can we really express her

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Nearly fifteen years have passed since Frances Willard was summoned from life, as we know it, into the vast mystery which we call death. In this age of swift, ephemeral impressions, when one excitement follows fast upon another, when movement succeeds movement and propaganda propaganda in a fairly dizzying whirl, fifteen years becomes as real a test of perpetuity of name and fame as a century would have been in the slower stages of the world's living.

Has Frances Willard stood this test? Is hers, indeed, "one of the few, the immortal names which are not born to die," or was it "writ in water," or, at best, only on the hearts and minds of the constituency she gathered about her, who, in their turn, were able to impress those who, later, entered upon the same work? Has she a message for the world today, and not alone for that small part of the world which is comprised in the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? It is well for us, as an organization, to consider these questions as we come again to the anniversary of that event which, in a tender blending of love and poetic imagery, we have come to call her "heavenly birthday."

Within the past twenty-four hours it has been my rare privilege to spend an hour in communion with a wholly new portraiture of Frances Willard. I use advisedly the word "communion," for it became just that to me. The portrait is being painted by Mr. Arthur M. Hazard, one of Boston's well known artists, for the Brockton Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is to place it in the new public library of that enterprising no-license city.

The Message of the Portrait

I wish it were within my power to give to you the message which, even in its unfinished state, that portrait brought to my heart. Mr. Hazard, as a young man, once saw and heard Frances Willard and he is giving to the world not alone her form and features, but the spiritual woman that his own spirit was able to recognize. It is a younger Frances Willard than the one I knew, younger in body, I mean, for all who knew her recognized that she herself was immortal youth. It might have been painted at the very moment when she made the supreme consecration of her life on the altar of a great reform. She is seated by an open window, in a soft sunset glow, and, in some marvelous fashion known only to the artist, all the light of the picture is focused in and radiates from her face and hair, the latter glowing like an aureole. She has been reading, and still holds the book in her exquisitely molded hands, but her clear eyes are looking on the things invisible, while deep peace and joy, mingled with high resolve, emanate from her as an atmosphere. She is the very incarnation of spiritual life and power. That subtle essence which no photograph ever caught, which is so sadly absent from every effort to express her in marble, that which made her herself—a creature of radiant light and power—is here visualized. One longs to call the portrait "Eternal Youth," or "Not Disobedient Unto the Heavenly Vision." It is almost as if Frances Willard had been born anew to speak her message of love and power to the world.

And does not the fact that, fifteen years after her death, a portrait like this can be painted by a man who, for only a brief hour, came under the spell of her presence, answer forever the question as to whether or not her name is destined to immortality? The human heart is quick to recognize its ideals. However deeply we may hide them in the grind of sordid things, there is an inevitable heart throb of illumination when we see another who has conquered where we have failed, a fellow human who has scaled the heights which we have only glimpsed. We know our leaders; we recognize our saviors; we bow in glad thanksgiving before those who reveal what we might have been, what, by the grace of God, our common humanity shall yet become. That young student of Chicago University who, after hearing Miss Willard in her last public address, apostrophized her as

"Thou Mary-Mother of the hidden me," struck at the very heart of the matter. She was a part of us all because, though in a far lesser degree, she was what the Master of us all was, and is—"humanity raised to its highest power."

> Frances Willard's influence on the present age? It is the forever new influence of life manifesting itself, as true life forever must, through love and service.

A Challenge to Service

Frances Willard's influence on the present age? It is the forever old and forever new influence of life manifesting itself, as true life forever must, through love and service. As I looked at that portrait I thought of the young people of the future to whom it must bring a perpetual challenge to make the most of themselves, a constantly reiterated, insistent bugle note calling to action. I thought of the young mothers to whom it must bring its divine message of the child "well born and well nurtured," the "welcome child" whose sunny child heart will go singing through the centuries. I thought of the young and eager reformers, caught up in the stress of the divine imperative, "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not," who through the years must learn the lesson of tender patience as well as fiery zeal, from that rapt, calm face. I thought of the worn and weary toilers who would turn to it for renewed hope and courage; of the sinning ones to whom it would breathe its message of pitying hope. I thought of the multitudes everywhere to whom it must "shine as a star, as a beacon afar," and I rejoiced that, though Massachusetts alone is to possess the portrait, the great lessons it teaches are for all ages and for all climes—even those of light conquering darkness, of love triumphing over hate, of the "life more abundant" because of the life of the Infinite Spirit manifested through human flesh.

"He Who Loseth His Life Shall Find It"

It would be an easy thing to specify certain distinct influences which Frances Willard is exerting upon the present age. We might say that she is teaching the well-nigh omnipotent power of a steadfast purpose; the inevitable accomplishment of a definite plan to which a life is devoted. We could emphasize her faith in the power of a perfected organization and her ability to set to work the individuals who came within the range of her keen, never-resting mental life. The might of an indomitable will, the strength of a definite purpose, the inclusiveness of a spirit which found nothing was too small to heed, and nothing too large to daunt,—all these are lessons which the world has always needed and which it needs today, perhaps more than ever before. And yet, are not all the lessons of her life summed up in the Master's supreme teaching that, "He who loseth his life shall find it?" She has received all that the world has to give of love and gratitude and adulation, but the price she paid was first to give all—ambition, love, life itself in her service for the world.

Frances Willard still lives. Her soul goes marching on in every battle for humanity's triumph, in every movement of human progress. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is still the body through which her spirit chiefly works, but the soul must always be greater than the body, even though that body be a mighty organization standing for the world's uplift. Only as we are true to her ideals of love and sympathy and tender compassion, of unswerving justice and uncompromising righteousness, can we really express her. And though we should ultimately fail, she would still find expression, for the fact that such a woman has lived and loved, has toiled and suffered for others, is one which the human heart will not suffer to be forgotten. From her dreams will dawn the future's realities. Her children, even the youth of coming ages, "shall rise up and call her blessed."

AMERICA'S GREAT WOMAN

By REV. J. A. ADAMS

The gifted editor of *The Advance*, the well known Congregational paper, recently gave one of his busy evenings to reading the new "Life of Frances E. Willard.' In his inimitable fashion he relates his impressions of the book and the life which is therein portrayed. Dr. Adams' comments cannot fail to arouse in the minds of all who have not yet read the book a desire to do so.—EDITOR

I took the book home and laid it on the table. The lady of the house reached for it, and was lost in it the rest of the evening. The next evening I took it up and was soon under its fascinating power. It is the kind of a book which puts a spell upon most of us, a story of the evolution of human greatness. The wonder always is why one individual member of the race should become so much greater than the millions of others. Here was a little tot of a girl brought from the East in a lumbering wagon, which bumped over corduroy roads and creaked and groaned across rough prairies until at last it dropped the family down in a raw community away out on the banks of Rock River—back in the early forties. For several years there was not even a little red schoolhouse, log schoolhouse or any other kind of a schoolhouse in the neighborhood. It was a good environment for young calves, and the spring and fall processions of wild ducks and geese, but not exactly the place for a budding immortal. And yet that was what grew there.

An Investment by Her Forefathers

The author of the book, Miss Anna A. Gordon, feels the weight of the problem in accounting for this rise to greatness. and in her opening sentences she says, "No great soul appears suddenly. Mental and moral capacity are investments, made for us by our forefathers." Which means that Miss Willard did not take the kingdom of greatness by storm, but crept up on it, so to speak, through generations of ancestors. Victor Hugo's remark that we must begin with the grandmothers to train the children was illustrated in this instance. Miss Willard had some noble grandmothers and grandfathers, true as steel, God-fearing, loyal to the sanctuary, rejoicing in everyday blessings and cheered by the light on the towers of the eternal city. Morally right and intellectually alert, they laid up a fine investment for the coming celebrity. The time had come for the Willard stock to bring forth a great flower, and Frances Elizabeth bloomed into splendor.

Early Evidences of Genius

As a baby she had talent—she talked fluently before she walked. In the little school, gathered in a room of the house, she was easily first; and in all that the little folks attempted Frances was the star. She devoured books, when she could get hold of them; she kept a diary, wrote poetry, edited a little paper, and organized the children into a band to perform imaginary duties. In a word, the genius of the coming leader of women flashed out on all sides, in spite of the isolation and loneliness of her surroundings on the banks of Rock River. The cry which broke from her impatient lips on one of these days reveals the strength of the restless spirit within. It was Sunday, foggy, gloomy, and "there was no church to attend." Time seemed long and desolate, and as she stood in the barn door she exclaimed, "I wonder if we shall ever know anything, see anybody, or go anywhere." "Why do you want to go anywhere?" asked her gentle sister Mary. "Oh, we must learn, must grow, must achieve," was the reply of the irrepressible girl.

Miss Willard's Desk in the "Den" at Rest Cottage

School Days

And she went away—to school, the way and the door to all the eager spirits of America. It would take a big force of recording angels to write down all that going away to school has meant to the expanding life and onward march of the American people. Once in school, all the gates of progress opened to the talented young girl. Her brilliant ability kept her at the head of her classes and leader in everything. At first the Evanston girls, in Northwestern, laughed at her countrified appearance, but with her remarkable talent and red hair, Frances Willard could not be laughed down, and after she had come back at a tall tormentor, who made fun of her hood, and crumpled her up under a desk, there was no more ridicule.

Providential Leader of Her Time

Whether Miss Willard would have originated a great movement I cannot say. Perhaps this was not the type of her talent, but when the movement had been born in the hearts of agonizing mothers at Hillsboro, Ohio, and when the Woman's Temperance Crusade was stirring the women of the land, Frances Elizabeth Willard proved to be the providential leader for it. I confess to a little swelling in my throat when I read how she declined flattering offers from school boards eager to secure so great a prize and accepted the prospective poverty of a place in this crusade, and how she walked miles because she did not have car fare and how she actually went hungry because she had no money to buy food. It was a noble sacrifice and a heroic enlistment for the war.

Three Marks of Leadership

Three things seem to me to have specially fitted Miss Willard for her great part as leader of this heavenly crusade; **first, her remarkable talent; second, her great moral clearness, and third, her passion for humanity.** There were other great women in the movement, in fact, a galaxy of them, women like Mrs. Lathrap, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, and Mrs. Stevens, and only the most conspicuous ability could be accorded first place.

But even greater than her intellectual equipment was Miss Willard's moral clearness. There was no skepticism in her, neither regarding God above nor his children below. Not a shadow of doubt crossed her mind that she was on the right side with God and on the right side with her kind. To her mind rum was the devil of the world, and the crusade was a joint attack of all the spiritual forces in heaven and on earth against the devil and all his works. The consciousness of such an alliance made her exceedingly optimistic. She believed that the water wagon was the coming band wagon. She could not see how it was possible to be otherwise, for it meant protection for the home, and the home is the center of human hopes and the end of human destiny—heaven is home.

Surely what is for the home must prevail. And so Frances Willard was one of the most optimistic women the country ever has seen.

And great was her passion for humanity! How significant was her favorite beatitude, "Blessed are the inclusive for they shall be included!" She lived it and realized it. She had her heart-throb for every troubled mother and wayward son, her compassion for all the world, and when she died all the world included her in the tribute of its tears and admiration.—*The Advance*

Frances E. Willard

(Founder of the World's W. C. T. U.)

ELLA GILBERT IVES

I sought a symbol of her will;
And, lo! an adamantine hill,
Where swaying harebells smote the rocks,
And living streams allured the flocks.

I sought a symbol of her heart;
And saw the spacious sky apart
Stoop tenderly, with brooding breast,
Above a weary world's unrest.

I sought a symbol of her mind;
And borrowed from all humankind
A gift of each; till, myriad-faced
A gem Time's rude forefinger graced.

I sought a symbol of her soul;
When through a prism a sunbeam stole;
Upon a harp a zephyr played,
Within a dewdrop heaven was rayed.

FRANCES WILLARD AS I KNEW HER

A BIT OF REMINISCENCE

REV. MILTON S. TERRY, D. D., LL. D., Evanston, Ill.

My first sight of Miss Willard was in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York, in the early winter of the year 1876, when the Woman's Temperance Crusade was stirring all the land. I had, at that time, little knowledge of this "woman from the West," but only thought of her as connected with our educational work at Evanston. Her modest and quiet manner on the platform during the preliminary exercises and announcements commanded my fixed attention. Her subject for the evening address was "Everybody's War." Unto this day I have preserved my card of admission to the hall and time and again have I looked upon it, meditated the prophetic significance of the two words, and recalled the profound impressiveness of that inimitable speech. For uniqueness of setting, for beauty and power of expression, and for persuasiveness of appeal, I had never heard its equal.

A day or two later I was told by the women of my own church who had organized for the Crusade, that there was little or no encouragement for Miss Willard to remain in New York, for she could not afford to perform such public service at her own expense, and no church seemed willing to invite her, with the promise of meeting the necessary amount. It may be interesting to some readers of THE UNION SIGNAL to be told that, old-fogy and conservative as I had some reputation for being, and while not at all disposed to invite a woman to occupy the preacher's place and hour, I sent immediate word that my pulpit was open to that peerless woman, and that I would be personally responsible for the sum needed to help her continue in arousing the people to take part in "everybody's war." But alas! my message was too late. The prophetess of heavenly vision and of magic human powers had taken her departure to another city.

Ten years thereafter I came to Evanston and took up my residence next door to Rest Cottage. Miss Willard was absent on her tireless crusade for everybody's good, but as soon as she returned she scarcely stopped (as she said) "to put her things off," but came rushing into our house to greet and welcome "the new professor of Hebrew in Garrett Biblical Institute." She spoke so familiarly of Hemenway, Bannister and Kidder, and of Dempster, the founder of the Institute, as to give one the impression that they were the same to her as her own kith and kin.

This Genial Soul as Neighbor

It was no small part and parcel of the richest sacredness of human life to live next door neighbor to such a genial soul. We could visit and counsel with each other from the windows across the narrow yard between the houses; the laughter and sound of cheery voices echoed from home to home. The benedictive "Saint Courageous" was a "Mother Superior" to us all. I may mention, but I dare not tell at length, sundry remarkable seances held by some half-dozen of us privileged ones, in the south parlor late in the evening, after the "Mother Superior" had retired! It would go without saying that Miss Willard was the central charm of that little circle of choice friends. Her wit and humor and sparkling repartee were like the power of an enchanter's wand. I recall an evening hour when Dr. Ridgaway, Dr. Bennett and I called and conversed with her on the subjects that were nearest and dearest to her heart. She seemed to be familiar with all the humanitarian enterprises of great pith and moment that had ever been attempted. She spoke of great interests of church and state and school and home, and yet with the spirit and manner of an inquirer, seeking useful information which she herself might utilize.

I remember when we three left Rest Cottage that evening how feelingly Dr. Bennett exclaimed, "What a marvelous gift of conversation has that woman! I never knew her equal."

My last sight of her before her translation was in the pulpit of Emmanuel Church, Evanston. I cannot recall the date, but it was not long before she left us to return no more. She seemed worn and wearied, but she spoke with a clearness and beauty that can never be forgotten. I thought of the time twenty-two years previous when I first saw and heard her in the calm serenity and fervor of her young womanhood, pleading for help and helpers in "everybody's war"; and I said within my heart: You have fought the good fight, and have kept the faith, and for you is laid up the crown of righteousness.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Saturday Eve'g, January 29th, 1876,
AT 7.45 O'CLOCK
Miss Frances E. Willard,
OF CHICAGO,
Secretary of the "National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,"
WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS
Subject,--"EVERYBODY'S WAR."
Dr. Alfred C. Post will preside.
COMPLIMENTARY.

Recollections of Frances E. Willard

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia

Treasured in memory's storehouse, among the most precious and cherished experiences of my youth, are my recollections of Frances E. Willard. Few women have left greater impressions of their personality and influenced more young people to higher aspirations. She was always perfectly natural; her public addresses, which I love to recall, were always like heart-to-heart talks.

Naturally I recollect with most vivid pleasure my first vision of the great reformer. It was in Chillicothe, a beautiful southern Ohio city, where, with several other girls, I had gone as a "Y" delegate from the Lucas county Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union to attend the annual state convention of the W. C. T. U. It was the first woman's gathering of any importance that I had ever attended. We four Christian Endeavorers and "Y's" (for we were members of both societies in our home city) were intensely delighted not only with the trip to Chillicothe and the scenic beauties of the region round about, but also with the novelty and interest of the proceedings of the convention.

The acme of interest came at the great evening mass meeting when Miss Willard was the chief speaker. We had no definite, preconceived ideas of what Miss Willard might be like. In a vague way we thought of her as some dignified, stately personage with gray hair and of distinguished appearance. To our amazement, it was a slender, girlish figure that acknowledged the Chautauqua salute. We gazed with admiration at the sweet, oval face with its firm mouth and genial smile.

In a clear, melodious voice that was as music to our ears, Frances Willard began to speak. I well remember with what rapt attention I listened to a temperance address different from any I had ever heard. It seemed to me as if everything that could be said on the subject was compressed into that masterly argument, which was uttered with all the earnestness and pleading that a lovely, consecrated woman could put into it.

"What a wonderful command of language!" I thought. "How strong and yet how gentle she is!"

The following summer it was my great privilege to again hear Miss Willard. It was on a beautiful summer Sunday, "Temperance Day," at the Lakeside (Ohio) Encampment on Lake Erie. The big auditorium was crowded, for it had

(Continued on Page Six)

THE UNDISMAYED

A STORY OF FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL DAY

MRS. EVA MORLEY MURPHY, Goodland, Kan.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"The Golden State Limited," which had been gradually climbing the long plains-slope toward the Rockies, approached a little huddle of unpainted, one-storied frame houses, slowed up, stopped, and disgorged its hungry passengers amid the din of the crashing, banging, twanging gong of the "Palace Caffay" at Oak Ridge. A lean, lank, yellow dog, sitting on his haunches, pointed his nose upward and howled vociferously.

Leaning lazily against the wall of the station building, with his hands thrust deep into his pockets, a well-dressed man with a thin, dark, discontented face, contemplated the dog a minute before inquiring, in a sarcastic tone, "What are *you* howling for? *You* don't have to eat it."

A little, half-suppressed laugh close by caused him to raise his eyes just in time to catch a glimpse of the amused face of a strikingly handsome young woman in a stylish tailored suit. A dark flush slowly overspread his sallow face. It is not always possible to tell whether strangers are laughing *with* you or *at* you, and it is decidedly embarrassing to be laughed at by a good-looking maiden. However, the girl did not see his embarrassed flush, for a moment later she was met and welcomed by a sweet-faced, motherly-looking matron who wore on the breast of her somewhat rusty black jacket a bow of white ribbon.

"My dear, I am very glad to see you. I knew you in a minute from your aunt's description," was her greeting, in a hearty, caressing voice.

"And I spied your little white bow as soon as you turned the corner of the station. I think my aunt would not have allowed me to come had she not found a white-ribboner to take me in. What a blessed sisterhood it is!" exclaimed the girl who had laughed, in a soft, rich-toned voice.

"Yes, indeed! Come this way, my dear; the ponies are tied just around the corner of the depot. But first, give me your checks, and I'll see about having your trunk sent out and get your hand baggage."

As the elder lady passed him on her way to the baggage room, the tired-looking man suddenly developed an amazing alertness. He stepped quickly forward, raised his hat and addressed her, "Good evening, Mrs. Sterling. Can I be of any assistance to you?"

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Gaines. Thank you, I shall be very glad to have you help me with Miss Neal's grips. Miss Neal is our new teacher," she volunteered.

Swinging a big, heavy suitcase as lightly as a lady does a hand-bag, Chester Gaines accompanied Mrs. Sterling to where the young lady awaited her.

"Miss Neal, this is Mr. Gaines, a young man who, like yourself, is a new arrival in Oak Ridge. I hope soon you will both feel at home among us," she added hospitably.

The young people politely acknowledged the introduction and then, turning to Mrs. Sterling, Mr. Gaines said protestingly, and with exaggerated inflection, "I? A new arrival? I think you forget, Mrs. Sterling, that I have been here three weeks. I really count myself an old settler."

Now that he could get a good view of the face before him, with the amused look lighting up the dark gray eyes and showing a suspicion of a dimple in the left cheek, he found the picture a very pleasant one. However, Miss Neal took no further notice of his remark. She replied to Mrs. Sterling's hospitable wish, "I am sure I am going to like it here. The wide spaces of the plains are enticing and this air is almost intoxicating. What a satisfaction to fill one's lungs with its invigorating ozone!"

"I also feel sure I am going to like it here," said Chester Gaines, adding under his breath, "*now*." "Yes," he agreed whimsically, "the air is the most appetizing thing I have found in the West."

As the young woman gave him a quick glance and recognized, for the first time, the man who had apostrophized the howling dog, the dimples began to play hide-and-seek in her pink cheeks.

"I am afraid you do not find your boarding-house a very good one," the older woman remarked, with an apologetic air. "It is so hard to get up good meals from canned stuff." While Mr. Gaines helped them to adjust themselves and the baggage in the spring wagon, at the same time exchanging with Miss Neal polite chatter about the optimism of a people who would name a town

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Recollections of Frances Willard

(Continued from Page Five)

been announced that Miss Willard would take part in the service and deliver a temperance address. I remember that I went early, with some other young people, in order to get a good seat in front. How disappointed we were that all through the opening of the meeting no woman speaker sat on the platform with the ministers! We were afraid that Miss Willard had been taken ill or had been prevented in some way from being present.

The first minister had concluded his exhortation when our watchful eyes noticed two women away up at the top of the great bank of seats, above and behind and reaching down to the platform, quietly and laboriously making their way through the crowd. One was a stout woman in white, who seemed to be clearing a path for the slender, erect figure in blue street suit who followed her. As the two came down the central aisle behind the platform, the audience was standing and singing, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy." The slight woman in blue received the hearty handshake of the ministers on the platform and took the vacant seat awaiting her.

Soon after, Miss Willard was introduced. How sweet and bright was her smile as she gratefully acknowledged the vigorous and hearty Chautauqua salute. She had taken off her hat and the natural waves of her golden brown hair seemed to reflect rays of sunshine. Her appearance was so youthful that it was difficult to realize that she had reached the vantage point of fifty years; for she was at that time engaged in writing her autobiography, the famous "Glimpses of Fifty Years." "Can it be possible that she is older than mother?" I thought.

Throwing her head a little to the side and looking up and out over the audience (in a way that I learned to know afterwards as most characteristic) the great leader began her address. Her voice seemed to ring out like a melodious bell, growing softer and deeper in tone as she gave utterance to the noble thoughts and ideals which welled up for expression. She urged all present to enlist in the great cause of temperance.

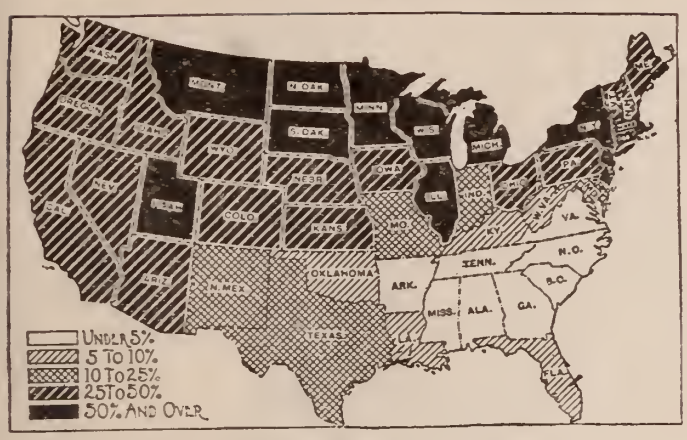
How our hearts burned within us, with irresistible response, as she said, her noble face aglow with light and inspiration:

"It is alike the business of the sun and the soul to radiate every particle of light they contain. And so, having made sure of your light, strength and discipline, strike out from the warm and radiant center of a self-poised brain and heart, into the lives about you!"

The state secretary of the "Y's" presided at the afternoon young people's service. Miss Willard, with some of the mother white ribboners, sat in the audience, showing by her pleased attention her approval of the exercises. She came to the platform and spoke to us.

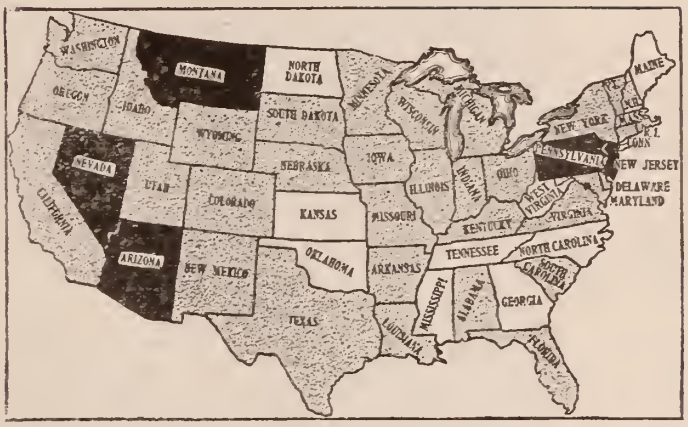
"Dear girls," she said in an indescribably winning way, "Christ is the magnet of humanity and she has found the best vocation and the highest who brings most souls diseased within the healing power of His immortal Gospel. This is a work for which women have gifts preëminent. The Saxon word for lady means 'a giver of bread' and is full of beautiful significance; but America's new century shall evolve another meaning freighted with greater blessing for humanity: lady, giver of the bread of life!"

THE TALE OF TWO MAPS



OUR FOREIGN POPULATION

This map shows the percentage of foreign stock in the United States (persons who were themselves foreign born, or whose parents were born in a foreign country); in thirteen states the native born Americans are in the minority. Note, however, the solid American South. In *The Independent* (New York), from which this map is taken, Prof. W. B. Bailey further points out that the proportion of foreign born is steadily increasing.



THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

States shown in white have prohibition laws. Those in black have a license law, with comperatively little dry territory, while those shaded have license laws but contain much dry territory.

Please compare the Prohibition Map with the Foreign Map. Note that the white states on the Foreign Map are white, or nearly so, on the Prohibition Map. The only black state on the Foreign Map which is white on the Prohibition Map, is North Dakota, which is populated largely by the best class of Germans and Scandinavians. The only states which are black on both maps are New Jersey and Montana. The states which are marked from 5 to 10% foreign are entirely prohibitory, or nearly so. Further comparisons are surely unnecessary.

The story of the work done by our W. C. T. U. among the foreigners of West Virginia in the campaign last year, would fill a book, and it would indeed be an interesting book! But the hard work paid, and no one regrets it.

Draw your own conclusions. If it is true that 95 per cent of all liquor dealers are foreigners, and Prof. E. A. Steiner says it is a fact, and if the statement that the liquor dealers oppose nearly every reform in which we are interested is true, and we all know that it is, are we not displaying great wisdom in making generous appropriations from the Memorial Fund for the furtherance of the work among foreign speaking people and for teaching them prohibition truth? M. B. W.

Home Missionary Work of the W. C. T. U. Among Foreigners

WOULD YOU WIN THESE NEWCOMERS FOR TEMPERANCE—FOR AMERICA—FOR CHRIST? THEN ENLARGE YOUR VISION, QUICKEN YOUR SYMPATHIES, EXTEND YOUR EFFORTS, GIVE YOURSELVES

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, National W. C. T. U. Department Superintendent

From 1874 until 1880, "the various activities of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union which are now grouped under departments were carried on by standing committees. The change of method was made at the Boston Convention of 1880, and is recorded as follows: 'Moved and carried that superintendents of departments be the term substituted for standing committees.'" One of the departments on that first list was "Work Among Foreign Populations, Indians and Colored People," with Miss Sarah P. Morrison of Indiana as superintendent. The money necessary to run this department was taken from the general receipts until the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund came into existence. Since then this department has had the happy distinction of being supported by funds which have been free will offerings to the memory of one of the greatest of women.

Changes in name, methods and scope have been many since 1880, and conditions to-day are such as to call forth extra effort on the part of all loyal members of the W. C. T. U., as well as of all patriotic women. More than twenty ports are admitting newcomers, and instead of the 457,257 immigrants of 1880, we have the 1,285,349 of 1907. In place of Germans, Scandinavians, English, Irish and Scotch, we have Italians, Hungarians, Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Croatians and Greeks. The necessity for helpers who can speak to these peoples in their own tongues is great. Especially is this true at the ports of entry, where it frequently happens that people are detained, waiting for further examination, for friends, or because of sickness. They are pitiably lonely. If each port could only have a W. C. T. U. missionary able to speak one or more of the new languages, what a tremendous amount of good could be accomplished. Now that each state in which a port of entry is located has the privilege of retaining half of its contribution to the Memorial Fund for the purpose of carrying on the work at the immigration station, an opportunity is given the different states to prove their loyalty and generosity. When the Panama Canal is opened, it will be possible for the Italian steamers and the Japanese steamers to pass one another, thus bringing to both sides of this country conditions which heretofore have existed largely on one side only. Will not each state which has within its borders a port of entry, follow the example of New York, and make the foreign question a very live issue?

Temperance Truth in Foreign Tongues

Because of the Memorial Fund it has been possible to print much literature in the foreign languages, and thousands of pages have been distributed by willing hands. It seems, however, as though a more effective way of reaching many of the foreigners has been discovered, namely, through the columns of their own papers. Not only are thousands in the United States reading temperance stories, scientific articles, reports from prohibition states, and accounts of campaigns, but other thousands, in other countries, are reading these truths, pondering them thoughtfully, and asking for further light. The Memorial Fund has made co-operation with these foreign papers possible, and every dollar spent in this way is a dollar well spent. Unions wishing to reach our new friends can easily do so by subscribing for one of these papers:

Swedish—HVITA BANDET—The White Ribbon.
Norwegian-Danish—DET HVIDE BAAND—The White Ribbon.
Japanese—THE JAPANESE WOMAN'S HERALD.
Italian—L'ARALDO—The Herald.
Bohemian—KRESTANSKE LISTY—The Christian Journal.
Ruthenian—SOJUZ—The Union.
Hungarian—REFORMATUSOK LAPJA—The Reformed Sentinel.
Syrian or Arabic—AL-HODA—The Guidance.

Ten or more copies of any one of them to one address, 10 cents. Special rates

(Continued on Page Nine)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
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Evanston, Illinois, January 23, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE TRUTH OF THE CANTEEN QUESTION

Misleading statements are periodically circulated through some of the papers of the country as to the opinions of army officers on the canteen question. All who know the ways of the liquor interests and are familiar with their publicity methods understand the source of the misinformation. The public is given to understand that it is the almost unanimous opinion of prominent army men that the canteen should be restored. The outspoken and reiterated testimony of such men as the late General Frederick D. Grant, General A. S. Daggett, General Nelson A. Miles, General Joe Wheeler, General Oliver O. Howard, General Guy V. Henry, General William Ludlow, Colonel L. Mervin Maus and others is entirely ignored.

About a year ago the late Frederick D. Grant, through the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, announced that, after looking carefully into conditions in army life, he would not recommend the restoration of the canteen. February 16, 1912, General Nelson A. Miles registered his decision in the following words: "I am opposed to the restoration of the army canteen upon the ground that experience has shown that soldiers, like civilians, are better off without alcoholic beverages."

Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, after a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the subject as a physician, stated it as his opinion that to restore the canteen would be nothing less than a calamity to the enlisted men.

It is needless to say that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in unwaveringly standing for the retention of the Anti-Canteen law, and opposing any and all efforts for its repeal, is supported and aided by all the temperance organizations of the nation, the great religious denominations and a large body of the intelligent citizens.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

The observance of this day should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of Frances E. Willard, but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.—Editor.

PROGRAM

Singing—Crusade Hymn
Scripture Reading—Crusade Psalm
Responses to Roll-call by members—Words of Frances E. Willard
Biographical Sketch.
Reading—"Frances Willard's Influence on the Present Age"
Reading—"Her Wondrous Work Goes On"
Reading—"Recollections of Frances E. Willard"
Singing—"White Ribbon Rally Song"
How We Use Our Memorial Fund: Readings, "Home Missionary Work of the W. C. T. U," "Our Friend, the Indian," "What the Fund Has Meant to the Colored People."
Map Talk—The maps showing prohibition territory, distribution of foreigners, and territory in which Memorial Fund has been used, in connection with the Map and Flag leaflet, will furnish material for an interesting talk.
Singing—"Some Glad Day"
Temperance Doxology

ONWARD, UPWARD, TO VICTORY

CLARA C. CHAPIN

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you"

It was a happy thought which ordained February 17—the anniversary of her entrance into higher and more abundant life—as "Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day." Each day in the year we thank God upon every remembrance of her, but one day in the year we as W. C. T. U. women, together with friends of Miss Willard everywhere, give practical and material expression to our thanks by contributing to the erection of a worthy monument to her as the leader whose name is forever inseparable from that of our organization.

By means of these thank offerings we add stone after stone, story after story, to the white ribbon edifice. In length and breadth it must be the measure of the world; in height it must pierce the clouds—a veritable Tower of Blessing reaching from earth to Heaven, the building of which shall cement the nations in one common purpose of peace and good will and unite the "whole family of God" in bonds of brotherly kindness—or *kinness*, as is the primitive meaning of the word. Is this too inclusive an aim? Not to the minds of those who formulated and those who would carry out the W. C. T. U. Declaration of Principles. As defined by our written and by our unwritten policy, and as exemplified by our works, Christian Temperance means going everywhere and doing everything to the end that "Christ's Golden Rule may triumph in custom and in law."

A cardinal doctrine of the kingdom of Heaven is expansion, and the W. C. T. U. is always ready for the "next thing" whether that be the sending of missionaries to the four corners of the earth and the building of our organization numerically, or the holding high and still higher of the white standard of purity and righteousness in the home, the state, the nation. As history is made, as truth unfolds, and the idea of human brotherhood grows broader, demands increase, opportunities multiply. "Do everything," means each year a little more than it meant last year. Hence the growing necessity for funds with which to extend the sphere of influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. As a result of the desire of white ribboners to honor Miss Willard and to suitably commemorate her life and labors the annual thank offering, the general Memorial Fund, was established. Money thus contributed is expended in organizing and sustaining the work to which the best years of her life among us were consecrated.

"Forward!" was the word ever in her heart and on her lips while present with us in the flesh, and "Forward!" is the message which flashes from her spirit to ours over the wireless pathway which links earth to Heaven.

WORDS FROM FRANCES E. WILLARD

Let us be great-hearted, royal-natured, superior to all pettiness and narrowness, patient and steadfast—for this we all may be.

The emptiness of conventional forms of speech and action is never so patent as when contrasted with the "fullness of life" that crowns hearts banded together to bring the day when all men's weal shall be each man's care.

Only when the cobwebs are all swept away from the soul's skylight can a man really think God's thoughts after Him.

The greatest thing possible to be conceived of by a free moral agent is to have his will geared on to the great driving wheel of God's will omnipotent by belts of faith and bands of prayer.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE TRIUMPH IN SOUTH DAKOTA

A telegram from the president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., received as we go to press, announces, "Full suffrage bill submitted by Legislature; Senate forty-one for, two against; House seventy for, thirty against."

Home Missionary Work of the W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Seven)

for campaign purposes. Orders may be sent to the papers themselves or to the superintendent of the department of Work Among Foreign-Speaking People, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, 4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Medal Contests Among the Foreigners

Requests are constantly coming in for material for medal contests. In limited quantities this has been provided in Italian and Spanish, and the supply should be increased at once. Florida has the proud distinction of having had both silver and gold medal contests among the Spanish-speaking people, and is calling for more recitations. From an earnest worker in the wilds of Minnesota, who writes that she does not see an American woman for months, comes this urgent call: "Can you not send me recitations for a Finnish contest?" A similar request comes for Swedish and Norwegian material.

The essay contests along S. T. I. lines are creating much sentiment in several cities. In a school in Philadelphia, attended by 1800 foreign children, contests have been held for two years. This last year, more than 150 essays were written. The prize was taken by an Italian girl, Sarah Paravona. When her essay was put into the county contest, it took first prize. When it entered the state contest, it took the second prize. The parents of the children in that school are intensely interested in the contests, and are discussing temperance with much vehemence.

There is another splendid opening for work among the children in the formation of L. T. L.'s. Some of the states are availing themselves of this great opportunity by gathering in the children for instruction. But the teachers need literature for the mothers, explaining what is being taught to the children; they need, in some cases, to have the L. T. L. Manual in the foreign language.

There are many calls for Mrs. Amanda Peterson to work among the Scandinavian people, and for Dr. Lake to labor among the Italians. After a talk by the latter in Philadelphia, last February, an Italian pastor remarked, "That is the first time any American has ever spoken to my people in their own tongue. It is the first time they ever heard the scientific story of temperance. It is the first time they have been taught, and not scolded. They have heard about many things, but this is the first time they have been told about temperance." What an arraignment! Is the same thing true of any other city in the country? Can we expect returns from people to whom we give nothing?

Shall we have more missionaries at ports of entry? Increase the Memorial Fund.

Shall we have more literature? Increase the Memorial Fund.

Shall we co-operate with other papers in other languages? Increase the Memorial Fund.

Shall we have more medal contests? Increase the Memorial Fund.

Shall we have more essay contests? Increase the Memorial Fund.

Shall we have more material for L. T. L.'s? Increase the Memorial Fund.

Shall Mrs. Peterson and Dr. Lake reach more people? Increase the Memorial Fund?

..Would you win these newcomers for temperance—for America—for Christ? Then enlarge your vision, quicken your sympathies, extend your efforts, give yourselves.

The girl in white is Leonor Figuras, winner of the first Spanish medal in Florida. The central figure is Demetrio Riveras, the first boy to win a medal in a contest among Spanish-speaking people.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Dear Sunday School Workers:

The New Year opens before us with wonderful opportunities for service in the Sunday school. No department presents a more promising or fruitful field. Success in our work depends upon intelligent and constant effort, not so much along new lines of work as in promoting old, well established and practical lines of endeavor. A careful study of our revised manual, "Hints and Helps," (16c) is earnestly recommended.

Quarterly Temperance Lessons for 1913

Much attention should be given to the quarterly Temperance Lessons of the International Uniform Lesson Series, as follows:

March 9—The Destruction of Sodom. Gen. 19:1-29

June 22—The Blinding Effect of Sin. Amos 6:1-8. Anti-Cigaret Day

Sept. 21—The Golden Calf. Ex. 32:15-35

Nov. 9—Abstinence for the Sake of Others. Rom. 14:7-21. World's Temperance Sunday

The lesson for March 9 affords us an excellent opportunity to impress the fact that vice and intemperance lead to the decay and ruin of nations and cities, and also to teach the vital lesson of personal total abstinence. This lesson is opportune for it leads us logically to the inauguration of

The Pledge-Signing Campaign for 1913

In accordance with the call made by the international general secretary, Mr. Marion Lawrence, for one million pledge-signers in 1913, our department will carry out a campaign of pledge-signing during the coming year. The goal for each state, or the proportionate number of pledge-signers to be secured, has been determined and due announcement has been made to each state superintendent. The thought of the general secretary is to secure for the million signatures on the temperance pledge before the international convention to be held in Chicago in 1913. Would it not be a signal victory if our department could register this number through our own efforts? We can do it if we will. While we have outlined our plans in a printed circular, we purpose to conform gladly to any plans made by the International Association through its Temperance department. Reports of this work will be secured from all Sunday schools but the work of our department in the campaign will be kept distinct. In other words we desire to know at the end of the campaign how many of the 1,000,000 names were secured through the direct effort of the Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U.

We will open the campaign on March 9 and we urge all white ribboners to coöperate with us. We especially call upon the officers of state, county and local unions to aid the department in making possible this great work. Funds will be needed to secure pledge cards and literature for schools not willing or able to buy such. In fact, as we go into the Sunday schools, we can pay them a great compliment by furnishing the pledge cards to interest them in the campaign. Remember, we are not undertaking this campaign just to achieve a great thing but because of what it will mean to the cause of temperance and total abstinence.

The international pledge will be the one recommended by the Association but the triple pledge which we recommend may be desired by some schools and will count. We have prepared a ten cent campaign package which includes instructions, sample pledge cards and literature on pledge signing such as can be used effectively in the campaign. Secure this equipment and be ready for work on March 9. Let the materials be all at hand and ready to go into every school desiring the same in ample time to do the work intelligently and thoroughly.

The *Quarterly Budget* will continue to be prepared for workers. The *Budget* for March 9 is ready and will contain our revised Manual, "Hints and Helps for Sunday School Workers." This with other usual material makes the *Budget* most valuable and desirable. Every Sunday school temperance worker should be a subscriber to the *Budget*. Every union should have it for reference.

The Next Step

We are now considering how best to take the next step in the work of our department. This means the development of plans and literature to help Sunday schools using the international graded series of lessons. We find that to carry out extensive and needed plans will involve an expense to the department beyond what we are able, so we shall do what we can and endeavor to develop the work as fast as possible. Printed information regarding the lessons and other helps will be given to the workers very soon.

Without doubt the graded series of lessons have come to stay and we urge all our workers to familiarize themselves with them, particularly those designated or designed as Temperance Lessons. We must become as intelligent workers with this graded series of lessons as we are or should be with the uniform lesson series. The National superintendent will have on file copies of the graded series of lessons as published by all denominational publishers, as well as those gotten out by undenominational publishers. We will endeavor to reply to questions regarding these lessons and will answer special and important questions in the department quiz which is printed occasionally.

Once more we call attention to the **Pledge-Signing Campaign** and its inauguration on March 9. In no better way can we observe this day so often made our "Neal Dow" day in the Sunday school. Surely such work will honor the memory of our "Father of Prohibition."

We do not ask space to name the material that is included in the *Quarterly Budget*. We simply ask that you will order one and investigate. Send at once *for the Budget*, price 15c or 50c for the year in advance. Send also for the Pledge-Signing Campaign package, price 10 cents in advance. For these and all department supplies send to the National superintendent, who is,

Yours in service,

(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE
115 Walnut St., Riverside, Cal.

MEDAL CONTESTS

ADELIA E. CARMAN

I wish to make it clear, that in order to compete for the prize offered for the largest amount of money sent in to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund from a memorial contest held by a local superintendent, care must be taken in reporting it. The money should be sent to the state treasurer, and specified as being from a Frances E. Willard memorial contest, with the request that it be reported as such to the National Treasurer. Half of the net receipts may go to the state, and half to the National, *provided the amount exceeds the $2.60 asked for from each local union*, or all the proceeds may be sent to the National if the superintendent so desires.

The National W. C. T. U. has published a new Anti-cigaret Reciter, which is a fine compilation. This important department has been neglected in contest work because of the need for this book. Send to the National W. C. T. U. for it and to your state superintendent for the medal. Catalogues giving Plan of Work, prices of books and medals and showing cuts of medals can be had free of charge. Please supply your local unions with them and the rules governing contests.

I am collecting short recitations for a new L. T. L. Reciter, and shall be glad to receive contributions of prose or verse. Newly organized unions are asking for programs of contests given by local unions. I would be pleased if all holding these would send me their programs, that I may respond to inquiries.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Co-operation With Missionary Societies

ELLA GILBERT IVES

A hand-clasp, a word of cheer, to each dear co-operator. Special greeting to the four new superintendents of New Jersey, Connecticut, Oregon and Idaho. Two of you face the sunrise; to the others,

"Stepping westward seems to be
A kind of heavenly destiny."

All between, an unbroken circuit.

Come now, let us reason together. Elect thirty-four, privileged to advance the kingdom of God during this year of grace. You have each received the new Report and Plan of Work. Have you pondered it? Was your state reported? If not, why not? Was your report all you could wish? Does it arouse in you, as in the Pennsylvania superintendent, a noble discontent? Are you resolved like Mrs. Nagle "to get in a lot of work at the beginning of the year?" Have you had, with the Massachusetts superintendent, "great searchings of heart" with reference to sins of omission? And are you resolved to amend your ways?

Then supply yourselves at once with needful literature. The "Report and Plan of Work"—a big edition—is going fast. The "Department Quiz" (new edition to date), like a game of twenty questions, drives straight to the mark. The "Definite Easy Things to Do" are by no means all done. The "Great Foe" (third edition) and all of Dr. Purington's valuable leaflets are a challenge to missionary circles that cannot go unheeded.

And the Charts!—Why everybody in this age uses pictures to convey truth. Every mission circle, every union ought to own a set. Miss Jane Whetstone, after presenting them at the Ohio state convention, could have sold a number of sets off-hand. A mother wanted one for her children; a pastor, for his study. Don't miss the help they render. Department loyalty alone should lead us to pay back to Mother National her generous investment.

Dear thirty-four: Many of you have done virtuously; one excelleth you all,—Mrs. Caroline McDowell. We salute the Pennsylvania superintendent, also National associate superintendent, also home missionary leader; henceforth National superintendent of the new department, "World's Missionary Fund." If that department and this one had been born together, they would have been Siamese twins. As it is, "Co-operation with Missionary Societies" is "little mother" to the "World's Missionary Fund." But behold! the little one has already become a thousand. Mrs. McDowell signalized her beginning with this shining offer: "For each Life or Memorial Membership in the World's W. C. T. U. ($100), given by state, union, or individual, I will contribute another $100 up to $5,000, thus making our joint contribution $10,000."

What a golden chance to invest in heavenly treasure and to double the investment. Already in Massachusetts, where Katharine Lent Stevenson mothered the department before the National adopted it, two life memberships are under way. That means $400 for the World's Missionary Fund. Kentucky's superintendent sets us all an example by pushing the missionary fund, five cents a member. (See Report.)

What an easy way to increase interest, and total a big result! Whoever invests a nickel puts a dime into the treasury and has a part. Let us together push generous Caroline McDowell to the $10,000 goal. Then what? Why, "'Tis always better farther on."

Moreover our department will reap the benefit in more ways than one. Mrs. McDowell and her associate, Miss Ives, are planning to collaborate on "Sketches of Our White Ribbon Missionaries and Their Work." To create a crying demand for the new literature, useful in both departments, we have only to use freely that already in stock.

Again: Watch UNION SIGNAL for forthcoming sketch of Miss Dombourajian, the young Armenian missionary, who has rendered such fine service in Kentucky, aided by Mrs. Beauchamp and endorsed by her. It is a rare human document—this autobiographical sketch of a God-shaped life. When you have read it, consider whether you cannot plan and execute a speaking tour for this fascinating Oriental sister, thereby helping our cause and blessing her.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

Physical Education

Three states are planning to introduce compulsory physical education bills in this winter's session of their legislatures. A fourth state is considering amendments to existing law, but through a *commission* which will probably be appointed to reconstruct state educational requirements.

While legislation is the initial, fundamental work of this department, other lines have gradually developed that properly belong to its regime. In response to repeated requests for assistance of the kind, the new feature for the present year will be a limited course of lessons in "*Health Culture*," by correspondence. These lessons are carefully prepared by two experienced specialists, in conference, to meet the needs of busy women, whether philanthropists, or wage-earners.

Unless serious, chronic difficulties exist, *health* and *vitality* can be improved by this course, if it is faithfully carried out. Correct posture of body, with proper breathing and good circulation of healthy blood, will many times mitigate, if not cure, even chronic ailments.

The course planned will include *just the information and practical work which every woman ought to command.* The closing lesson will give program for regular exercise which will require the least possible time daily, to hold the good results of the course. These lessons will be mailed separately to members of the correspondence class, at intervals of not less than two weeks, until the five lessons are completed.

As the expense of issuing these lessons cannot be met with the limited funds of the department, a nominal price for the course is named, and will be continued, if a sufficient number improve this first opportunity. This sum is not one-fourth the price usually charged for such service.

While this correspondence course is intended for individuals, to be carried out in the privacy of the home, it is also recommended for local unions, some suitable person being named to receive the lessons as they are issued, and give the instruction to a W. C. T. U. class.

The department literature furnishes abundant material for interesting and profitable programs at special meetings. *Try these special meetings as a means of enlisting women not yet connected with the W. C. T. U.*

Send stamp for information, leaflet regarding correspondence course, and list of literature, to the National superintendent.

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER
Mansfield, Ohio

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. JANE DAWSON, Redondo Beach, Cal., a prominent pioneer temperance and suffrage worker, formerly of Pontiac, Mich., where many of her enterprises for temperance were carried on.

MR. L. Z. TORREY, an honorary member of the Clintonville, Wis., W. C. T. U. since its organization, over ten years ago; a loyal helper and adviser in all temperance work and a true-hearted Christian gentleman.

FRIEND OF PROHIBITION PROMOTED

In the passing of Rev. Samuel Baker Forbes of Minneapolis, Minn., husband of Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, former president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., the cause of temperance and prohibition has lost a good friend. In connection with his pastorate in various cities of Connecticut, and also as secretary of the state Law and Order League, and vice-president of the Connecticut Temperance Union, he has done able and effective work for the cause. Largely through his efforts as president of the Law and Order League of Winsted, Conn., the saloons of the place were closed for four years. In 1886 he was candidate for governor of the state on the Prohibition ticket. The white-ribbon sisterhood of the nation sympathizes with Mrs. Forbes in her sore bereavement.

PRESENTATION OF PICTURE OF MISS WILLARD BY BOSTON W. C. T. U.

Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, president of the Boston (Mass.) Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was welcomed by the 450 pupils of the Bowdoin School one forenoon recently, and after addressing them upon the life of Frances E. Willard, on behalf of the Boston Central W. C. T. U. she presented to the school a picture of Miss Willard and a copy of the biography of the latter. Miss Foster, sketching Miss Willard's life, said that the reformer refused a position as principal of a large school to become president of a local union. She asked the girls in her audience to bear in mind this injunction of Frances Willard: "Never forget that the only indestructible material in destiny's fierce crucible is character." Miss Lella M. Sewall, National Flower Mission superintendent, addressed the members of the graduating class on the advisability of abstaining from the use of alcohol and tobacco.

OUR FRIEND, THE INDIAN

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, National Department Superintendent

There can be nothing more effective than the personal work of women living on the frontier, the border-land between the receding aboriginal population and the ever encroaching force of the "white settlements." In every state where Indians are yet found, the hand of the white ribboner reaches out to them in the maternal impulse of care for all who need care; and these individual efforts have gone far to develop the men and women whose lives and characters stand out in evidence of the capacity of their race, and whose labors are uplifting them as a people.

The biography of almost any Indian now leading the advance lines of betterment for his people, would tell of the kindness of some good white woman who has recognized the obligation of "first aid," and done what she could for some Indian boy or girl.

One picture shown on this page represents a white ribboner in an isolated community where once there was a union, but now there is none,—with a group of five Indian girls all growing up under her motherly care. Living near in the squalor and degradation of the awful poverty of their kind, subject to all the evil conditions that make temptations irresistible, was an Indian woman, with children about her who might be saved from her fate. With the honest hate that such as she must have for the race that they feel has crushed them, she refused to allow her children to be taken to a government school: no other would have them. A few Christian people used to go out on Sundays to the Indian camps and try to hold a service that at first consisted mainly of singing, which the Indians liked. One bright little girl attracted Mrs. Johnson, and she tried to induce her to come to her home, but the jealous mother opposed that, until the lure of the music overcame the girl's scruples, and she left her mother to live with her new friend. Mrs. Johnson taught her what she loved most, music, in addition to the arts of the household, and sent her to public school and Sunday school. She has done well—in common parlance has "made good"—until other Indian mothers want their girls to be like her. Mrs. Johnson's heart and home have taken five of them in, and they are taxing her care and at the same time rewarding it by results. The first one has played the organ in the village church for two years, sings sweetly, and does anything else that white girls of her age might be expected to do. She is fitting herself for a position in the "Indian service."

"They Don't Have to Be Bad"

In that same county lived another Indian who, like most, resented the law against selling liquor to Indians and did not fail to get it when he could. Once he was struck by the fact that he was making a fool of himself and told his family he would drink no more. With this resolution a sense of responsibility came to him, and he determined to send his children to school. The district schools would not admit them. He went to a lawyer to learn what rights he and his children had and was told they were as good as anybody's. He earned a living as a teamster. Forthwith he moved to another county where prejudice against Indians was not so strong and put his poor children in school. A few years later, when the subject of Indian morals was under discussion, he told his story in public, adding, "My girls are good girls. They don't have to be bad; they know how to make a living. Each one has a good job cooking for a hotel." There was a whole chapter in his phrase, "They don't have to be bad," that explains the degradation of too many Indian women. He told how each one bought a cook book and with her knowledge became independent.

The W. C. T. U. believes in investing a part of the Memorial Fund in saving and training for service the coming generation of the Indian race.

Rev. F. O. Collett, missionary of the Indian Association, is doing a fine work in the institution of district schools for Indians in which the Federal government shares with local authorities the expense of maintaining the school. This movement has begun in several counties and will bring their own schools to the Indians, in a natural way, where they will grow up with opportunities like those of other folks.

Indian Girls and Their White Ribbon Friend

Indian Race Still in Its Childhood

A difficulty that meets all workers in this department lies in the disability of other folks to realize that not only the individual Indian, but the Indian race must be considered in its childhood and that it is too much to expect that a few years of civilization can eradicate the inherent traits and habits of thought that have been theirs for centuries of the past; and if an Indian after a few years of school manifests a degree of irresponsibility or fails in the steady pull of the Anglo-Saxon race, it does not follow that he has gone back to his previous condition. It simply indicates that he has to be taught to stand on his own feet and acquire the self-reliance that only experience can give him. In point of fact, there is nothing the half educated Indian dreads so much as "going back" to the old life. This is just where a helping hand is most often needed.

The Indian with the Gift of Song

Those who were present at the National Convention this year will remember that there was no general demonstration of departments, but the opportunity presented itself irresistibly to demonstrate what the Indian department has tried for years to prove—the capacity of the Indian race for personal development. Accordingly Mr. Elmer Lafouso, a full blood California Indian, who having had the ordinary opportunities of the ordinary white boy has come to manhood as white boys do, was invited to attend the Portland Convention and lend his aid in entertainment. Mr. Lafonso has a wonderfully sweet voice, and sings into the hearts of the people. His musical education is probably such as a white man with such a voice would have found a way to acquire. His first appearance was on Sunday afternoon when the great church was filled to the utmost. He sang Phoebe Cary's hymn, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" as an offertory. One could feel the congregation holding its breath to enjoy every note. The impression was profound. No one who saw and heard him at various times through the week doubts the capacity of his race for participation in the pursuits of any race or people. That was a great day.

Mr. Lafonso is from the Indian Village at Chico. Under the protection of General Bidwell, and the devotion of Mrs. Bidwell, these Indians have become a Christian community. The one advantage this young man has had over most others of his race, is that he grew up in a Christian home in the simple life of his people. Mrs. Bidwell began her work in 1868 and consequently he had one generation behind him who had lived in the atmosphere of Christian life. Northern California is dotted with bands of Indians to whom one generation of Christian teaching would be a wonderful boon. The opportunity to reach them is here.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

THE MISSIONARY AT ELLIS ISLAND

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

At the last National Convention, in accordance with the recommendation of the National superintendent of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People, the work at ports of entry was committed to the states in which the ports were located. This meant that the work at Ellis Island would come under the jurisdiction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York state. Miss Orr, the missionary at Ellis Island, had resigned. She had planned to cease work November 1, but was induced to remain until January 1, thus completing sixteen years of service. In the selection of a new missionary many things had to be considered. While our representative would continue to distribute temperance literature, it was necessary to keep in mind that the churches and other organizations were also doing this, some of them giving out excellent temperance leaflets, as well as religious tracts.

We need not go into details as to the providential leading in the selection of a worker, but merely state that our attention was called by Miss Orr to the fact that Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, the wife of the Y. M. C. A. missionary, might be available, as she proved to be.

Mrs. Marmaroff was educated in the Congregational School at Monastir, Turkey. She speaks and reads Bulgarian, Roumanian, Greek, Albanian and English and can also speak Dalmatian, Montenegrian, Herzovingian, and Turkish. She signed the total abstinence pledge while in the mission school at Monastir. Although she has been in this country only four months she has been distributing tracts in the city prison. She is deeply interested in the temperance work and will wear her white ribbon all the time.

That her going to Ellis Island as our representative will meet a need not being met by other organizations is shown by a letter received from one of the missionaries, from which I quote:

"The Greek, Roumanian, Albanian, Armenian, Turkish women and children are detained and sick in our hospital almost in the same numbers as others and there is no woman Christian worker for them. The following incident might illustrate the need:

"A Greek lady missionary from Philadelphia was visiting at Ellis Island. She came down to our room just when I was ready to go to see my people in the hospital and she went with me. She found from six to ten women in every ward, all Greeks who for the last three weeks had not seen an outsider who could speak to them. All cried for joy when she talked with them; and she has done a more important thing for them than only speaking—she was able to adjust some pretty grave misunderstandings between them and the nurses. It was most pathetic and when she told me all, I, too, nearly cried, because of their having no one to do such work for them.

"Jews, Italians, Slavs and these Balkans are here all the time and always many of them. The first three have their workers. Will the Balkans get one through you, my dear madam?"

Mrs. Marmaroff began her work with the beginning of the New Year, and we trust that the interest of the W. C. T. U. throughout the country in the work at Ellis Island may continue unabated. Many things are needed to add to the comfort of the aliens coming to America. Warm clothing for girls, clothing for little babies, picture cards and toys for the children, warm underwear and wraps for women, will all be acceptable. In every instance express should be prepaid, and where unions will add ten cents for transportation and the opening of boxes on arrival, it will be a help. Let all packages be addressed to Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, Missionaries' Room, Ellis Island, New York.

While one-half of the money contributed by the local unions of New York with which to meet the expenses at Ellis Island will be returned to the state, we want the unions all over the United States to feel they have a part in this work, and next year, when many white ribboners are present at the World's Convention, one of the trips of interest will be a visit to Ellis Island.

THE UNDISMAYED

(Continued from Page Six)

without a tree in it, Oak Ridge, Mrs. Sterling seemed to be seriously considering some matter of grave importance. As the young man untied the ponies and stepped back with uplifted hat to say good-by, she apparently arrived at the solution of her problem. Her face brightened, and leaning forward, with the reins held tightly in her firm, sunburned hands, she said, "Mr. Gaines, we are to have a special program at the schoolhouse next Sunday morning, at eleven—an observance of Willard Memorial Day. I think you would find it interesting and I shall be glad to have you attend; and also to take dinner with us afterward."

In his surprise at this invitation, Chester Gaines almost forgot his manners. He noted the astonishment with which Miss Neal turned inquiring eyes on Mrs. Sterling and for an instant he hesitated; but the open friendliness in the face bending toward him reassured him and he accepted the invitation as heartily as it was given.

"This is certainly a sample of the Western hospitality I have heard about," he said to himself as the ladies drove away. "That woman is taking me absolutely on trust, without waiting to find out who my father is or whether I ever had a grandfather. And I'll wager my monthly allowance that she's a good cook. Chester Gaines, you've got to be there promptly at twelve o'clock. Dinner means noon in these Western wilds. But—Willard memorial?— Sort of a funeral ceremony, I suppose. I was invited to this service—or whatever it is—*and* the dinner, wasn't I? So I'll have to take that in, too. Oh, well, a little gloom cannot depress the spirits of 'yours truly' when there's a good dinner in prospect, and also a visit with the most charming girl on these 'wide-extended plains.'"

After a moment of further cogitation again he addressed himself:

"Don't you count too much on that visit, Chester, my boy. The girl is pretty much undecided at this moment whether or not she is going to allow her white-ribboned friend to rush her into an acquaintance with a stranger in this fashion."

Suddenly he stopped in his slow walk toward his boarding house and ejaculated, "Well, I certainly am slow! But I do 'get there' after awhile. That girl's one of them! She didn't wear a white ribbon, but that little enameled pin on the lapel of her jacket means the same thing. She's a W. C. T. Uer. She belongs to 'the blessed sisterhood.' I thought they were all elderly—I mean, matronly ladies—'we'll-see-to-you' sort of people. Well, maybe that will make a difference in her treatment of a desperately homesick, lonesome stranger, whose family seems to think all he needs to make him 'rugged' is western air."

As the young man walked slowly onward, he continued his soliloquy, "There's one place in this town where I wouldn't be received as a stranger, and I had just made up my mind to do violence to my scruples and go there tonight. But not now! No sir! Two good women, with souls as white as their ribbons, have recognized me as a *gentleman*. No, thank you, Mr. Saloonkeeper, I am not *that* lonesome! And I'm still keeping my role of gentleman."

Prohibition of the liquor traffic is pledged by the right of every child to be sheltered from harm.—*Frances E. Willard*

"Frances E. Willard started all the bells of heaven ringing when with white-shod feet she stepped into the blackness of intemperance, leaving spotless tracks of reform around the word."—*Frank C. Bruner, D. D., Pastor of the Ogden Park M. E. Church of Chicago.*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

What the Memorial Fund Has Meant to the Colored People

ELIZA E. PETERSON, National Department Superintendent

Since the Denver Convention in 1908, when the responsibility of this department of work was lifted from the shoulders of one who had "borne the burden in the heat of the day" and was committed to hands inexperienced in National work, my heart has gone out in praise to God and thanksgiving to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the Willard Memorial Fund.

During the nine years previous, our Texas (Thurman) union had received help from this fund which had tided it over many difficulties, and for this I was grateful, but now having this broader field of the nation itself at heart, and knowing the impossibility of doing the labor without funds to meet the expense, I look with still greater reverence and gratitude upon the loyal women of the nation who wear the white ribbon, and make sacrifices for the support of the Memorial Fund.

Through the use of the Fund, perhaps a whole congregation changes its views from license to no-license; a county is saved from the saloon; just across the way a drunkard's face lights up with joy as deliverance comes, and his wife sheds tears of gladness over his salvation; a woman is reclaimed from the clutches of the accursed evil—all these things are cause enough to inspire the heart of any woman of the colored race when she remembers that only a small proportion of the membership of the great W. C. T. U. organization is of her own race. Loyal hearts are they who know no respect for class, creed or race in their God-given mission to reclaim the world from the thraldom of strong drink. Many who give to the Memorial Fund have no idea of the enormous work they are doing for one people alone in the United States.

At the close of 1911-1912 Ohio, and in 1912 Maryland and Colorado, engaged the National superintendent, all three taking care of the expenses of the worker and contributing personal help. But in South Carolina and Tennessee, as the collections were very small, the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund made the work a possibility.

I never hesitate to visit a state because there is no organization to be responsible for the expenses or personal help, but being led of the Spirit, go, knowing that God will open the way.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund is the backing of the department. Wherever long trips of several hundred miles from one state to another are to be made, and there is not time to take in states and cities between, the Fund meets the financial demands until, through collections or money from the state organization, the necessary money is forthcoming. In South Carolina, during the state convention of the Lawson union, in one day 1,000 persons solemnly took the pledge. In McKenzie, Tennessee, a wonderful transformation took place. On a Sunday in June we held at two churches three union services. The morning service was crowded. In the afternoon and evening no building could accommodate the people. At first total abstinence was treated as a joke, and the few who took the pledge at the meetings were ridiculed by their friends. But the interest did not abate; the attendance throughout the week showed no sign of falling off. At the close of the series of meetings a W. C. T. U., Y. P. B. and an

L. T. L. were organized and all are still active. A letter from them told that the express agent stated that orders for liquors have decreased fifty per cent.

Mrs. M. J. Turner, the competent vice-president of the Texas (Thurman) union, was aided last year by the Willard Fund, and among the things accomplished this impressed me most: She secured time for a silver medal contest at a large convention of the Baptist denomination, also for a sermon on total abstinence and prohibition. Enthusiasm ran high, and the W. C. T. U. won many friends who will prove valuable when the fight for state-wide prohibition is again on. Mrs. Turner, at conferences, associations, conventions and every gathering where it was possible to get a hearing, has continually kept the cause before thousands of people. When the contest above referred to was held and the sermon preached, she secured 500 total abstinence pledges and 2,000 for prohibition.

The Frances E. Willard Fund made it possible for the National superintendent to go to West Virginia to help in the recent campaign, but the colored people, by means of collections, paid the traveling expenses. A card from the state treasurer of West Virginia, Mrs. McWhorter-Jenkins, states: "In the counties where you worked the colored men proved loyal to our cause in the hour of peril." The W. C. T. U. has been organized among colored people in West Virginia for four years. It has been bearing fruit, and the colored men over the state, with little exception, voted against the saloon.

Prof. L. C. Farrar, chairman of the colored forces in the West Virginia campaign, and a teacher in the Charleston high school, because of his aggressive stand against the liquor traffic had his house burned down. His mother and his sister, the latter also a teacher, shared with him the honor of losing a home for righteousness' sake.

During my trip through the state, a woman was gloriously reclaimed from drink and at once began work with her associates in the interests of prohibition and total abstinence. I have been informed that she did effective work. A man was saved from the appetite for liquor. He had been pronounced a hopeless victim. There may have been many others whose names were not brought to my attention, but there is great rejoicing in the heart of the worker whenever one soul is reclaimed from the curse of sin.

The picture which appears in connection with this article is that of a nephew of Mrs. Turner. His parents are both teachers and stanch teetotalers and prohibitionists.

The Negro and Prohibition

Booker T. Washington

Long years of observation have convinced me that strong drink is one of the worst evils that beset the colored people. If the money they spend annually for strong drink were invested in property, their wealth would be increased each year by millions of dollars.

Ever since prohibition has been agitated in the South, I have been interested in it and have watched closely its effect upon the Negro. My own observations and the best information that I can obtain convince me that prohibition is a good thing for the Negro.

The effect of prohibition upon crime among my race has in many instances been remarkable. In my own county, in Alabama, crime has been reduced sixty per cent since prohibition went into effect in the county four years ago. In many other counties in the state there has been a like reduction in the amount of crime since the advent of prohibition. When everything, therefore, is considered, it appears that prohibition is an excellent thing for the Negro.

A GOOD BREAKFAST

Some Persons Never Know What it Means

A good breakfast, a good appetite and good digestion mean everything to the man, woman or child who has anything to do, and wants to get a good start toward doing it.

A Missouri man tells of his wife's "good breakfast" and also supper, made out of Grape-Nuts and cream. He says:

"I should like to tell you how much good Grape-Nuts has done for my wife. After being in poor health for the last 18 years, during part of the time scarcely anything would stay on her stomach long enough to nourish her, finally at the suggestion of a friend she tried Grape-Nuts.

"Now, after about four weeks on this delicious and nutritious food, she has picked up most wonderfully and seems as well as anyone can be.

"Every morning she makes a good breakfast on Grape-Nuts eaten just as it comes from the package with cream or milk added; and then again the same at supper and the change in her is wonderful.

"We can't speak too highly of Grape-Nuts as a food after our remarkable experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.—Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing Trained This Nurse at Home

"My association with The Chautauqua School of Nursing has been the pleasantest year of my life. In the year since my study I have had 18 cases and earned $640."
Alice L Westlake,
Concord, N. H.
(Portrait)

Thousands of our graduates, without previous experience, are earning **$10** to **$25** a week.

Write for "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book, explaining our correspondence and home practice method; 370 pages with the experiences of our graduates. 48 specimen lesson pages sent free.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.
12th Year

BECOME A NURSE

THE HOME RULE PRINCIPLE

The last number of *The New Republic*, the new national weekly edited by William E. Johnson, late chief officer of the United States Indian Service, contains an editorial by Hon. George F. Cotterill, Mayor of Seattle, on the amended Kenyon bill. He says:

"This bill emphasizes and asserts what ought to be considered a fundamental principle in our American administration, namely, that the United States ought not either by any act of legislation, or omission to properly legislate, to do, or permit anything to be done under the guise of interstate commerce, which breaks down or defeats the purpose of legislation by the people of any state for their own protection.

"Under existing conditions half the people of the United States, inhabiting two-thirds of our geographical area by either state-wide prohibition laws or by state legislation providing for local option areas, have made it possible for the people by their own vote to prohibit the sale, and in many cases the manufacture and sale, of intoxicating liquors within their borders.

"Having thus deprived their own citizens of the legal right to engage in this traffic because of their belief in its injury to humanity, it is certainly most reprehensible and almost beyond belief that a condition should exist whereby the citizens of other states, under the protection of the United States laws in the operation of what we call 'Interstate Commerce,' should be permitted to ship in intoxicating liquors and break down the will of the people.

"I most sincerely hope that the Senate will enact this just bill, and that it will be speedily followed by similar enactment in the House of Representatives, in order that we may at least have something of the much vaunted 'home rule' principle in our supposedly free America."

POST CARDS W. C. T. U. post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send **5c** for samples
Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

THE IMMIGRANT IN AMERICAN LIFE

In a series of articles in one of the Chicago papers is given the following statement of the part played by the immigrant in our American life. In considering our Work among Foreign Speaking People, this information is most interesting.—EDITOR.

What the Immigrant Does

I am the immigrant.

Since the dawn of creation my restless feet have beaten new paths across the earth.

My wanderlust was born of the craving for more liberty and a better wage for the sweat of my face.

I looked toward the United States with eyes kindled by the fire of ambition and heart quickened with new-born hope.

I approached its gates with great expectation.

I have shouldered my burden as the American man-of-all-work.

I contribute eighty-five per cent of all the labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries.

I do seven-tenths of the bituminous coal mining.

I do seventy-eight per cent of all the work in the woolen mills.

I contribute nine-tenths of all the labor in the cotton mills.

I make nineteen-twentieths of all the clothing.

I manufacture more than half the shoes.

I build four-fifths of all the furniture.

I make half the collars, cuffs and shirts.

I turn out four-fifths of all the leather.

I make half the gloves.

I refine nearly nineteen-twentieths of the sugar.

And yet, I am the great American problem.

When I pour out my blood on your altar of labor, and lay down my life as a sacrifice to your god of toil, men make no more comment than at the fall of a sparrow.

But my brawn is woven into the warp and woof of the fabric of your national being.

My children shall be your children and your land shall be my land because my sweat and my blood will cement the foundation of the America of tomorrow.

A GREAT HORSE STORY

KATE and QUEEN

Surpasses the famous "Black Beauty". "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other. Prof. Beery has woven into this intensely interesting story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience. Sells for 50c. but a limited number only will be sent for the names and addresses of 5 horse owners and 10 cents.

By Prof. Jesse Beery King of Horse Tamers

PROF. JESSE BEERY
Box 705
Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

"Queen"

You have often said
you would give anything for

Perfect Health
and a
Good Figure

You can hold the admiration of Husband, Brother, Friend, Sweetheart. Be sound in body and mind; efficient; well poised. Make the most of yourself.

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

Reduced the Weight
of 30,000 women and have
Increased the Weight
of as many more.

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense*.

No Drugs—No Medicines

You can—

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in mind and body for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best*.

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such Chronic Ailments as

Indigestion	**Torpid Liver**
Constipation	**Catarrh**
Anaemia	**Headache**
Sleeplessness	**Weaknesses**
Nervousness	**Rheumatism**

The best physicians are my friends — their wives and daughters are **my pupils** — the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Mrs. Thacher and the Soldier Boys

Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work Among the Soldiers and Sailors, has commenced her work with the little buglers at the Washington Barracks. She has invited them to her rooms two evenings, and entertained them with music, games, etc. The ages of these boys range from fourteen to seventeen, and after learning the many army and navy calls, they are sent to all parts of the world. They have a warm champion in Mrs. Thacher, who will mother them and help make their lives a little brighter.

I trust the pamphlets sent out from this office to state presidents and corresponding secretaries have been received, and sent through them to the towns and cities where the most good would result.

Saturday, January 18, 1913.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

UNION SIGNAL DAY

THE UNION SIGNAL of February 6 will contain our usual annual material for UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day exercises. The many who have tested its helpfulness in former years will desire to use it again; and those who have not will not regret sending for it. We are giving 100 copies of this issue for $1.25 (not less than 50 copies to one address), and 500 copies for $5.00. In order to take advantage of this offer orders must be received by February 4.

We have also some printed slips containing "Suggestive Programs," which may be had for the asking. The "programs" contain much that may be used to advantage.

THE MEMORIAL DAY NUMBER

In anticipation of a great demand for this issue we have ordered a large edition printed so that those who have failed to send in their orders by the specified date may still be able to supply their needs at a reasonable rate. We will furnish the papers, *while they last*, at the price of $1.50 per 100 copies.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Hindman (Ky.) W. C. T. U. Settlement School publishes this year a most attractive and picturesque calendar. On each of the twelve leaves appears a beautiful scene near the school, also fragments of old English ballads sung in the mountains of Kentucky.

Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, National organizer, had a very successful week of special work in Ontario county, N. Y., under the direction of the president, Mrs. J. S. M. Malette of Geneva. Mrs. Dietrick organized three unions and addressed the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church of Geneva.

Recently the veteran W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds of Clifton Springs, former state president of Illinois and now a National evangelist, delivered a stirring address in the First Presbyterian church of Geneva, N. Y. There was a good audience in spite of the fact that the weather was most inclement. Her presentation of the subject, "A Dependable Woman," with Queen Esther as the type, was masterly and truly inspiring.

The program of a recent meeting of the Los Angeles (Cal.) W. C. T. U. Federation announced as a special feature the discussion of the question, "Is there need of greater educational work being done before we can win in a state-wide prohibition campaign?" Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, National organizer and state secretary of the L. T. L., Mrs. Hattie Doughty, state superintendent of the Y. P. B., and Miss Margaret Bilz, National lecturer, were scheduled to furnish answers of a positive and convincing nature.

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

BY ANNA ADAMS GORDON

I have taken pleasure in presenting a copy to Pottsville Public Library, Shoudwater S. S. Library and Bates College Library. I earnestly wish the book which portrays so remarkably well the ~~history~~ wonderful story of Mrs Willard's great life and achievements might be placed in every library in our land yea in all lands.

Ever yours
Frances E. Willard

Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

FOR REFERENCE:

- **The Life of Frances E. Willard**, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50
- **What Frances E. Willard Said**, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents
- **The Story of Frances E. Willard**, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

- **Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard**, Lillian M. N. Stevens
- **Flower of Temperance Chivalry**, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- **Map and Flag Leaflet** (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1912), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents
- **How One Hundred Dollars from the Memorial Fund Helped**, Lora La Mance. Price, postage per 100, 10 cents
- **Union Signal** (special Willard Memorial number of January 23). Price 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
- **Annual Address**, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents
- **Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools**, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

- **Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard**, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- **The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund**. Postage, per 100, 10 cents
- **Temperance Jack**
- **Law of Habit**
- **The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes**
- **The Common Joy** By Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 35 cents
- **I Will to Will God's Will**. Price, per 100, 75 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

- **Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age**. Price, per 100, 25 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

- **How a Little Girl Became Famous**. Price, per 100, 25 cents
- **Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard**. Price, per 100, 30 cents

FOR MUSIC:

- **Temperance Songster**, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents
- **Victory**—soprano solo. Price 15 cents
- **Victory Bells**—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each
- **Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go**—solo or chorus. Price 5 cents
- **A Knot of White Ribbon**—solo. Price, 25 cents
- **The White Ribbon**—solo. Price, 10 cents

FOR INVITATIONS:

- **Rest Cottage Post Cards**. Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

FOR ROLL CALL:

- **Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards**—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

FOR SOUVENIRS:

- **Rest Cottage Booklet**. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

Prices include prepaid postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 30, 1913. No. 5.

Members of "Y" at Mita, Japan. Miss Ruth Davis, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in the "Sunrise Kingdom," is fifth from the left in front row

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Notes from Japan—Incidents of Cabin Life in Alaska—Monster Anti-Drink Demonstration in Ceylon—Should an Official Saloon be Provided for Army Posts?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTONIANS URGE ACTION ON JONES-WORKS BILL — PROVISION FOR STRICTER SUPERVISION OF SALE OF DRUGS—LIQUORS CANNOT BE SENT BY PARCEL POST—ABANDONMENT OF INAUGURAL BALL—MRS. ARMOR IN WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

For the first time since May last, the House District of Columbia committee met yesterday, January 24, as a result of a ruling by Chairman Johnson, that unless a point of order was made against such procedure in the future the committee would transact business upon its meeting days, regardless of the absence of a quorum. Five bills, all of which had been passed by the Senate, were favorably acted upon. The Jones-Works bill, however, was not allowed to be brought forward. Representative William J. Cary (Republican) of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, announced that if any attempt were made to call that measure up, he would adjourn the meeting by raising the point of no quorum. Thus it will be seen that one man can prevent legislation that is desired by a majority of the best citizens of the District of Columbia. Representative Cary, coming from a state and city where license prevails, is unwilling that the citizens of the nation's capital shall be protected from the six hundred licensed saloons in their midst.

Washingtonians Urge Jones-Works Bill

Tomorrow, Sunday, January 26, every clergyman in the District is urged to make mention of this bill, and exhort his hearers to interview representatives in regard to it. Six thousand maps will be distributed showing by black dots where saloons are located, and giving some startling facts, viz:

"In a little circle of six city blocks, 4,553 school children have immediately adjacent to them, thirty-three saloons."

"On Pennsylvania avenue, from the foot of the Capitol grounds to the White House, one mile apart, there are forty-seven licensed places. The inaugural parade will pass them."

The loan-shark bill passed the House yesterday on record time. No objections were placed in its way, and the mere formalities of calling up the conference report, voting on it, and adopting it, were all that was necessary to put the bill in such shape as to prepare it for the President's signature. The placing of the loan-shark bill before the President, approaches the culmination of a vigorous campaign waged for the working people of the District, government employes, toilers in the shops, artisans, clerks, and other wage earners, who, exposed to the greed which lays its hands on poor people without realty or other security, are compelled to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest, sometimes running up as high as 200 or 300 per cent. By the new law, one per cent per month is allowed, and no sum larger than $200 can be loaned.

No Smoking in Senate?

Senator Tillman wants better air in the Senate chamber. With this in view, he introduced a resolution forbidding smoking in the Senate at any time by any person. At present the only time that Senators can smoke on the floor is when the Senate is in executive session. The cloakrooms are used at other times. The resolution was referred to a special committee to be appointed to investigate a means for better ventilation of the Senate.

Provision for Stricter Supervision of Drug Selling

After six years of persistent labor, at home and abroad, the United States is about to be placed in a position where her revenue officials can trace to its source the supply of morphine, cocoa leaves, opium, and cocaine with which victims of the drug habit feed their cravings. The powerful influences which for years have been able to prevent legislation looking to interstate regulation of opium, etc., have given in and agree to submit to strict Federal regulation of the traffic in these drugs and their derivatives. After exacting a few minor alterations, the National Drug Trades Conference, representing a large number of drug and pharmaceutical associations, has agreed not only not to oppose the movement further, but to support the bill prepared by Representative Harrison of New York, which provides for this strict supervision of all licensed handlers of the drug. The new bill requires the keeping of record of sales or disposition by retailers, wholesalers or professional men legally entitled to handle drugs, which records must be available to collectors of internal revenue at all times and kept in a form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. One not registered and paying the tax of $25 is liable to a fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both in the discretion of the court.

Liquors Cannot Be Sent by Parcel Post

A report has gone out that liquors can be sent through the parcel post. *THIS IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE!* "By law—no vinous, malted or intoxicating liquors of *any kind* can be sent by parcel post."

Our friends in the House of Representatives this week made a brave and earnest fight to prohibit the sending of liquor advertisements through the mail, but were overruled. We were surprised and gratified, however, at the number of members favorable to such a law covering this question and which will be enacted in the not distant future. As the sending of lottery tickets or advertisements concerning lottery drawings has been prohibited by Federal law from the United States mails, so we believe will liquor advertisements be excluded.

"The rules and regulations of the Senate and House have been so framed and so built up and engrafted upon by precedent as to put the legislation of this Congress in the hands of a few men," declared Senator La Follette in the Senate this week. His speech was directed against the conference report on the Immigration bill. "I hope the time is coming when these bodies will be made more democratic and more responsive to the public will," he added.

He further declared that conference committees of the House and Senate should not have the power to put new provisions into bills over which the two houses have disagreed. Such action, he insisted, gave the legislation of important matters into the hands of six or seven men. Senator La Follette referred to former Senator Aldrich's handling of the emergency currency bill and other measures in conference, where important amendments had been put in or dropped out in the conference committee. "This sort of tricky legislation is not right," he declared; "it is not fair to the Senate or to the people."

Abandonment of Inaugural Ball

There has been no end of commotion in Congress and among society people of Washington over the action of President-elect Wilson in urging the abandonment of an inaugural ball. According to long-continued usage, this function has been a feature of nearly every inauguration. The only building of sufficient size to accommodate the crowd has been the Pension Office, the largest brick structure in the world. The use of this, however, always necessitated the discontinuance of service for over a week of the 3,000 and more employes, and the confusion and delay consequent upon the removing of the paraphernalia of this great department. A public reception, to be held in the great rotunda of the Capitol, was suggested, but after discussion and deliberation on the part of the inaugural and Congressional committees, this was deemed unwise because of the difficulty of managing the crowds that would attend, and the possible danger to the valuable historic paintings, and statues in the rotunda. It looks now as if neither ball nor reception would be a feature of the occasion, although a reception in the White House has been proposed.

Not Licenses, But Receipts

That the special tax stamps issued by the government, through the office of the commissioner of Internal Revenue, to liquor dealers are merely receipts and in no sense licenses to sell liquors, is the statement contained in a letter addressed by Commissioner Royal E. Cabell to a Washington resident who had written to the commissioner protesting against the issuance of "licenses" by the government to liquor dealers in prohibition states. Commissioner Cabell's letter, in part, reads: "The bureau of Internal Revenue issues no licenses of any kind, but is required by law to collect certain taxes, designated as special taxes, from persons engaged in certain business occupations or trades. * * * The statutes require that, upon payment of the tax, a receipt in the shape of a stamp made and prepared in accordance with the statutory instructions shall be furnished the taxpayer."

In his communication Commissioner Cabell further states that the law requires that lists showing the names and addresses of all persons who have paid the federal internal revenue tax shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of each collector, and the commissioner adds that "information received at this office indicates that this is one of the greatest aids in the enforcement of local laws."

Mrs. Armor in Washington

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor begins a ten day series of meetings in Washington, Sunday, February 2. The following Sunday, February 9, a meeting will be held in the National Theater, the body of the house and the first gallery being reserved for members of men's Bible classes and the Y. M. C. A., who have been invited to attend in a body. Wednesday, January 29, will be observed as a day of prayer for these meetings, at W. C. T. U. headquarters. Each half hour from 10:30 to 4, will be in charge of a different clergyman.

January 25, 1913

Morning Prayers at the Florence Crittenton Rescue Home

NOTES FROM JAPAN

RUTH F. DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

In Japan practically every sign of the times seems to be a good one from a temperance viewpoint. One gentleman declared recently: "A most encouraging thing is that when Mr. Ooka, president of the Lower House, offered a resolution that the use of liquor in the Dict be abolished, as a mark of respect during the year of imperial mourning, the resolution passed unanimously."

The past year has been one of splendid working-together on the part of our Japanese National W. C. T. U. and Foreign Auxiliary. Joint prayer meetings, joint conferences and joint social occasions have brought the members of the two societies into friendly touch with one another throughout the year, while the Japanese and foreign superintendents of departments have been able to do more effective work than ever by closer co-operation. A good illustration of the happy relationship existing between the two societies is found in the fact that two foreigners are superintendents of departments in the Japanese Union, Miss Susan Bauernfiend, superintendent of Factory Work, and Miss Sarah Ellis, of Parliamentary Usage.

Foreign Auxiliary Conference

Since the date of our conference this summer fell just at the time of the Emperor's serious illness and death, a number of changes were made in our program, as previously announced. The Honorable Shimada Saburo, who had promised us two lectures, of course could not leave Tokyo at that time, our children's hour and reception were done away with, and the conference resolved itself into devotional exercises, and the giving of annual reports and a memorial service for the late Mrs. Benjamin Chappell, who for so many years was one of our faithful and beloved workers.

The devotional services conducted by Mrs. Trueman and Mrs. Winn were particularly helpful, and the written reports given by the superintendents showed that most of them have found some time to spare for W. C. T. U. work in addition to all their other duties. One thing for which we are all grateful is the good health of our president, Miss M. A. Spencer, and the fact that she has been able to preside over every one of our monthly meetings, and the annual conference as well. In her brief address to the convention she made reference to three things which are now especially on the hearts of Kyofukwai members: first, the headquarters fund; second, the support of the rescue home and the money needed for its enlargement, if it is to meet its possibilities for service, and third, the care of the Mita night school.

A report of the school was given by Miss Bauernfiend, in whose charge it now is. We quote the following:

"Two years ago the Japanese W. C. T. U. undertook the support of this night school for factory hands, while it was in the care of Mr. Shirai. They raised about 30.00 yen a month for this purpose and for a year Mr. Shirai continued as superintendent. Some of the girls had become Christians and members of the Methodist church in Mita. They spoke to the pastor's wife about the school, saying they missed it so much and wished it might be opened again. The Japanese Executive did not wish to drop the school, and it was reopened in the pastor's home in Mita. A good sewing teacher was employed, while the pastor's wife taught the common school branches to those who wished to study.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Picking Tea in the Rescue Home Garden

INCIDENTS OF CABIN LIFE IN ALASKA

MRS. CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

Mrs. Hatcher, for so many years the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, is spending the winter with her husband in Alaska. Through the kindness of her daughter we are permitted to publish a few excerpts from Mrs. Hatcher's letters, which give incidents of life in the Far North. While Mr. Hatcher was temporarily absent from Knik, attending to his mining interests, Mrs. Hatcher transformed the only available cabin in the place into a "home."—EDITOR

Knik, Alaska, is a settlement of about fifty log cabins, with trails winding in and out to suit the convenience of the passer-by. There are two stores, a saloon and a newly built school house. The expected teacher has not arrived, and her coming is now extremely doubtful. Church service and Sunday school are held in the school house, a Presbyterian missionary having been here since last August. He called this morning and brought me a teachers' quarterly; so I shall doubtless be called upon to help in the Sunday school.

The local bartender is the only man who wears a white shirt and he meets with the contempt he deserves. The men are of all kinds and degrees of intelligence. At the roadhouse at Kern Creek, on the way to Knik, all night long three men sat at a poker game. One was a man of exceptional education if one might judge from his speech and the knowledge he displayed in conversation, and at parting he bowed over my hand with all the grace of the high-born Virginian he was.

Monday morning I went to work on our cabin, and a more unpromising enterprise I have never undertaken. The carpenter was almost certain that we could not attain the desired result, but I quoted to him our W. C. T. U. motto, "What has to be done, can be done," and when he had finished he admitted himself agreeably surprised. Years ago the cabin had been papered, and the accumulated dirt and grease, with leakage from the roof, had so rotted the paper that it hung in shreds. We could not take it off, without encountering a worse problem in the bare logs, with the "chinking" falling off; so we tacked the old paper back on, cleaning it as much as possible, and then we fastened over the whole thing a tan colored building paper. We rounded the corners and the peak of the roof, for greater warmth, and now the little house resembles nothing so much as a paper bag. But it is as clean as a new bag, and the wind whistles right over it without coming in to give greetings. The living room is about twelve by fifteen, and it holds comfortably a couch, two tables, two trunks, the cook stove, water bench, wash stand, dish cupboard and two chairs.

The condition of the bedroom floor was such that we covered it with linoleum that is called "oak flooring." The bedstead is home-made, of rough two by fours, and the dresser is made of two boxes with two by four legs.

Last but very important is the vestibule woodshed. Today I had an Indian boy put all the wood in the shed and split up old boxes for kindling. For drinking water I go to the pump at the roadhouse, about a block away, and for water for other purposes I go to the lake, about half a block distant.

Prices here are ruinously high. A ten cent box of cleaning powder is twenty-five cents; potatoes are five cents a pound and everything else in proportion. The high freight rates are cited as the cause but the consumers say that the merchants make one hundred per cent profit. It is said that a woman once demurred at having to pay ten cents for a darning needle, and the salesman said, "But, madam, you must consider the freight."

One Saturday evening the local doctor and his wife called on me with the astonishing message that the minister was sick and wanted me to take his Sunday evening service. Needless to say I declined. However, I taught a class in the Sunday school and expect to do that regularly. This Dr. Kyvig is a very up-to-date physician, a graduate of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and he practices medical temperance,—a surprising thing in Alaska.

For meat in this country we have had since our arrival, moose, grouse and rabbit. Later we will have ducks, mountain sheep and goat, and fresh and salted fish. I can get apples at fifty cents a dozen; eggs are sixty cents and I suppose they are of the storage vintage. I have reverted to my hot water regime, not caring for the coffee that is served here. I can drink the canned milk all right, and shall soon make my own coffee.

I have just seen my first real dog team outfit, which passed the window near which I am writing. There were six splendid fellows trotting in double harness, and pulling a well-loaded sled. There are as many dogs as people in this place; and the smaller and meaner the cabin, the more dogs you will find around the door. When the meal gong rings at the roadhouse there is a perfect chorus of dog howls all over town. It seems strange to me to see *dogs* in corrals.

I am literally living "in a house by the side of the road," and I hope to "be a friend to man," so far as opportunity offers. The main trail of the village runs right past the door of our cabin, and there is no front yard. The stray horses walk up to the windows and look in curiously, and I have to keep the shed door closed against too friendly dogs.

MONSTER ANTI-DRINK DEMONSTRATION IN CEYLON

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

The president of the Ceylon Woman's Christian Temperance Union has sent me an account of a great demonstration chiefly led by the non-Christian population of Ceylon against the recent increased facilities for the sale of intoxicants in the beautiful island. The following are a few extracts from the *Ceylon Morning Leader* of November 18:

"The annual meeting of the Hapitigam Korale Temperance Union took place at Mirigama in the presence of a gathering of well over 20,000. Among prominent Colombo people who were present by special invitation were Mrs. Human and Mrs. Rutnam, representing the W. C. T. U. The whole village of Mirigama and the approaches to it were gaily decorated. Every house, hut, shop, and boutique in the place wore a festive garb with arches, paper flags, streamers, etc. A beautiful pandal, bearing the inscription, "Welcome," spanned the entrance to the meeting place. Placards bearing the words (in Sinhalese characters) "Don't Drink Toddy," "Don't Touch the Evil Thing," "Drive the Devil Away," "Unite to Fight the Enemy," etc., were pasted on every door, and stuck on every tree-trunk in the vicinity of the meeting place.

Picturesque Features

"There were three processions in all. At the head of each came three large elephants, followed by tom-tom beaters, devil-dancers, clowns, fiddlers, and drummers, more elephants, a contingent of native warriors, minstrels, masked dancers, elephants again, school children carrying banners, with the rear brought up by hundreds of village women, dressed in their best. Each procession was about a quarter mile in length. The elephants in the processions numbered in all over fifty. The three processions met on the rest-house grounds and formed one large procession, nearly a mile long.

"At the meeting ground the scene was remarkable. Every knoll of ground was occupied and every tree, instead of being the center of a green landscape, seemed to be mounted on white ground, for the whole area was covered with white cotton-clad people. The Calcutta Maidan at the time of the King's procession last December was not more densely packed. All round, as far as the eye could see, were crowds of white garments, and up the trees, poised along the branches, were young men and boys of more athletic mould. The King's procession at Calcutta was something like it, with the same dense crowds of loyal subjects, anxious then only to catch sight of the King and Queen, and anxious now to be loyal to the Government, and for the Government to be loyal to them, and not imperil their happiness and mar their joy by forcing upon them an insidious temptation of which they well know the power. It was a thoroughly orderly, good-tempered, peace-loving crowd, and who can estimate all that it meant—for it was but one demonstration out of many that are being organized. Who shall say how many took part in it? Some said 30,000; but this was possibly over the mark. Half that number—15,000 all told—were at the meeting, but many more were doubtless around and about.

The Purpose of the Meeting

"There was no doubt in the mind of any one as to the purpose of the meeting. It was not an anti-Government demonstration, but an anti-drink demonstration against an act of the Government in increasing the number of toddy taverns. It is a deadly and mistaken act which the instinct of the people tells them is a blow to their individual and family life, and a threat to their very existence as a happy and progressive people.

"It was a thoroughly loyal, patriotic, healthy temperance demonstration, and the longer the present Excise scheme is persisted in the more will these demonstrations grow. The most prominent feature of the whole meeting ground, next to the raised and covered platforms on which the speakers stood, was a series of moving pictorial representations of the effects of drink. First came a cocoanut palm, mounted on a cart; next the process of tapping was indicated; here was a toddy-shop, and on the next cart was depicted a village fight, the result of the introduction of the first named.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Should An Official Saloon Be Provided for Army Posts?

A Few of the "Nays" on the Canteen Question

On January 10, 1912, General Frederick D. Grant wrote, "Many times in the past, in official reports, I have recommended the restoration of the canteen in the Army. This I did, believing that the canteen was the lesser of two evils. In the course of ten years the enlisted personnel of the Army has changed and the soldiers who are now in the Army have adjusted themselves to present conditions. If the question were left to me, owing to this change of conditions, I would not recommend the restoration of the canteen."

On February 16, 1912, General Nelson A Miles reaffirmed his oft-repeated statement, "I am opposed to the restoration of the Army canteen upon the ground that experience has shown that soldiers, like civilians, are better off without alcoholic beverages. The argument that the opportunity to purchase light wines and beer at Army posts will reduce drunkenness and disease in the army will not, in my judgment, hold. In the days of the post-trader and the canteen the discipline and health of the Army were not as good as they have been in the periods of no post-trader and no canteen."

"Personally I am opposed to the restoration of the beer feature of the canteen," says Colonel L. Mervin Maus, chief surgeon of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, "because I am morally sure that it would improve neither the condition of the Army nor the rank and file individually, which is composed principally of young men between the ages of 21 and 24 years."

Referring to the recent recommendation of Major-General Leonard Wood, the *Nashville Tennessean* says:

"In spite of the effort to accentuate the good points of the old canteen system, the fact remains that it was virtually an official saloon, inside the grounds. Here the habit of drinking was officially encouraged, and certainly some who would not go outside to drink have been led into the habit. Advocates of the canteen system point to the low dives outside military reservations and declare that the restoration of the former would wipe out the latter. Without going into the merits of this proposition, it is sufficient to say that these dives could be stamped out by the government if such high officers as General Wood were to urge it, and both official and private saloons be abolished.

> The United States Government has imposed on army officers a holy obligation, and the parents of our young soldiers have entrusted us with the care of their sons. Shall we be true to that trust or not? Shall we place temptation before young men who have left their parents' roofs—young men who have never tasted alcoholic drinks in their lives? The answer is too obvious to need reply.—*Colonel L. Mervin Maus*

"In striking contrast to the statement of General Wood is the report of Colonel Maus, issued previous to that of his superior in rank. Dr. Maus finds that alcohol is 'the most baffling obstacle to progress,' so far as the officers are concerned, and declares that users of intoxicants should not be appointed to important positions in the army or navy.

"Speaking of its general effect, Dr. Maus finds that 'it lessens working capacity and marching endurance, causes sickness, impairs health and usefulness, and adds greatly to the non-efficiency both of officers and enlisted men.'

"Instead of favoring a restoration of the canteen, General Wood, carrying out his expressed desire for fit officers, should not only oppose the army canteen, but also insist that the low dives be suppressed with an iron hand. Dr. Maus' report could be studied by General Wood to advantage."

"Why should our army affairs be conducted in such manner as to cater to the drinking propensities of the soldiers?" asks *The Home and State* in a series of queries which give food for thought, and from which we quote at length:

"There are several questions that may naturally come up for consideration in this connection. We may ask, why should not the government, having the defense of the country and its people in its hands, do as the railroads and other industrial concerns are doing, put forward such policies as will eliminate the drinker, thus putting a high premium on the abstainer? Again, since the government is looking for efficiency in its soldiery, why can it not prescribe its rules respecting drinking, which tends to inefficiency, and why can it not enforce them? Again, they say they can regulate the canteen, but with it abolished, the soldiers are left to the mercy of the low dives that grow up around the army stations. This is an admission that while they can regulate a saloon, they cannot regulate the soldier, and we have been taught all the time that the army is the very place where a young man can be regulated, or held under strict discipline, as it is called.

"Furthermore, if the dives are so inimical to the welfare of the soldiers, why does not the Army take cognizance of the fact to the extent of seeing that they are put out of business, or at least out of reach of the soldiers?"

THE INSEPARABLE VICES

The Cleveland Vice Commission, reporting on the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism in that city, has said: "The ever-increasing stream of indigent poor calling for help at the doors of a multitude of benevolent institutions is another evidence that there is some destroying, disabling agency unceasingly at work in society, which does not take care of its products. This agency for evil is the liquor traffic. It disabled 2,035 of the 2,252 men who were sent to the city infirmary last year. It was the moving cause of putting 1,382 of the 1,586 men in the state penitentiary. Who shall care for their families while they are thus incapacitated? In the various benevolent institutions of Cleveland there were over 12,000 children cared for, and the officers in charge declared that about seventy per cent of the children were there as the direct result of drink. It should be known that in all reports thus far made by the Vice Commissions the fact is noted that always in connection with the vice traffic is the liquor traffic. In no house where vice is tolerated or housed is strong drink forbidden. The two are inseparable. Smite one and you wound the other. Slay one and the other will perish. A physician, not a prohibitionist, recently said to a friend, **'The liquor traffic is eternally linked up with impurity. Destroy that and you practically settle the vice problem.'"**

WORDS WORTHY A STATESMAN

"I purpose to take no thought for tomorrow, politically," said Senator William S. Kenyon upon his reëlection by the Iowa legislature in joint session. "I have a course mapped out to fight a battle in the legislative halls of the nation in the next two years, to do something for human rights and moral laws and decency in politics."

These words of the author and champion of the national interstate liquor bill and anti-vice measure which bear his name bring to mind his declaration some months ago:

"If espousing the unpopular cause of temperance means a short public life, then mine must be a short one, for I stand for principle and for right, and here I intend to stand."

THE UNDISMAYED

A STORY OF FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL DAY

MRS. EVA MORLEY MURPHY, Goodland, Kan.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

On the appointed day, in remarkably short time, an alert, vigorous young man covered the four miles of prairie road leading to the schoolhouse in district number seven.

"Well, I'll be switched if it isn't sod!" he ejaculated as he came near enough to discern the building clearly. He entered with keen curiosity and looked about him. Yes, there *she* was, sitting in the choir corner by the cabinet organ and looking like a piece of Sevres china among boarding-house stoneware. And there was Mrs. Sterling nodding at him.

The schoolhouse inside looked neat enough with its white muslin ceiling, rough wooden benches, deep-set windows and plastered walls decorated with pictures. One of these, in particular, attracted Chester's attention. It was the pure, earnest face of a woman, and looked vaguely familiar.

"Must be some well-known person," he thought, "since it has not been considered necessary to label it."

Presently Mrs. Sterling and two other matrons took chairs behind the table at the front of the room and Mrs. Sterling announced that the meeting would open with the Crusade hymn; the organist played a prelude and the choir sang in excellent time and tune that old familiar hymn,

"Give to the winds thy fears
Hope and be undismayed."

This message came to the heart of Chester Gaines with an uplift and an assurance that surprised that almost discouraged semi-invalid whose longings for the comforts and companionships of home had been growing so strong that he had begun to doubt his ability to "bluff it out."

"These pioneers are certainly long on hope," he mused. "They are not dismayed at lack of trees, water, and other natural features that are popularly supposed to belong to an agricultural country. No signs of dismay in any of these strong, self-respecting faces because of lack of comforts and conveniences that most of them, no doubt, have been accustomed to. Hot winds, drought, blizzards, nothing conquers the undismayed. The undismayed—that characterizes them exactly."

Chester had not been listening very closely to the Scripture reading that followed the singing, but his ear had caught something about a Lord that preserved the stranger and he was aware of a comforting sense of security, although of course it was meant in a general way and had no special application to himself. And now a woman's voice rose in prayer. Chester had seldom heard a woman pray publicly, but instead of being unseemly, as in his subconscious mind he realized he had been considering it heretofore, it seemed the most fitting, appropriate thing possible. This woman was speaking as to an intimate friend. She was telling this Friend all about the fathers and mothers who had brought their families out to this wide, free, new country; telling Him of the loneliness and deprivation which none of them were going to dwell on because it would only be for a little while. She was asking this Friend to remember especially the young men and women who were here, away from the protection and safeguards of their own homes, but most of all did she petition for strength, and courage, and help for each one to live a white, clean, pure life.

There was another stirring song to march time, with words that seemed to call to arms, then Mrs. Sterling told the purpose of the memorial observance. Chester had never heard the term, "heavenly birthday," but, "Frances Willard"—why, of course. How stupid he had been not to know that "Willard" meant Frances Willard, the great temperance leader. No wonder the picture looked familiar. There had been one like it in the sixth grade room at home.

"And now," Mrs. Sterling was saying, "we will give you some 'glimpses of fifty years' of the life of one of the greatest women the world has ever known."

Then in rapid succession there came upon the platform from behind a screened-off corner, first, a mother bearing in her arms a baby. She told of the birth of a "welcome child" at Churchville, New York, on September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and something about her babyhood.

Next there came a happy-faced, bright-haired girl, followed by a dark-haired smaller girl. After a little chatter they seated themselves and each took from her pocket a diary. The younger one began to read, "Frank said we might as well have a ship," and went on with the intimate, personal doings of two little girls and their brother. Then the older one read from her book, "I once thought I would like to be Queen Victoria's maid of honor," and other childish wishes and reminiscences.

Then two older girls with book-bags and dinner baskets hurried rapidly across the stage.

Next a young lady came strolling slowly on, seated herself and began to soliloquize as follows: "This is my birthday and the date of my martyrdom. Mother insists that I must have my hair done up woman-fashion." She bemoaned the eighteen hairpins and the long skirts that entangled her feet. She retired, but came back again a little later and again soliloquized: "This is election day and my brother is twenty-one years old," and told how a lump came in her throat as she saw him drive off with their father to vote. "Don't I love my country as well as Oliver, and doesn't my country need my ballot?" she asked wistfully.

Then a somewhat older, spectacled young woman appeared and read the "General Principles of the Roll of Honor of the Evanston Woman's College," and the "Pledge" of the self-governed girls. Then in traveling garb she read, "A Sabbath in Jerusalem."

Next a still older woman appeared and spoke directly to the audience in the little sod schoolhouse. Beginning with the story of the Woman's Temperance Crusade she rapidly sketched the beginning of her public speaking for temperance, her resignation as dean of the Woman's College, her meeting with Francis Murphy, Neal Dow, Dwight Moody

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

The Rope of Help

LOUISA A'HMUTY NASH, *Portland, Ore.*

See him with the quicksand
Rising up around—
Nay, it's he who's sinking
In the treach'rous ground;
Digging a foundation
For a building fair;
Heeds not the position,
Gives no thought or care!

O ye fellow-workmen,
Cease your work and go,
Rescue your poor brother,
From his mighty foe!
Needless use of shovels,
Quicksand falls right back,
See, he's sinking—sinking!
'Tis the rope you lack.

Throw the rope and bind him
'Neath his armpits round,
Then to your own bodies—
Rescue thus is found!
On the ground that's stable
Place your willing feet.
"Pull ahoy!" Together!
This—salvation's feat.

Just in time to save him,
See, the quicksand reach
Octopus arms about him
In the deadly breach.
Now your strength and union
Save your sinking friend.
Hail, well done, ye brothers,
Death to fight and fend!

CHORUS

Throw the rope—the rope of help—
Rope of kindly love.
Lo, your brother's sinking fast,
Reach him from above—
Sinking in temptation's gulf,
Where life's sirens spring.
Clasp the rope to human hearts;
They will soon take wing.
Praise your God, your brother's saved,
And of salvation sing!

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

EVERY DAY SCIENCE FOR LITTLE FOLKS

Talk III—TELEGRAPH LINES

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"Click, click," said the machines at the telegraph office.

A lady sat at the table with her fingers on a little knob that she moved up and down.

"What is she doing, mamma?" asked Harry.

"She is sending a message to Boston," replied mamma. "The machine is joined to the wire which you saw on the posts by the side of the railroad track. At the Boston end of the wire is another machine. When the lady moves the key here, the machine in Boston 'clicks' and the lady there can tell what the sounds mean as well as you can read the letters in your books."

"Why, mamma, what makes it 'click'? Does the wire move?" asked May.

"No, not at all. No one understands just how the message goes on the wire. But it does go, and we can talk by telegraph to people thousands of miles away."

"That's funny," cried Harry, and May exclaimed: "Don't you remember, Harry, how papa telegraphed once that he was sick in Chicago? The messenger boy brought the telegram in a yellow envelope, mamma read it and sent word right back that she would start for Chicago on the next train."

"Yes, and papa said he began to grow better as soon as he read my message and knew I was coming," added mamma. "And now," she continued, "if you will remember about the telegraph machine and the wires, we will talk about the telegraph work of your bodies when we get home."

TEN LITTLE SMILES

One little smile ran off alone to play,
Conquered a pout it found on the way.

Two little smiles instead of one
Overtook a second pout—my, what fun!

Three little smiles said, "Come along with us,"
Meeting a wee frown in a needless fuss.

Four little smiles at a merry pace
Whisked off a baby frown from an anxious face.

Five little smiles—a very jolly mix!—
Overtook another pout; smiles now six!

Six little smiles (over half eleven)
Enticed away another frown; now the smiles are seven.

Seven little smiles—what a lucky fate!—
Met a tiny woe-begone, little band of eight.

Eight little smiles all in a line,
Surrounded a pucker—see, the smiles are nine!

Nine smiles now in all—courageous little men—
Took a stray pout prisoner, and swelled the ranks to ten!

Isn't it amazing (yet it's really true)
What a single little smile all by itself can do!

—*Albert F. Caldwell*

A THREAT FROM LITTLE TOMMY

Oh, Mister Old Tobacco Man, I'll tell on you—I will!
You sold a box of cigarets to my half-brother Bill.
He's 'leven and I'm only eight, and he thinks he is a man,
And anything that men can do he seems to think he can,
But he's all thin and pale and ma she looks at him and frets,
And says he's gettin' ruined fast by smoking cigarets.
So, tobacco man, you better kind of watch what you're about,
Or the law will get hold of you,
If
You
Don't
Watch
Out.

One day I smoked a cigaret, about a year ago,
And I can nearly taste it yet—I'm glad that ma don't know;
And Bill he's 'leven and I'm eight, and I can throw him flat,
'Cause he's so weak and goes around not knowin' where he's at.
It might look like a man to smoke, but still it seems to me
The stronger that you are the more like grown-up men you'll be.
So, tobacco man, you better kind of mind what you're about,
Or the law will get hold of you,
If
You
Don't
Watch
Out.

—*Anti-Cigaret Speaker*

Water is best for the man of toil,
'Twill make his labor light;
Water is best for ladies who soil
Not a hand from morning till night.

Water is best for the man of strife,
'Twill make his anger slow;
And for him who leads a peaceful life
'Tis the very best drink I know.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Almost every mail brings to the editor's desk marked copies of papers, and letters enclosing clippings or calling attention to statements made in the press of the country. To acknowledge by letter each and all of these communications would be impracticable, and we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to our friends who keep us advised of the comments of the press on live issues.

MEMORIAL DAY NUMBER

We still have a small quantity of the Memorial Day number (January 23) which we can furnish at $1.50 per hundred. Do not delay sending your order, as the supply is limited.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY—MARCH 9

It is not too early to begin planning for the next Temperance Sunday, March 9. The suggestions given by the National superintendent of the Sunday School department in last week's UNION SIGNAL should be carefully read and acted upon.

SEATS FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

No public announcement has been made in regard to the sale of seats or boxes for the World's Convention, but when last reported thirteen of the fourteen boxes were sold. There will be seats on the main floor and in each of the two galleries. The price of seats on the main floor and in the first gallery will be $2.00, and in the third gallery, $1.50. There are elevators so that no one need object to being in the third gallery. All applications for seats should be sent to Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, Room 509, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and seats will be assigned in order of application.

Effective Legislation for Social Evil

The revelations being made concerning the prevalence of the social evil are such as must certainly cause all thoughtful people to consider what means may be best and most effectively used to assist in eradicating, as far as may be possible, this ages-old devastating plague. In many states there is a decided awakening to true conditions and to the ever-present dangers accompanying a vice which has been exploited into an organized business, and by its extension threatens every home.

In a leaflet recently written by Franklin Hichborn, entitled "A Question of Outlawry," that gentleman says:

"So, when all is said, society's treatment of the social evil has been hypocritical, inadequate, ineffective. The only protection which could be accorded the innocent—namely, publication of the names of affected males—has not even been given serious consideration.

"Outlawing the bodies of female prostitutes, although practised for thousands of years, has not prevented prostitution, has not diminished it, has not checked the spread of disease. The experience of the ages demonstrates that no beneficial results come from this one-sided outlawry; that it results only in the cruelest of graft and exploitation.

"With these facts before her people, Iowa has given up trying to stay prostitution by outlawing the body of the female prostitute, and has tried the experiment of outlawing property employed in the exploitation of prostitution. Iowa has found the new way effective.

"Former Attorney-General H. W. Beyers of Iowa says, 'Iowa's red light injunction law is the most effective measure for dealing with the social evil ever enacted. Under it, this business in Iowa is rapidly disappearing.'"

California and Washington, at the next session of their respective legislatures, will move strongly for the enactment of a measure similar to the Iowa law. Other states, no doubt, will take action along the same line. Iowa deserves the commendation of all decent people for leading the way toward freedom from the social evil by the enactment of a law whose results have been so great. But every home, every child, every woman, every man is entitled to equal protection. The liquor traffic will oppose all such forward movements for the protection of our people from vice and uncontrolled appetite and greed; it will stand squarely across the path of progress. **There is but one resort—the liquor traffic must die.**

A Hard Times Problem and Its Solution

A great deal is being published about the "high cost of living." It is said that last year we imported potatoes from Ireland, yet we have vast areas of untilled land in the United States. It was recently stated, too, that we have an army of half a million non-producing brewers, distillers, saloon-keepers and their families. However, they can hardly be called non-producers, for do they not produce all kinds of trouble, distilled, brewed and bottled, to be distributed all over the country and into every home they can reach? But why not shut up the trouble-factories and murder-mills, and bring this army of half a million people into intimate association with the millions of acres of untilled land in the United States? They might raise enough potatoes to supply home demands and at the same time there would be released for legitimate consumption the thousands of bushels of corn, which last year went to the making of whisky. All this might help somewhat to reduce the high cost of living! Besides this, the $500,000,000 which went for the support of penal institutions, policemen and the machinery of law, might, in very large measure, be saved to our taxpaying people. That amount of money released among the various industries which supply the necessities of life would surely be of some assistance.

A people who complacently insist upon wasting two billions of dollars a year for that which is of no value or benefit whatever to the consumer, but brings only harm to the individual and distress to the nation, should either cease complaining of the high cost of living or shut up her trouble-making, poverty-producing factories. If we do the latter, there will come such an era of prosperity as we have never yet seen and "hard times" will be forgotten. The high cost of living is not to be compared to the price we pay the liquor traffic for ruining our citizens and despoiling our homes.

AMONG THE STATES

Both houses of the South Dakota legislature have voted to submit to the people the question of an amendment to the constitution providing for full suffrage for women. The vote was, in the senate, forty-one for, two against; in the house, seventy for, thirty against.

With only seven dissenting votes, the New York assembly on January 20 adopted a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to permit women to vote. A similar resolution in the senate was amended so as to provide that "a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States five years." This resolution has been adopted by the senate and now goes to the assembly for concurrence. It will have to be adopted by the Legislature of 1915 before the proposed amendment can be submitted to voters for approval.

A bill providing for woman suffrage has passed both houses of the Montana legislature, and now awaits the signature of the governor, who is said to have declared himself as favoring the measure.

The assembly of the Nevada Legislature has passed the woman suffrage amendment by an overwhelming majority. The bill now goes to the senate, where, it is believed, enough votes will be secured to send the measure to Governor Oddie for his signature.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

NOTED AND QUOTED

The first law signed by Governor Sulzer as chief executive of New York was one providing a year's imprisonment or a fine of $500, or both, as punishment for an intoxicated chauffeur operating a car. "I don't think we ought to countenance drunken chauffeurs. Sober ones have hard work in dodging pedestrians," said the Governor.

No one knows better than the men who preside over our courts of justice that the criminal who should be on trial before them is, in the majority of cases, the legalized liquor traffic. "Every day," says Judge Pinckney of the Chicago Juvenile Court, "there are cases brought before me of young boys who have broken the law while under the influence of liquor. They stand the brunt of their actions, while the one upon whom the greater responsibility should fall goes free."

"You can't run trains and drink rum at the some time," is the trenchant fashion in which General Superintendent Shephard of the Pennsylvania railroad refers to the way his road is dealing with the drinking habits of its employes. "The heads of departments have been instructed to take measures for the correction of the habits of their men if any need correcting. The Pennsylvania insists that its men shall be of exemplary character always."

"The liquor forces beyond any shadow of a doubt stole the ballot from the women of the state of Michigan in the same way that they kept prohibition out of the state when it passed in 1887," said Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., recently in an address. She adds, "In that year Michigan carried for state wide prohibition, and the liquor men employed the same tactics then that they have lately used to keep the ballot away from the women, and the very same counties were involved."

The new Governor of Kansas pledges himself in his inaugural address to strict and impartial enforcement of prohibition. The fact that the subject of prohibition is placed ahead of all other planks of his platform shows his estimate of its importance. The *Topeka Capital* says of his statements, "They leave no question of his committal to keep his administration free from the taint of collusion or compromise with the liquor interests."

"I am willing to lead an army of women to shatter every saloon in Chicago —the whole 7,000 of them," cried the half-frenzied wife of a drunkard after breaking a mirror at the drinking place to which she had traced her husband. "I know what it is to live in a drunkard's home. My two little girls know what it means to have a father who is abusive in his cups. I asked the saloon men not to sell liquor to my husband. They laughed at me. I have suffered so much and been deprived of so much because of my husband's weakness for drink that I wish to break up every saloon in the world."

It is reported that the late King of Denmark has said: "Few if any of my actions since I became king have given me more satisfaction than that of signing the prohibition law of Iceland, and if the Parliament of Denmark will pass a similar law, I shall be more willing yet to approve."

CATTLEMAN'S TESTIMONY

A writer in the *Chicago Record-Herald* gives the following testimony as to the safety (?) that lies in the canteen: "I am a cattleman," he says, "and put in years on the prairie and have been at a number of army posts. Always on pay days a goodly portion of the men got leave and went to the nearest town to buy 'booze.' Canteen stuff was not strong enough for them, but between pay days they were satisfied to let the canteen have what little money they had left. Now, not all men of the Army are of the 'boozing' kind, but I assure you the canteen will not hold men any closer to the posts. I have seen wagon loads of liquor drive to outlying posts away from town and do a land office business, despite the fact that the canteen was running. You may ask any old western man if I am not right."

125,000 CHILDREN TO SIGN PETITION

One hundred and twenty-five thousand school children of Buffalo and vicinity are to sign a mammoth invitation to be sent to the heads of nearly half a hundred countries all over the globe requesting them for the sake of their little cousins in those lands to send as many delegates as possible to the fourth international congress of school hygiene, which meets in Buffalo next August. In addition, the invitation will be signed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who is president of the congress, and by Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann.

"The man who votes for license cannot complain if his son becomes a drunkard, or if his daughter becomes a drunkard's wife."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

WORDS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

Thank God that to lofty altitudes of personal character the steep, sure road is open to us all. The many may not know it on earth, but the saints will see in heaven if we are steadily climbing by the path where One patiently leads, whose disciples we desire to be.

Great sheltering mountains with peaks glowing in the sun are fitted to inspire enthusiasm whether they are mountains of stone or of character.

The fact is there are no working plans by which to build a Christly world save the expansion of the home into the world so that no human being shall be motherless.

The only solvent for the silicate of human pride and stubbornness and sin is love. It conquers all things. May we be panoplied and made invincible by this omnipotent quality of soul, and whatever we forget may the Holy Spirit burn into our memories and lives this supreme truth that "there is nothing inexorable but love."

FEAR GOD, NOT CONSTITUENTS!

If the members of the House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature live up to the prayer offered by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon at the convening of that body, it will make a record worthy of emulation by all other law-making bodies. When called upon to deliver the invocation, Dr. Sheldon gave expression to a very practical prayer for practical things, urging, "Let us fear God, while we are here, instead of our constituents." "That's something brand new to me" said one of the gray-haired members, "and it's not a bad idea." The applause which followed the prayer, while possibly showing a lack of reverence, evidenced the hearty approval of the sentiments of the petition.

MISS HUGHES EN ROUTE TO AMERICA

Miss Anderson Hughes sailed from her home city of Auckland, January 17, by "The Makura," due in Vancouver, February 4. She will spend two weeks in British Columbia, will then visit Winnipeg, and four or five other important towns in Canada. Her route eastward will be by way of St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto to Boston, and she will sail from New York to England which is to be her permanent home.

The liquor traffic is the most degrading and ruinous of all human pursuits.—*William McKinley*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

In THE UNION SIGNAL of January 2, is this very pertinent question: "What are we going to do to make the year 1913 acceptable to the Lord?" One thing we can do and ought to do and that is, persuade a greater number to "do things decently and in order." This is not only a Scriptural injunction but in these days of civic unrest we can conserve time and strength and effort by "adhering to the question," in order that when the meeting is adjourned the members may feel that something has been accomplished.

In THE UNION SIGNAL of November 28, 1912, the National superintendent of Health and Heredity quotes a sentence credited to Dr. Hurty of Indiana: "The inability to see the obvious is the greatest obstacle to progress." This is unquestionably true, and the study and practice of parliamentary law will surely lessen this "inability." When a mooted question is being discussed, to conserve time and energy a knowledge of parliamentary tactics is absolutely essential. To know what to do and when and how to do it means not only progress—it means success.

When that memorable battle of last year was on in the New York legislature, victory hung by a single thread. There was not a member on the right side who knew what to do, or how to do it, and only the presence of Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Consumers League, saved the day. For two entire days—the last of the session—that intrepid woman stood beside the "rail" that barred her out, and watched the proceedings, not daring to leave for a single moment, and at the very last of the final session secured a nine hour day for working women. Those wise (?) men—wise in that they knew that Miss Perkins knew just what to do and how to do it—in that crucial moment did exactly as she directed. There was only one possible way to circumvent those political tricksters, and those honorable men who had been standing steadfastly for the right did not know how to do it, and Miss Perkins did. It is too long a story for THE UNION SIGNAL, but it was more thrilling than any romance. It was "written up" by a *man* in the *Metropolitan Magazine*. His statement is that when the result was announced strong men, who for many years had not known what a tear meant, were sobbing on each other's shoulders, and as for poor Miss Perkins, who still stood grasping the rail, the strength all went out of her. As soon as "Big Tim" Sullivan could pull himself together, he reached over to the friend in need and grasping her hand said, "O Miss Perkins, you ought to have my place." An editorial in a recent issue of the *Grand Rapids Herald* pays tribute to "Big Tim," whose political career is ended, for his tireless brain is hopelessly clouded and the poor and oppressed who for many years have found that "Chief of Tammany" their wise and powerful friend are sorrowful beyond expression. "Big Tim" was a Tammany politician who in many ways "did things" in a Tammany way, but the *Herald* declared that "he lived the religion of brotherly love." He believed in helping the other fellow and practised what he preached. That his heart was tender and his affection true has been proved by the fact that since the death of "Little Tim," his favorite nephew, he has been inconsolable. The nephew was a veritable chip of the old block and for many years they together issued Christmas invitations to the poor and oppressed of the East Side to come to an immense banquet at which thousands of pairs of shoes and other substantial things were distributed. It takes a friend to appreciate a friend. "Big Tim" made millions, he had power, he was successful, but he had the love of the multitude because he loved the multitude. He meant to be just and when he realized in that sharply contested Senate battle that but for Miss Perkins all would have been in vain he was great enough to admit it and proclaim it. Do not think, my parliamentary comrades, that your superintendent is too sentimental. The space given to these few lines is not simply in praise of Timothy L. Sullivan, but to prove what tremendous issues may be involved in parliamentary law and to prove, too, how inexcusable are those who neglect such necessary education. The world is growing kinder and juster and when women all have the vote and nothing else is lacking, may we have parliamentary knowledge to compel success for the right.

Will every state superintendent of Parliamentary Usage who has not already received a copy of the last National Report and of the prize offer for the present year (the one that expires February 10) send immediate notification.

Plan of Work

So many inquiries have been received that a brief outline is given here, for of course *everybody* who is interested in this department reads THE UNION SIGNAL.

Other Societies

Every white-ribboner should be interested in promoting parliamentary knowledge not only in our own organization but in other societies of which she is a member. We are to do good as we find opportunity, and members of the W. C. T. U. should find the opportunity and then do the good.

Conventions

In every convention, county, district, or state, see that Parliamentary Usage has a place on the program and its full share of time. A failure to do this reflects on the members of the program committee and "lest they forget," Parliamentary superintendents should jog their memory in due season. Then see that the allotted time is taken by one who "knows how" so that the moments may not only be full of instruction but of pleasure. Every instant should be made a delight.

Contests

Hold contests. To these invite other societies and ask them to take part. This will not only incite wholesome rivalry but promote fraternal feeling. Do not fail to give a place to the Y. P. B. and other young people's organizations. Give to the winning side a simple prize. The Parliamentary Cards are appropriate and desirable because one can be given to each contestant.

Entertainment

If at all practicable, once a quarter, have an evening entertainment to which are especially invited the honorary members, and if held in a church or hall, "other people." A contest, or a drill, or a question circle may constitute the entertainment. If in a private parlor, after the parliamentary exercise "light re-

freshments" would be entirely "in order." In such a meeting do not fail to secure new members. A tactful person should give the invitation to join and equally tactful members should pass quietly around and take the names and the dues.

Local Unions

Once more it must be urged that not less than ten minutes in the regular meeting should be given to parliamentary practice and this exercise should be as scrupulously observed as are the devotions. Make every moment tell and you will be surprised to see the interest that will develop. There is no surer way to attract "new members."

Study

Urge the necessity of *real study.* The department helps are all means to this end, but especially the little red books.

The Public Schools

Try to secure parliamentary teaching in the public schools. If the superintendent cannot be enlisted, the teachers in the grades can do more than a little. In some of the Michigan cities this effort has been made with most gratifying success.

World's Missionary Fund

MRS. CAROLINE McDOWELL

Dear Comrades:

The last National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, without a dissenting vote, adopted the department of World's Missionary Fund. Will not your state follow the lead of the National and take up this work by appointing a state superintendent of World's Missionary Fund, and provide at least one life or memorial membership to the World's W. C. T. U.?

The World's Missionary Fund department was created to collect money for temperance work in foreign mission fields. This was in response to the urgent appeals from many lands for temperance literature, organizers and missionaries.

All money secured through life or memorial membership in the World's W. C. T. U. is appropriated to this fund. As a means of increasing interest, I promise to duplicate the amount given to this fund up to $5,000. Namely, for each life or memorial membership received from a state, or union or individual, with the required $100, I will contribute another $100—(up to $5,000). Thus will our joint contributions make a fund of $10,000. This amount would not adequately meet the need for advanced temperance propaganda in Japan, China, India, Burma, etc., but would be a beginning that would indicate our belief that the drink habit and drink traffic are the greatest foe of world's evangelization, and that we have heard the cry, "Come over and help us."

Baum and Rebecca Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD

The New Industrial Relations Commission

There is wide spread dissatisfaction with the industrial relations commission recently appointed by President Taft, to investigate conditions of labor and capital. The first objection noted is that although there are at least six million women toilers in the industrial world, there is no woman among the nine members of the commission appointed, three of whom represent "the people" in general; three, capital, and three, labor. Another objection is that no one appointed is well known for special training and experience in relation to the problems that have grown out of recent industrial changes. Formal protest has been made in the hope that the President will reconsider some of his appointments or that Congress will fail to confirm them.

"Only One Man in Ten Fits His Job" is the title of an article which I hold in my hand at this moment. It recalls vividly to my mind my own experience in hiring labor. How often have I (pointing out some particular feature of the "job") protested against the character of the work and have been told, "I did not notice," or "It does not matter," and I have realized again and again that the workers did not know how to do that for which they were asking me to pay them; they were incompetent, "unskilled."

I believe in workingmen's compensation acts, in pensions for their widows, in the eight hour day,—in anything that offers justice to the more defenseless members of society, but in all truth, I am obliged to confess that the average working man of my section, which is, perhaps, not typical, gets all the wages that he earns, and the employer's rights come in for a share of consideration in the scheme of justice.

Industrial Education and Vocational Guidance

It seems to me that the interest of employer and employe alike demands that all laborers shall be skilled. This cannot be brought about until our public schools have been equipped to teach the things that make for efficiency in the workaday world and special attention has been given, by some one acquainted with the student and his "natural bent," to connecting the study and the "bent" until something akin to employment agencies, without cost to students, shall become a part of the public school system, which system should certainly, by means of the industrial features introduced, extend over a longer period of time, and attendance be obligatory up to the eighteenth year. This would involve no hardship upon children or parents, for in the sort of co-operation which schools should have with the various industries of their respective communities, wages should be earned and paid throughout the greater part of the process of learning. Within the last year many schools have added practical agriculture to their curriculum, parents and children have worked together on the "school farm," and the products of their labor have been duly marketed at the regular price.

Recently, at the state fair of my own state, I examined furniture well made by children of the fifth or sixth grades of one of our agricultural schools, and I said to myself, if I could employ these girls and boys, I could afford to pay them more wages and give my own time to my own work.

The Solution

The solution, then, of the problem of industrial relations, of unrest, of strikes, and of much of the crime which seems to be the gradual evolution of unfitness, is the right sort of education connected with the proper "after care" that should be the special province of the vocational guidance department of public schools for both normal and abnormal children, and no small part of this industrial education must be a change of attitude toward manual labor which will remove from the mind of the worker the thought, "It does not matter"—a change that will dignify labor, give its every detail due importance, and bring to the worker a full realization of the fact that if he is ever to find happiness at all, much of it must come through the channels of his daily toil.

I venture to say that the new industrial relations commission (which we all commend, and whose creation we earnestly desired), using its best endeavors, will not accomplish the ends of its being, unless it sets in motion the machinery in the hands of our women in all the communities over the land. But then—*we are here for that purpose.*

ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

World's W. C. T. U. Life Members

Mrs. Kate F. Newton, Mo.
Ethel Austin Shrigley, Pa.

National W. C. T. U. Life Members

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Ore.
Mrs. Ella F. Hendrix, Minn.
Mr. W. F. Worthen, Mass.
Mrs. Kate Ritenour, Pa.
Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, Cal.
Mrs. Saphronia D. Warner, Cal.
Mrs. Charline Munger Abbott, N. H.
Mrs. Armenia S. White, N. H.
Mrs. Eva H. Smith, R. I.
Miss Elizabeth P. Nichols, R. I.
Mrs. Ruby J. Smart, S. D.
Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah C. Thomas, Md.
Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Ind.
Mrs. Ella Headrick Booker, W. Wash.
Mrs. Lucia H. F. Additon, Ore.
Mrs. Norma F. Mudge, Mich.
Mary Elizabeth Dayton, N. Y.

National Memorial Members

Mrs. Emily Cook
Rev. James Hollingshead.
Mrs. Fannie A. Smith.

GREAT VICTORY FOR LONG BEACH, S. CALIFORNIA

After a most exciting short campaign, the dry city of Long Beach, at a special election held January 14, decided by a vote of 5,091 to 3,137 to prohibit the selling of liquor in hotels having as many as 200 rooms. As the only hotel of this class is the handsome Virginia, the plucky little city is now as dry as any strict ordinance can make it. There is great rejoicing among the temperance people of Southern California over this victory, and since their vote exceeded that of the men, and, almost to a unit, was in favor of a dry hotel, the women are given the credit. It is asserted that ninety per cent of the church membership voted, and the decisive verdict is a distinct moral advance. Serving on the election boards, women worked from thirty to fifty consecutive hours in the larger precincts. The campaign cost the drys close to $15,000, mostly for advertising and solicitors, while the opposition spent a much larger sum.

The victory included the absolute prohibition of the delivery of liquor by express or private wagon.

Long Beach is a conspicuous example of a flourishing and rapidly growing seaside resort, which has the strongest kind of prohibitory laws. The adopted law will greatly strengthen the former ordinance, since it has been shown that the wealthy man has now no so-called advantage over his poorer brother.

TEMPERANCE AND HOME MISSIONS

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

The relation between these two great causes is not always clear, even to the workers who are equally devoted to both. Because a concrete illustration is often more effective than an abstract statement, I quote from a recent letter from the teacher of a mission kindergarten for negro children in the city of Atlanta.

"A dear little boy said when bidding me goodnight on Friday, 'Mrs. Rush, I am going to give you a fine Christmas present. I have a bottle nearly full of whisky. By Christmas it will be full, and all for you.' After the rest of the children had gone he brought me the bottle and we dug a deep hole and poured the whisky into it. Then I held his little hand and he signed the temperance pledge. We filled the bottle with pure water and are satisfied that not even the chickens will eat the dirt that soaked up the whisky. Pray for this little fellow. He is just five years old and has no help at his home."

Another little five-year-old in the same kindergarten has been using snuff "since before she could walk," and still another living just opposite the school asks to go home when the beer wagon stops, saying, "Oh, there is mamma's beer man. Let me go home and get some beer."

In this kindergarten there are fifty-three little people needing just such teaching as they receive in this mission kindergarten. Only twenty-two of them have seats. The rest sit on the floor and there are but two tables for the entire number.

Surely the inter-relation of temperance and home missions is clearly outlined here. Are there not some of our unions, or Young People's Branches which would be glad to do a bit of practical work by supplying this consecrated worker with some of the helps she so greatly needs? If so, write for fuller information to Mrs. J. A. Rush, 311 Martin St., Atlanta, Ga.

MONTANA'S GOVERNOR FAVORS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Special Correspondence

The Montana Equal Suffrage Association is being organized over the state by precincts and counties. Its state central committee met in Helena, January 6 and 7. There was much interest shown, and splendid addresses by Mrs. Darroch of Livingston, Miss Rankin and Miss Stewart, both of Missoula, and Dr. Rheem of Helena, were delivered at the evening session. The Governor in his message to the Legislature recommended the submission to the voters in 1914 of the woman suffrage amendment. As all political parties in Montana in their platforms endorsed woman suffrage, there is no doubt that the Legislature will vote to submit the measure. The bill to submit was No. 1 in the Senate.

The W. C. T. U. of Helena has opened temporary headquarters in the parlors of the St. Paul M. E. church. It is considering establishing a woman's exchange; in fact, one is already begun on a small scale. It is hoped later that as a substitute for the saloon the union may open a coffee house.

Montana's superintendent of Flower Mission work, Mrs. Vesta P. Walker, has gone to live with her nephew at Fort Fairfield, Maine, to care for his two motherless children. She will make her home with him for several months at least. Her Loyal Temperance Legion at Townsend and her friends all over Montana will miss her.

Course of Temperance Instruction in the Chicago Training School

MARCH 11—MAY 1

Four years ago there was introduced in the Chicago Training School an extensive and commendable course in scientific temperance instruction, under the efficient direction of Miss Gertrude E. Storer. The plan was a splendid success, but our white ribbon organizations and the friends of temperance in other organizations did not sufficiently interest themselves in sending girls to take this special work and consequently it was discontinued.

This year the plan is to extend the course through only seven weeks, from March 11 to May 1, to make the study cover a broader field, and as far as possible, to adapt it to any line of temperance work.

The following special topics are to be emphasized:

1. The temperance teachings of the Bible, thoroughly outlined according to eminent interpreters and compared with modern verdicts upon the same topics.

2. A brief study of temperance organizations, their methods of working, past and present.

3. The recent investigations of science as to the use of alcohol as a beverage and as medicine.

4. Methods of increasing the forces of today; the use of text-book and chart, organizer's blanks and helps; illustrative experiments, tests, and lectures.

In the above work, the best and most up-to-date books and magazines will be available for reference and study.

5. A study of the city of Chicago as a typical urban field.

Teaching Temperance Truths in Connecticut

Special Correspondence

Connecticut's see-saw system of local option sometimes brings surprises to the wets as well as to the drys. One of our quiet, "homey" farm towns, high up in the hills, which has been without the legalized liquor traffic for twenty-eight years, held its annual election as usual, and in the call for the town meeting was inserted the call for a vote on the license question, the necessary signatures having been secured. The Saturday night before the meeting, which always occurs on Monday, it was discovered that no "No" ballots could be found. Sunday afternoon two interested men hustled into an auto, rushed to Hartford, secured the needed ballots and a "midnight ride" took them home. The following day's count revealed a big majority for no-license. There's where the surprise to the wets came in.

The new president of Middlesex county is putting thought and energy into her work. Recently she secured Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick for a three weeks' campaign. UNION SIGNAL readers know what that means. Mrs. Dietrick spoke in the schools of eleven towns (the county has but fifteen), at two conventions and many parlor meetings; and gave ten addresses in churches and halls, talking to the children in five Sunday schools. She awakened interest in the work among those who had been indifferent and stimulated the unions to greater activities. In fact she energized the entire county.

New Haven county held its twenty-ninth annual convention in Waterbury last month. It has some exceptionally good workers and its conventions are always enjoyable. Mrs. Alta H. Downs, the county president, preceded each report called for during the department hour, with some appropriate saying from the National superintendent of the department in question. Mrs. Emma L. Cook, Waterbury's president, welcomed the clans and prophesied a saloonless nation in 1920. Mrs. Nellie Rule Arnold's singing is always a treat and an address by the state president, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, is a pleasing feature of any program. Both these attractions were secured by New Haven county. With the addition of other good things the convention was most successful.

The common council of Meriden voted to permit the saloonkeepers of the city to keep their places open until midnight on Christmas Eve instead of closing at the usual hour of eleven. The Meriden W. C. T. U. promptly adopted a resolution of protest and forwarded it to the proper authorities.

Another happening of interest for the state was the annual convention of the Connecticut Sunday School Association held in Hartford. A Temperance department was adopted with a committee consisting of Mr. Leonard O. Ryan, Mr. H. H. Spooner and Mrs. Jessie M. Pickop, until recently state superintendent of Sunday School work for the W. C. T. U.

Health Day in New Hampshire

Hon. Samuel D. Felker, of Rochester, the newly elected Governor of New Hampshire, was one of the committee of two hundred prominent citizens who worked to keep the city of Rochester in the no-license column during the campaign of 1910.

Governor Felker was elected by the legislature, January 2, and his first proclamation, sent out January 8, was for the observance of "Health Day" January 17. This was issued by request of the W. C. T. U. state superintendent of Health, Dr. Ellen A. Wallace of Manchester. We quote in part:

"The purpose in designating a special 'Health day' is to bring forth concerted effort to interest every citizen in the state, so far as may be, in the most practical methods of securing and maintaining the best of sanitary environments; to give instructions pertaining to individual hygiene, restriction of communicable diseases, and many other subjects relating to right methods of living.

"The health of a people has a direct bearing upon their moral and material welfare, and is, therefore, a matter which should receive careful and constant consideration by every community.

"It is suggested that on 'Health day' special instructions on health subjects might be given in our public schools; that the grange might discuss sanitary measures that would be of special interest to the farming communities; that boards of health, the clergy, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Federation of Women's clubs, the Young Men's Christian Association, charity organizations, etc., join in contributing as far as possible to the laudable purpose of 'Health day.'"

FLOWER MISSION WORK IN FLORIDA

LELLA M. SEWALL

The Flower Mission department is becoming a favorite one in the states of the sunny Southland, and during the last year remarkable and unusual work, yet work unquestionably pertinent to this department, has been accomplished in the beautiful state of Florida. At the time of the recent floods in the Mississippi Valley, President Taft issued an appeal to the states to help relieve the suffering caused by the catastrophe. The eyes of the alert Flower Mission superintendent, Miss Julien Soule, fell upon this appeal in the newspaper, and it at once impressed upon her the fact that the state Flower Mission department could and should do something in answer to the President's call. After consultation with her president, Miss Neal, arrangements were made to collect and dispatch material aid to the suffering ones in the flooded districts, with the remarkable result of a collection of $809.52 in cash, clothing and vegetables to the amount of $15,150.25.

Governor Brewer of Mississippi said that Florida had given to the flood sufferers more real aid than any other state. Letters of thanks and commendation were received from the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. During the busy days of preparation, many of the helpers were amazed at the great work being done, some (and W. C. T. U. women among them) even saying, "I had no idea that Flower Mission work covered so great a territory." With ever increasing proofs of this department's scope may the "doubting Thomases" grow fewer and fewer. The Massachusetts Flower Mission department did the same kind of work when the Chelsea fire occurred; and many of the states, through their Flower Mission departments, nobly and generously responded to the appeal sent out by the National superintendent at the time of the earthquake and conflagration in San Francisco.

At other times and in other places this work has been done and will be done by the Flower Mission department, which is ever alert to hear and answer the cry of the needy, whether coming from the sick bed, from an unfortunate in the dark basement room of some poor tenement house, from the prisoner in his cell, or from the victims of some sudden,terrible catastrophe.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

"We have had two medal contests," writes Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Burma, "and they were excellent. One was really a part of the convention although it was given a week after that event took place. It was a great success in every way. There were eight contestants, and Colonel Pridmore, a very well-known doctor and an Indian civil service officer, presided. We had the best music we could secure and it was good. We also had some fine judges. The room was packed, many standing."

From the state superintendent of the Medal Contest department in Kentucky, Mrs. Florence Loomis, comes this word: "This has been a year of splendid work in the Medal Contest department. The unions that have adopted it have been able to make good reports along other lines, for they have made money with which to prosecute these, and it has given them new life and interest. In Morgantown, which this year won the banner, one of the young men has through this department become so enthused that he has written several good articles on the subject of total abstinence. Through the medal contests we have this year been able to organize new unions, L. T. L.'s and Y. P. B.'s. There seems to be no lack of interest; instead it increases as we enter more and more into the work. At the state convention we held a silver contest and the city paper, in commenting upon it, said it was the best part of the occasion. The contestants were all from among the young people of the town and so of course the home folks were interested."

The W. C. T. U. of Springfield, Ill., observed Madam Willard's birthday by holding a special mother's meeting. Notable features of the program were a paper on "Child Training," a symposium on "Motherhood," participated in by a number of mothers, and the taking of an offering for the Frances Willard Memorial Fund. This union reports encouraging prospects for the new year. More women than ever before are interested and are taking part in the programs. The president, Mrs. Shekelton, is planning to push the work of the Medal Contest department.

Since the Montana state convention the Anna A. Walker branch, Walkerville, reports renewed interest among the members, meetings well attended and the subjects for each meeting ably discussed. Woman suffrage is a live question at the present time. At a recent meeting a most interesting paper on the political equality of the sexes was read by Mrs. G. McDonald of Boise, Idaho. The union also reports a medal contest followed by a pie social.

During the last two months Luzerne county, Pa., has secured as new members of the white ribbon band many wide-awake men and women. Mrs. Addie B. Parsels has been doing excellent work in this section of the state, her ability as a speaker, her sweet Christian spirit and her abundant vitality and enthusiasm winning for her eager audiences wherever and whenever she speaks. Largely through her efforts fifty-seven new members have been added to the Wilkes-Barre union. She has given fourteen addresses and talks, visiting five schools, holding two open air meetings and a boys' meeting and delivering an address before the Salvation Army.

The W. C. T. U. of Shawnee, Oklahoma, entertained in honor of Madam Willard's birthday. The meeting was in charge of the local president, Mrs. A. H. Budd, and the attendance was large. The program consisted of a biographical sketch of the life of Madam Willard by Miss Phoebe Teos, a talk on "Noble Womanhood," by Mrs. Young, a brief history by Mrs. Gofford of the drunkard, Max Jukes of New York. The speaker gave statistics to prove that in seventy-five years among his descendants were 200 drunkards, and 285 invalids, imbeciles, degenerates and persons afflicted with blindness, and that during this time, the family had cost the state of New York over one million dollars. Rev. Hendershot, who has recently come to Oklahoma from Kansas, where he has lived for the past twenty-seven years, after an address on "Motherhood," spoke in favor of equal suffrage and state-wide prohibition, telling of the benefits of the prohibitory law to the people of Kansas where in many of the counties the jails are without occupants.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., has been investigating vice conditions in Salt Lake City, and on a recent Sunday evening, startled the audience of one of the local churches with a recital of the conditions encountered in an investigation of rooming houses, dance halls, road houses, cafes and moving picture shows. Mrs. Shepard told the audience that the W. C. T. U. is planning to ask the legislature to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to a vote of the people and spoke hopefully of a successful campaign in 1914.

The W. C. T. U. of Union Springs, Mo., held a very successful institute during the first week of December. On December 26 "The Saving of Daddy" was given and on New Year's Day a session was held, at which a bountiful dinner was served and a varied program, members of the L. T. L., among others, participating. Other interesting features were the presentation of the topics, "Current Events" and "A Minister's View of the Liquor Traffic;" an equal suffrage contest and pledges for the year's work.

The popularity of the Clinton W. C. T. U. of Connecticut is evidenced by the attendance of fifty members and friends at the twelfth anniversary session, consisting of afternoon and evening meetings. After the preliminary exercises, with the president, Mrs. Mary Redfield, presiding, brief reports of the past year's work were given by the superintendents of the various departments. The Press superintendent reported over seven columns of notices and reports sent to the local papers during the year. Following a light lunch and social hour the roll of both active and honorary members was called. Messages were read from absent members, greetings were sent to the "shut-ins" and absent ones, and ten new members cordially welcomed.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ELIZABETH GARLAND, Greenville, Ill., in her eighty-seventh year, an active and efficient member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization, previous to which time she was one of a band of women which made a successful crusade against the saloons of her town.

It will be months before Southern California at all fully realizes its great loss in the home going, December 16, 1912, of Mrs. Laura Thomas Carter, of Los Angeles, who for twenty-five years had been foremost in all lines of W. C. T. U. and philanthropic work in that section. Of unusually sweet, bright disposition, and with a rare spirituality, Mrs. Carter was known and loved all over the state, and was a power and inspiration. For eight years she was state superintendent of Flower Mission work and was an associate in the National department. Twenty-two consecutive years she was re-elected secretary by the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

DON'T OVER-ESTIMATE YOUR STRENGTH

Very cold air obstructs perspiration and occasions colds, coughs, catarrh, and rheumatism as well as throat and chest troubles.

To avert this condition, nourish your body with the known and proven winter food-medicine, ***Scott's Emulsion,*** which makes ***rich blood*** to warm the body; creates energy and vitality to endure the climatic changes of winter.

No alcohol or opiate in SCOTT'S —just predigested nourishment of superior medicinal value.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-125

MONSTER ANTI-DRINK DEMONSTRATION IN CEYLON

(Continued from Page Four)

The actors on this cart performed the fighting with realistic vigor and must have been black and blue as a result. Then came a representation of a gambling scene, the usual concomitant of drinking; then a court of law, with a prisoner on trial for murder; next the condemned man in the prison cell, and finally an empty gallows awaiting the toddy-laden victim.

"There is scarcely any way in which the moral could be made more obvious, and it seemed as if all the people of Ceylon had come to see it. Thus the Excise scheme may in the end have the effect of promoting sobriety, but not precisely in the manner expected by the devisers of this measure. In addition to the representations above described were pictures teaching the same lesson, of the degrading and ruinous effects of alcoholic drink, and in addition there was some Buddhist literature on sale. There were several indications of a disposition to give the occasion a Buddhist flavor, and at this we cannot be altogether surprised, since Buddhism was the religion of the majority present, although such a course would be discouraging to the many Christian teachers who have been prompted by their faith to take a leading part in opposition to the Excise scheme."

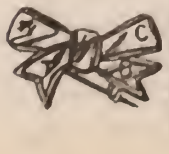
POST CARDS W. C. T. U. post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send 5c for samples

Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio.

An Irishman and a Scot were arguing as to the merits of their respective countries.

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, "they toor doon an auld castle in Scotland and foond manny wires under it, which shows that the telegraph was knoon there hundreds o' years ago."

"Well," said Pat, "they tor down an ould castle in Oireland, and, begorra, there was no wires found undher it, which shows that they knew all about wireless telegraphy in Oireland hundreds av years ago."



W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

WHITE RIBBONER EXPLAINS CEYLON SITUATION

Christina E. Robertson, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department for the Prevention of the Sale of Intoxicants to Native Races, has issued a circular asking every branch of the B. W. T. A. (S. C. U.) to pass a strong resolution of protest to be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. She gives this statement of facts:

Illicit drinking was prevalent in the island so the Ceylon Government decided to take over the toddy shops, and, speaking generally, it decreed:—that "in order to suppress illicit sales a large increase in the number of taverns is necessary"; that in determining where a tavern is necessary "the wish and sentiments of any section of the residents antagonistic to its establishment should not be considered"; that "if the existing consumption is sufficient to support a tavern any locality should have one."

In spite of agitation against these regulations the Ceylon Government quite suddenly issued instructions for the sale of toddy licenses, and 1,000 new ones were sold by auction. Many of these are being forced on the people notwithstanding strong opposition. In one village the Government has alienated part of the village graveyard on which to erect a tavern, because no one would sell or lease ground for the purpose. In another, 7,000 adult inhabitants have agreed to boycott the taverns. In other places, bits of crown land, or road reservation, have had to be taken for taverns, because no one would give land for their erection. The Buddhists, who are the largest section of the community, and the Mohammedans are by religion total abstainers.

Traders' and planters' associations, missionary and temperance societies, and also the Ceylon public press have all united in strong protests. Already the planters' associations are calling attention to the bad effects upon coolie labor of the new taverns close to their plantations; the newspapers and speakers at public meetings in Ceylon say their cry to the Christian Government is *"Lead us not into temptation."*

GREEK SOLDIERS FREE FROM ALCOHOL

The well-known military surgeon, Dr. de Merval of Geneva, in his capacity as inspector general of the various Red Cross Hospitals and Ambulances now in operation throughout the Balkan states, has recently spent a month in Bulgaria. On being interviewed as to his impressions in Epirus he said, "I must express my warm approval of the admirable work done by the Greek lady nurses in Epirus, who are both competent and devoted, also of the Greek Red Cross doctors who have shown themselves to be thoroughly equal to their task, which is especially difficult on account of the large number of wounded. Dr. Reverdin of Geneva, who is at the head of the General Red Cross Ambulance corps, informed me that thanks to the remarkably good general health of the Greek army he had been able to apply the latest methods of dealing with the wounded limbs, etc. I feel it my duty to add, that the power of rapid recovery which characterizes the Greek soldiers is to be attributed to the fact that they are remarkably free from contagious diseases and from alcoholism and thus their wounds heal normally and quickly."

GET THE NEW SONG BOOK

"MAKE CHRIST KING"

Edited by E. O. EXCELL, Dr. W. E. BIEDERWOLF and more than a score of Evangelists.

Regardless of expense they tried to make this THE GREATEST SONG BOOK EVER PUBLISHED

Containing the best copyright songs and old familiar hymns from every source. Special departments for congregation, chorus, solos, etc.

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THE GLAD TIDINGS PUBLISHING CO.
Lakeside Building - - - - Chicago, Ill.

DR. GEISEL TELLS OF WILBUR WRIGHT'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE

A series of lectures under the auspices of the Students Club, a prominent part of the local Federation of Clubs, has been given at Columbus, Ga., recently by Dr. Carolyn Geisel of Battle Creek, Mich. She stressed the evils of any and all quantities of alcohol, the danger of using cigarets and tobacco, pled with her hearers to live a Christian life, urged them to take thorough exercise as a health measure, to breathe plenty of fresh air, eat pure food, live rightly for the suppression of the social evil, and advocated a white life for two and other W. C. T. U. aims. In presenting her lectures, "Environment" and "The New Race," she clearly adjusted and dovetailed the statements, or truths, that heredity is a power but that a favorable environment has been shown to overcome some of the effects of heredity. Striking observations were cited of cases where children of the dissolute and degraded, through the power of prayer, had become noble men and women. The value of wholesome surroundings she regarded as a necessity to the satisfactory development of the triune parts that make the man—the soul, mind and body. "The safe environment for child and parent is first of all the atmosphere produced by a daily study and love of God's Word, which will give 'wisdom, justice and judgment and equity.'"

No Alcohol for Wilbur Wright

When talking with Wilbur Wright at the great aviation meet in Chicago, Dr. Geisel asked him how much alcohol he could carry. He indignantly replied that he would not dare mar the body and brain with which the Creator had endowed him by swallowing any alcohol; that he did not know the difference between the taste of beer, whisky and wine.

Dr. Geisel epitomized her teachings in the three words; educate, legislate and co-operate, "in order to remove the blot from the brain of mankind."

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

ALCOHOL—A FOOD OR A MEDICINE?

Some one asked the temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, whether alcohol were a food or a medicine. His reply was, "It's very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest,—stimulating but not nourishing."—*Julia A. Shelhamer, Lakeland, Fla.*

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

A ROUGH SKIN
depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For *once only*, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

THE UNDISMAYED

(Continued from Page Six)

and others who influenced her life, told of the turning point in her life when she decided to refuse an offer of a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars a year to accept the presidency of a little Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago with no salary whatever. She pictured the change this made in her life, and told of going without lunch and walking for miles because she had no money. She pictured the uplift of this period of her life. The story of her espousal of the woman's rights' cause and the storm of protests it raised was simply related. She told how, undismayed by the hisses and anger of some of the women, she went forward, was elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and later of the World's Christian Temperance Union and of her long years of happy service in both.

Then Mrs. Sterling in a few words pictured the going home of this great woman who, at the last, "crept in with mother" as simply as a little child, and told her weeping friends, "It is beautiful to be with God."

"This little country girl, who was always ready to 'enter every open door' and was never dismayed no matter what unkind criticism or unjust suspicion assailed her has been honored as has no other woman by having her country's capitol swing wide its doors to admit among the most honored men of the nation a statue of her, but this observance of her heavenly birthday, whether in elegant city church or lowly sod schoolhouse, is her real memorial," said Mrs. Sterling. "An offering is always taken," she added, "to be used in extending the organization of the work for which Frances Willard gave her life. This money is used in what is termed missionary territory." Here she hesitated a moment, then went on gravely, "I think such new places as ours on the frontier would be considered missionary territory and if we asked our leaders at the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters I have no doubt they would appropriate money with which to send us speakers. Shall we consider our town and surrounding country missionary territory, or do we want to help with a few dimes those who are poorer or less interested than we are in the great movement to make this a temperance nation?"

A little girl in a faded old hood and a rusty coat piped up, "I want to give my nickel," and a boy across the aisle said, "I got two pennies to give."

"Bless your hearts, you shall have a chance to give them," and good Mrs. Sterling made a dab at her eyes with her handkerchief as she directed two of the women to "pass the hats." A few minutes later she announced, "The Oak Ridge Woman's Christian Temperance Union desires to thank the generous-hearted, self-sacrificing men, women, girls and boys of district number seven for this fine donation of three dollars and seventeen cents. May God bless the story of this life and make it an inspiration to each of us," she added reverently.

The dinner was a good one, but Chester Gaines had been so lifted out of himself and his old estimates of values that the food he ate weighed little in the scale compared with the mental and spiritual abundance he found around the hospitable board of his gracious hostess.

Miss Neal was even more charming then than he had thought her, especially when she entered with sweet seriousness into his plan to stir up the temperance sentiment of Oak Ridge to get rid of the saloon that had come so near being a trap for a lonesome, homesick young man. "So near? Why, I am ashamed now when I think of the good fellows I have seen going in there, with no effort on my part to hinder them," he said. "And I haven't the slightest doubt that with most of them the trap worked simply because they were lonely and homesick, and there was no place else to go. Well, if you folks will only show me how, and help me, we'll change all that," he said. These two loyal white ribboners made plans at once to enter this open door by way of a mass meeting which Chester Gaines was to advertise and prepare for.

Chester Gaines had never kept a diary, but the story of the diaries of the Willard girls prompted him to begin one that evening. Before he retired on that eventful day of his life he made this entry in a little book:

"I have always wanted a title to add to my name and have hoped that it might some time be Senator Chester Gaines. I am still going to hope for it, but I realize that it will be some years before I can expect to have that hope fulfilled, and I need one right now—one that I must make an effort to live up to. I shall adopt one and write it here—Chester Gaines, The Undismayed."

NOTES FROM JAPAN

(Continued from Page Three)

"In April the church changed pastors and as the new pastor found it impossible to continue the school, the question of renting a house, and securing a suitable tenant confronted us. After much searching and prayer an excellent house was found, the former sewing teacher and her parents moved into it and the school has been prospering ever since.

"Thirty-two young women are now enrolled and it is a great pleasure to see how earnestly they work. One evening a week a song service is held and Bible teaching given. A primary school teacher, a member of the Mita Methodist church, teaches four evenings a week gratis. A number of the girls have been anxious to learn crocheting, so one evening a week is devoted to that and the teacher in charge also gives her time gratis.

"On the evening of July 20 a social was held with an idea of this being the last meeting of the year, but as some of the girls desired to have the school kept up during the summer, it was decided to continue the sewing department. One cannot know how much good is being done by keeping these girls from going to other places at night, and when one remembers that some of them have not even a decent home to which they may go, the heart is filled with gratitude that we are able to do this much for them. We expect that the number of members will greatly increase through the autumn. Some of the girls have shown a noble spirit by saying they are going to save their money and help put up a larger house which shall be called the 'Aijojiku' and be open at all times to the factory girls. We hope that the growth of the school may be such as to warrant a special home for it."

The lower house of the Danish Parliament is said to have voted 95 to 12 in favor of extending full suffrage to women.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN
Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

UNION SIGNAL DAY

THE UNION SIGNAL of February 6 will contain our usual annual material for UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day exercises. The many who have tested its helpfulness in former years will desire to use it again; and those who have not will not regret sending for it. We are giving 100 copies of this issue for $1.25 (not less than 50 copies to one address), and 500 copies for $5.00. In order to take advantage of this offer orders must be received by February 4.

We have also some printed slips containing "Suggestive Programs," which may be had for the asking. The "programs" contain much that may be used to advantage.

NO PERSONAL CHECKS

As we must pay for cashing all personal checks (which include "certified checks" and "cashiers' checks"), we cannot accept them at face value in payment for subscriptions. If you must send a personal check, add ten cents to pay for the cost of cashing it. Please send drafts, postoffice or express money orders or registered letters, saving annoyance to both yourself and us. Quite often a friend writes: "Your bank should not charge you for cashing my check." In the words of a celebrated American, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The bank *does* charge for cashing checks and we feel sure you will not send them when you fully understand the situation.

GOOD WORDS

As each Campaign Number comes I think it is the best one yet received and that no improvement can be made in the next issue, when lo!—the following one is even better! I wish every woman in our state would read THE SIGNAL. We should then have better workers and more of them.—MRS. V. E. MOHLER, *St. Albans, W. Va.*

I want to tell you I am always delighted with the weekly visits of THE SIGNAL. Its good cheer and helpfulness are worth more than the dollar I send. I tell my neighbors that "The Washington Letter" is worth the money, to say nothing of all the other good helpful reading. I am eighty years young and if I live to be 100 years I hope still to read THE UNION SIGNAL. E. J. COWDRY. *Mahaska, Kans.*

An American was boasting to an Irishman about the fastness of American trains.

"Why, Pat," said the American, "we run our trains so fast in America that the telegraph poles look like a continuous fence."

"Do they now?" said Pat. "Well, sir, I was wan day on a train in Ireland, and as we passed first a field of turnips, then wan of carrots, then wan of cabbage, and then a large pond of water, we were goin' that fast I thought it was broth!"

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

BY ANNA ADAMS GORDON

I have taken pleasure in presenting a copy to Portland Public Library, Shoudwater S. S. Library and Bates College Library. I earnestly wish the book which portrays so remarkably well the ~~history~~ wonderful story of Mrs. Willard's great life and achievements might be placed in every library in our land yea in all lands.

Ever Yours Very Sincerely
L. M. N. Stevens

Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

FOR REFERENCE:

- The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50
- What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents
- The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens
- Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1912), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents
- How One Hundred Dollars from the Memorial Fund Helped, Lora La Mance. Price, postage per 100, 10 cents
- Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 23). Price 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
- Annual Address, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents
- Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Postage, per 100, 10 cents
- Temperance Jack
- Law of Habit
- The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
- The Common Joy By Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 35 cents
- I Will to Will God's Will. Price, per 100, 75 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

- Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

- How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents
- Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents

FOR MUSIC:

- Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents
- Victory—soprano solo. Price 15 cents
- Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each
- Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price 5 cents
- A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price, 25 cents
- The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents

FOR INVITATIONS:

- Rest Cottage Post Cards. Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

FOR ROLL CALL:

- Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

FOR SOUVENIRS:

- Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.

Prices include prepaid postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 6, 1913. No. 6.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

"May we with the light of knowledge and of truth dispel the darkness of ignorance and of prejudice, and so hasten the glad day when every home shall be protected and when prohibition shall triumph in all the nation."

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Birthday Interview with the Editor-in-Chief—Mrs. Stevens in Her Home—The W. C. T. U. Press—Value of The Signal to the Individual—Marked Copies—The Union Signal in Other Lands.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONSIDERATION OF INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILL FEBRUARY 10—JONES-WORKS EXCISE BILL ENTHUSIASTICALLY URGED—SUFFRAGISTS PLEAD FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—PARADE OF SUFFRAGISTS THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

As the time of the Sixty-second Congress draws to a close, interest in the passage of the bills for which we are striving increases day by day. February 10 has been set as the date for discussion in the Senate of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, and we urge every person interested in the passage of this long-hoped-for law, on February 9 to send a night letter to each of the two United States Senators from their state, urging them to give their vote and influence in favor of this bill. If this measure does not carry at this Congress, we shall have to commence at the beginning and go through all the intricacies of another Congress. Our friends over the country should send such an influx of night telegrams February 9 as shall make the United States Senate realize that this is a question of vital importance, and that the people demand a redress from present conditions by the passage of this bill at this session.

We have warm friends in the Senate; let us rally to their support at this our last opportunity for service with the Senate as it is today.

Address Hon. ....:. United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

The House Judiciary Committee has the Kenyon-Sheppard bill under consideration, but we are informed it will probably be brought up on Wednesday of next week, when we most earnestly hope it will be reported favorably to the House.

The Jones-Works Excise bill is being enthusiastically urged. Tuesday evening, January 28, there was held in Wesley church a mass-meeting of the citizens of the District of Columbia, in support of this excise bill for the District.

When the main auditorium was filled, the police refused to allow any more to enter, and the large basement also was soon occupied, the speakers going from one meeting to another.

Prominent men addressed the enthusiastic audiences, among them being W. W. Milan, president of the District of Columbia Sunday School Association, representing 50,000 teachers and scholars; William K. Cooper, secretary of the District of Columbia Y. M. C. A., representing 7,000 young men; Dr. C. W. Childs, a colored physician connected with the Health department, who gave one of the finest addresses of the evening; Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U.; Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie, and others.

A great choir, consisting of the Christian Endeavor chorus and the Y. P. B. chorus, rendered excellent service. Mrs. Don P. Blaine, who was the dominant factor in making the meeting such a success, had the leadership of this choir. The almost continuous round of applause showed the interest at the outspoken utterances of the speakers in condemnation of the action of certain members of the House District of Columbia committee, in refusing to attend committee meetings, thus keeping the District of Columbia from securing laws so necessary to the betterment of conditions in its midst. Yesterday, January 31st, for the first time in eight months, there was a quorum of this committee present, and this was brought to pass by interested citizens going to members of the committee and appealing to them to be present, and finally escorting them to the committee room. But the time was wholly given up to the discussion of the lengthening of a street, and one or two other equally unimportant subjects. However, our friends on the committee, and we have them, hope to bring forward at the next meeting, Friday, February 7, not only the Jones-Works bill, but the Kenyon red-light injunction bill.

W. C. T. U. Interests

A day of prayer was held at our Headquarters Wednesday last. The parlors were well filled from ten o'clock until four, different pastors of the city taking charge of each half hour. We have never seen such a general wide-spread interest in Washington as is being manifested now in the passage of these bills.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor begins a ten days' series of meetings Saturday evening, February 1. An event of interest this week at Headquarters took place last Monday evening, when the Northwest W. C. T. U. of one hundred members, Mrs. M. C. Hull president, kept open house. Among those who addressed the gathering was Major J. B. Merwin, introduced as "the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln." In his address he said he dined with Lincoln the day the latter was assassinated. During the conversation, Major Merwin stated Lincoln said to him:

"Merwin, since as far back as 1842 I have waged two fights, one against slavery and the other against the liquor traffic. We have won the fight against slavery and after reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic. And you know, Merwin, that my purse and my heart and my influence and all that I have and all that I am will go into that work."

For and Against Woman Suffrage

During extended hearings yesterday and last night on the French bill to give women the right to vote for representatives in Congress, advocates and foes of woman suffrage clashed in a most memorable wordy war before the House committee on presidential and congressional elections. In the morning the suffragists, headed by Rev. Olympia Brown, of Racine, Wis., president of the Federated Women's Equality League of the United States, were heard and last night the "antis," headed by Mrs. Bronson, of New York, secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, expressed their views. A general discussion, lasting until almost midnight, followed.

Deserting the particular bill before the committee, which even the suffragists admit they do not want, the whole suffrage field was entered and fully explored. The hearing was held in the largest of the House committee rooms, which was almost filled to its capacity even before the stenographers in the building began to desert their offices and join in the demonstration. Representatives from each of the nine suffrage states were present and made speeches.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Portland, Oregon, chief spokesman for the woman suffragists, pleaded for a constitutional amendment prohibiting states from disfranchising citizens on account of sex. Declaring that the Constitution says that "representatives shall be chosen by the people of the several states," she asked, "Are we people?" and answered the question in the affirmative, saying that American women would continue their "earnest and dignified efforts to gain political freedom, so long as it might be necessary to do so to gain their purpose."

Parade of Suffragists the Topic of the Hour

The parade of the suffragists on March 3 continues to occupy the attention of officials in the District, as well as of the women. Washington is rather conservative in regard to "Votes for Women," and while a goodly number of W. C. T. U. women are favorable, still a large faction are opposed to any demonstration being made as an organization. The World's and National W. C. T. U. will take part through its representatives, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

Inaugural Parade Plans

Stands from which to view the inaugural parade are being erected in Lafayette Square opposite the White House, and along Pennsylvania avenue. Princeton youths, 1,000 strong, will act as a special guard of honor to the incoming President. They will charter two special trains of thirteen cars each on March 3. One car will be put at the disposal of the President-elect and his family. Upon reaching Washington, they will take Mr. Wilson directly to his hotel. The next morning the students will escort him from the hotel to the White House, where President Taft will join the President-elect, and ride with him to the Capitol. The students will precede the carriage containing the Presidents. Just a century ago, Princeton gave to the nation its last President, James Madison.

The Vice-President-elect is to have an escort of honor this year for the first time. The cadets from the Culver Military Academy of Indiana will form the escort for Governor Marshall. Under this arrangement, they will follow the carriage of the Presidents and precede the carriage containing Governor Marshall.

For the first time a company of Confederate soldiers will take its place in the line of United States regulars, state troops and civilians. The old warriors of the South will parade in the gray uniform they wore at the time of the struggle between the states.

One hundred Indians in paint and feathers and on their ponies will be here from the far West, and a corps of 350 cadets from the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., will also take part in the parade.

Remember February 10!

February 10 has been set as the date for the discussion in the Senate of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, and we urge every person interested in the passage of this long-hoped-for law, on February 9, to send a night letter to each of the two U. S. Senators from their state, urging them to give their vote and influence in favor of this bill. Our friends over the country should send such an influx of night telegrams on February 9 as will make the Senate realize that this question is of vital importance.

THE BAND THAT ENCIRCLES THE WORLD

NELLIE G. STONE

Oh, here's a song for the ribbon white!
The emblem of many a gallant fight.
With its satin sheen of spotless hue
It calls to the conflict loud and true
This band that encircles the world.

Its clarion note rings over the lea,
And echoes resound from sea to sea.
It bids us arise in God's own power
And strike for the right. 'Tis surely His hour
With the band that encircles the world.

Then onward to victory under its lead!
Let nothing delay, but hasten with speed.
Our sainted commander has shown us the way,
And rejoices on high, as day after day
Her ribbon encircles the world.

Oh, glorious banner of liberty fair!
Thy cause marches on in freedom's pure air.
May our faith never fail when wearing thy sign,
Nor our courage grow dim 'neath thy promise divine,
Dear band that encircles the world.

Birthday Interview With the Editor-in-Chief of the Union Signal

"NEVER WAS THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT MORE POPULAR THAN NOW"

It was a rare pleasure to the writer to have an opportunity to gain accurate, first-hand, up-to-date knowledge concerning the great subject of prohibition and the progress of that mighty movement and also that of suffrage in the last decade. As she entered the room where, seated at her desk in a posture of easy erectness thoroughly characteristic of her, was Mrs. Stevens, the "interviewer" could scarcely refrain from at once opening up her fusillade of questions. However she restrained her impatience until the customary greetings were exchanged, and then asked:

"Mrs. Stevens, how do the temperance views of the leading journalists of the country compare with those of editors and contributors who, ten years ago, were a power in the journalistic world? It is said that their best thoughts find their way to your study."

"Journals and journalists have kept up with the times on the temperance question, as well as on all other prominent issues," was the reply. "More than one hundred and fifty dailies refuse to take liquor advertisements, and nearly all of the best magazines now exclude them. Through the subtle use of money by brewers and distillers, articles against total abstinence and prohibition occasionally appear in the magazines, for money still is a power, but truth is mightier than money and is evermore making its way. Not long ago the *New York Tribune* editorially declared that prohibition prohibits quite as well as license regulates. Leading journalists now recognize that the nation-wide movement to outlaw the liquor traffic is an economic question, and public sentiment is fast demanding that whatever stands in the way of efficiency and prosperity shall be swept aside.

"All reputable journals uphold the railroad companies and other corporations, who for economic reasons will not employ drinking men."

"Has there been an appreciable temperance awakening in the churches?" was asked.

"It is most gratifying to note that more than ever before, the churches are actively sharing in the struggle to outlaw the liquor traffic," answered Mrs. Stevens. "The strong declarations from the clergy and the numberless resolutions of the church organizations indicate not only a deepening sense of personal responsibility, but a fixed determination that the church shall do its powerful part to bring about the time when nothing in the shape of intoxicating drink shall 'hurt or destroy in God's holy mountain'"

"In the line of scientific temperance education and general total abstinence sentiment what encouragement do you note?"

"We have great reason to rejoice that the educational phases of the temperance question are commanding so much attention from philanthropists, educators, reformers, and, I might say, statesmen," was the reply. "The newly elected Governor of Maine, Hon. William T. Haines, in his inaugural address, spoke in highest commendation of the prohibitory law; and he also declared himself strongly in favor of teaching in the public schools the damaging effects of alcohol on the body and mind, to the moral and mental injury of the race."

"What is your opinion on the question of votes for women?" was the next query.

"The question of woman suffrage is indeed a lively question—much more lively than ever before," was the spirited response. "I predict that the recent victorious campaigns are soon to be followed by additional ones. The heightened interest comes about through the advance of Christian civilization, aided by the bracing effect of the long continued work of women—and some men also—to secure for themselves this measure of justice which is their inherent right. Naturally enough the National W. C. T. U. favors and works for the woman's ballot, for without doubt it is a help to all moral reform movements, especially the temperance cause. This is why woman suffrage always incurs the active opposition of the organized liquor trade."

"During your recent official visit to Washington did you find Congressmen more favorable to advanced legislation than they were ten years ago? Do their constituents bring greater pressure to bear upon them for the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill? How would the adoption of that affect the state of Maine?"

To this series of interrogations, Mrs. Stevens made answer: "I was never more impressed with the advancing popularity of the temperance movement than during our visit to Washington in December. To be sure the liquor advocates were much in evidence but our friends were still more numerous. It was remarkably significant of temperance progress that during the week of December 16 there were made in the United States Senate three great speeches urging the passage of the Kenyon-Sanders-Sheppard bill. Whatever action may be taken on February 10, when the measure is again to come up in the Senate, temperance people will always be grateful to Senators Sanders, Macomber, and Kenyon for their noble attitude, and I might in this connection make appreciative mention of other Senators and Representatives who have so ably championed this desirable legislation. The effect in Maine and in all prohibitory territory of the passage of this bill would be to make much harder the way of law breakers, and it would greatly reduce the violation of the prohibitory law."

Mrs. Stevens' manner all through the interview was that of one who views the future with hope and the writer departed feeling that "Prohibition in 1920" was to be no idle dream but an ideal condition actualized.

"Work on the foundation is hidden and slow, but the firmer you make it, the higher you go." Reach for the boys and girls in the formative period of their lives, and give them moral backbone to meet the alluring, degenerating temptations of life. We shall reap as we sow. Sow the seeds of temperance truth and white ribbon activities; cultivate wisely and lovingly this implanted truth, and a generation hence these girls and boys grown to womanhood and manhood will demand protected homes and righteous laws.—Lillian M. N. Stevens

MRS. STEVENS IN HER HOME

The great and beloved President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as she sits at her desk in her century old home in Portland, Maine, is in close touch with the headquarters in Evanston, with the host of white ribboners of the National W. C. T. U., with Congressional leaders, and with the officers in many countries of the World's W. C. T. U.

One busy day is typical of all others. As the acumen and judicial qualities of our sagacious leader are preëminent, her advice on general administrative and legislative questions is widely sought. Shall we take a peep into the study which no one enters except on business? The breadth of Mrs. Stevens' mind is revealed by a study of the book-laden shelves and of the choice magazines and papers. Bound volumes of THE UNION SIGNAL, files of the National Reports and leaflets, and the latest utterances of temperance experts are in evidence.

The Home of Mrs. Stevens

As she dictates for hours to her skillful stenographer, Mrs. Stevens can view, sitting or walking, the evergreen trees on the lawn, and in summer, enjoy the fragrance of her favorite old-fashioned posies. The birch-bark logs burn merrily on the deep old hearth, which is similar to the old fire-place in the early home of Longfellow.

Hill-Top is Miss Gordon's happy appellation for the home, and the gently sloping hills and verdant or snowy valleys are as beautiful as the region made famous by Longfellow in his poem in praise of the Deering oaks. In the valley in front of this historic home, which has sheltered so many distinguished guests, and also many who were homeless and unfortunate, the waters of Casco bay find an inlet, and in the rear of the home is seen the silvery sheen of the beautiful Stroudwater river.

Dictation is often interrupted by long-distance phone messages or telegrams; the housekeeper brings in the card of an interviewer or a white ribbon comrade; and telephone talks with state headquarters, and with the true and trusty leaders in the state Capitol at Augusta are of frequent occurrence.

Every day the letters requiring a vote of the General Officers are carefully considered by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, who have found the possibility of frequent conference of great advantage in facilitating the work, as their opinions and decisions can reach the other General Officers with a minimum loss of time. Although Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon spend so many weeks at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, they are always ready while in Maine to start at an hour's notice for Evanston, if by their presence there they can better serve the interests of the organization.

Miss Gordon's room, where she is also busy with dictation and administration affairs, is on the second floor, and from "Comfort Corner" have gone many live messages to readers of *The Young Crusader* as well as to those of THE UNION SIGNAL.

It is well known that Mr. Stevens is active and successful in having the city ward in which he and Mrs. Stevens reside poll the largest vote of any city ward for the candidates who stand for prohibition.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, who lives opposite her parents, is president of the local union of which Mrs. Stevens is a member. This was the first W. C. T. U. in the state to be organized, and during all these years, without any intermission, it has continued its altruistic activities.

It is an auspicious circumstance that Mrs. Stevens' home is located three miles from the center of the city, thus giving her a quiet and favorable environment in which to prosecute her work. Hosts of white ribboners waft to her, as she sits at her desk in the study which reaches out to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union everywhere, birthday messages of love, and of heartiest congratulation on the magnificent service which, as President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, she has been able to render.

How the Signal Helps Campaign Work

LORA S. LaMANCE

Suppose that the legislature of a state has set a time when there is to be a vote on state-wide prohibition. That means that during eight, ten, twelve, or fourteen months a tremendous battle will be fought. Wise workers will at once bring every possible pressure to bear upon the leaders of thought. Frances E. Willard used to say that there were ten who followed for every one that led. Give us the leaders of thought on our side and we will soon have the multitude.

It is as certain as that two and two make four that if the temperance forces do not succeed in arousing the churches and the women of a state, the cause will be defeated.

If you would awaken the church, stir up the ministers. How? Here is one way and a good one. It has been tried many times, and it always works. Subscribe for the CAMPAIGN SIGNAL for every minister in town. It costs but twenty-five cents a year and comes every month. That means four subscriptions for a dollar, or twenty subscriptions for five dollars. A union could hardly spend five dollars to better advantage, early in the campaign, than to send the CAMPAIGN SIGNAL, with the compliments of the W. C. T. U., to every pastor in the town. All the numbers are fine, but the monthly campaign edition has in it the cream of prohibition truth. It is a sentiment maker. It is an educator. It is a thought-awakener. This special edition is full of pithy, pertinent thoughts. Every campaign number could supply texts for forty red-hot sermons. In it are the testimony of prohibition mayors and governors, the arguments of giant minds like Hon. Seaborn Wright, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, ex-Governor Hanly and others and the courageous words of church dignitaries. Rest assured no conscientious minister can read these splendid numbers and not be stirred for the conflict.

These same papers are good propaganda material to put into the hands

(Continued on Page Five)

VALUE OF THE SIGNAL TO THE INDIVIDUAL

JENNIE M. KEMP, Grants Pass, Ore.

The successful promotion of any propanda requires a close comradeship beween its individual adherents. Should e movement be nation-wide, yes, worldide, as is the reform of the Woman's hristian Temperance Union, a medium regular and frequent communication etween the widely scattered memberhip and those designated as leaders is paramount importance. As the official rgan of the white ribbon movement, HE UNION SIGNAL is the one and only edium for this interchange of informaon, and the giving of the necessary iuructions for our onward march against he enemy of the home.

Bad weather, illness, or home duties ay deprive the busy mother of the rivilege of attending the local union eetings. For months she may not counel with those like-minded with herself n present day reforms, yet as long as HE UNION SIGNAL receives each week er careful reading she may be an intellient and valuable member of the Voman's Christian Temperance Union. t may seem to her that her sphere of usefulness is limited, yet there are no limitations to the influences for good which she may set in motion if her own interest is kept alive by the knowledge which may so easily be hers.

To the thousands who have read THE UNION SIGNAL each week for many years it is a vital force, a necessary part of the home equipment. Its columns furnish information as varied as the department endeavors of our great organization. Statements made by THE SIGNAL are accepted without verification. In thousands of homes "Our Washington Letter" is eagerly awaited.

Our individual pride of ownership in "Our SIGNAL" is justified by the thought which goes into the preparation and sending out of each paper. The needs of the field, how to make the paper of the greatest possible value to a varied constituency, how to help states where special battles rage,—these ideals are ever before each one of those to whom the conduct of THE UNION SIGNAL is entrusted. National W. C. T. U. Headquarters is the watch tower of our organization. Every mail supplies news from the field and brings calls for help on special lines and in many different places. Each day helpful suggestions and news items are received from many of our friends, officers, superintendents, and field workers. Newspaper exchanges tell of the work being done by other societies, some friendly and some averse to our own methods. The officers of the National organization, led by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL as well as our National President, are ever watching to advance the interests of our paper. All these sources of information "lend a hand" in making THE UNION SIGNAL so valuable, timely and interesting.

Given "copy" each week for a forty-eight page paper, to condense it into sixteen pages means a choice selection. And this very condensation is a chief reason why THE UNION SIGNAL is of such value to the individual reader. And we readers love THE SIGNAL because it is ours; because of all it has been to us for these many years, and above all because we know it represents the best thought of the most powerful organization of women in the world, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

HOW THE SIGNAL HELPS CAMPAIGN WORK

(Continued from Page Four)

ther leaders. In the West Virginia ampaign some unions in comparatively mall towns sent fifty or more CAMPAIGN DITION SIGNALS to their leading townsnen: lawyers, school principals, bankers, hurch leaders, and business men. Always they were given with the complinents of the W. C. T. U. It was astonshing how many of these recipients beame out-and-out proibition advocates. They made their chief arguments along the very lines that the SIGNAL had brought out most clearly. In these two towns, in every case, fine majorities were given for the prohibition amendment.

There ought to be a goodly number of subscribers to the weekly SIGNAL in every union. If these regular subscribers, after they have read the papers themselves, will donate them to the ause, it will pay in lividends of sentiment-making. Here is an issue with a particularly fine article on medical temperance. It can be marked and the paper handed to a physician. After he has read the marked article he will naturally read the remainder. Somehow or other the barbed arrow of prohibition truth will strike him. Perhaps a SIGNAL contains one of Mrs. Irvine's masterly presentations of Sunday school work. If this copy is slipped into the hands of a Sunday School worker, it will not only please him to be remembered, but he will find food for thought on the prohibition question. A suffrage article will be enjoyed by the citizen who advocates equal rights, and after he has read it, he will peruse the rest of the paper as well. A marked editorial, a special poem, a story that touches the heart—all of these can be utilized to advantage without expense.

Every UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* that describes parades, floats or special spectacular features, or that gives campaign plans, campaign songs, children's rally cries, or recitations for young people, should be saved for actual use.

In one of the central states the women in a local campaign took advantage of the advance rates for a special "Fair" number. They ordered hundreds of them at a nominal price per hundred and gave them to the heads of families whom they very much wanted to reach. One of their number spent a forenoon penciling the especially good things in that issue. The union found out afterwards that the marked portions struck home. One or two business men, and at least one doctor, wore out their respective copies carrying them in their pockets and taking them out and reading some of these marked paragraphs to proliquor men, or to people "on the fence."

A Corner of the Signal Workshop

MARKED COPIES

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Ia.

"Nothing but a bundle of marked copies," grumbled Avis Prentiss, as she came in from the mail box, "and I had expected a letter from Cora today. I am so disappointed."

"Our disappointments often prove to be God's appointments, dear," said her mother gently. "Suppose we follow up the idea, and note down the results. The papers are UNION SIGNALS, and there are probably special items which are well worth passing along."

"But we shall never hear of them again if we do," replied Avis, discontentedly. "When one expects something really worth while it is a nuisance to find nothing but a bundle of printed stuff in the box."

"Our idea of what is 'worth while' and God's conception may differ widely, my daughter," Mrs. Prentiss remarked gravely, and Avis had no answer to make.

Mrs. Prentiss, although not strong enough to enter into active work as she would have liked to do, was an ardent white ribboner, and she welcomed any opportunity to help. With a view to using the papers to the best advantage, she read them carefully and for future reference noted down opposite the several articles the names of the parties she wished to reach with them.

"What earthly good will it do to send one to Mrs. Edmonds, mother?" asked Avis. "She'll have it in her waste basket in two jiffs."

"Perhaps not." Mrs. Prentiss smiled thoughtfully. "Charlie Edmonds is ruining himself as fast as he possibly can, and here is the story of another mother who did just what Mrs. Edmonds is doing in setting wine before her son every day of his life. The paper may not reach the waste basket after all."

"According to your faith may it be done unto you, mommie," smiled Avis. "I should be glad of anything which might help poor Charlie, for there is too much good in him to be lost. His father so much admired 'a manly boy,' I've heard, and so far as I know, from childhood he has had his wine with the others."

"People's ideas of what constitutes manliness can differ so widely," sighed Mrs. Prentiss. "Charlie was such a pretty child.

"And he is not a bad boy," added Avis with such earnestness that her mother looked at her with a half-awakened fear. "With half a chance he might make his mark in the world. Oh, you need not look at me in such a distressed way, mommie. All Charlie's mother's wealth would never tempt me to marry a man who drinks, but I do wish his father had been as poor as—well, as we are, for instance."

"Yes, an honest poverty is sometimes a safeguard to a young man, but not always," Mrs. Prentiss assented thoughtfully. "The ever-ready saloons stand open to do for the poor with their cheap beer what the wine does for the rich. The sting is in the cup whether it holds the poor man's beer or the rich man's champagne. Would to God that the whole fearful evil might be eliminated from our lives."

"Even so, mommie, but I am afraid it won't be in our day, so we must go on taking THE UNION SIGNAL, and training the temperance army to the end of time, —our time at least." Avis had quite recovered her good humor, and was ready to help her mother. "By the way, how many SIGNALS are taken by the union?" she asked presently.

The Word That Is Writ

Louisa A. Nash, Portland, Ore.

As the myriad stars of dark, gray night,
As a million flakes of snow,
As the twinkling smile of ocean's wave,
As seeds the sowers sow
Is the word that is writ.

As ten thousand bayonets keen and true,
As force that hastens peace,
As the tide's resistless ebb and flow,
As prayers that never cease
Is the word that is writ.

Let it sparkle and shine through darksome night,
And shatter every wrong;
Let it bear to victory manifold right,
Let it sparkle with spirited song—
Your word that is writ.

"Not half the number there should be. Every member ought to have a copy to fully understand why she is a member—but when asked to subscribe, with one accord many begin to make excuses, too large a number at least."

"Yes, with my eyes shut, I can check off those excuses. 'No time to read.' 'So many papers now we can't read them.' 'We take three fashion papers and a daily.' Oh, yes, I have it all by heart. I tried to get a list of names for our church paper, you remember. I thought I'd surprise the minister—and I did. Old Mrs. Jennison, earning the money with her own poor, crippled fingers, was the only soul in the congregation I could get, and she responded so heartily that it made me cry."

Mrs. Prentiss smiled ruefully as she patted her daughter's shoulder. "A subscription list for charity or for a paper seems to be a magic mirror which shows up queer human nature, doesn't it? I have tried both of them in my day, and have caught glimpses of the real motives of people which otherwise I should never have suspected."

Judge Graham sat in his office a few days later, thinking very intently. There was an important decision to be rendered in a case involving both principle and financial interest, but the former just then was uppermost in his mind. On the one side was a great brewery interest; on the other his own sense of justice which the keen lawyer on the brewery side had succeeded in obscuring. Glancing down at his desk, his eye fell on a little paper, and in the abstraction of his thoughts, he picked it up and began turning its pages. A marked passage caught his attention, and he read the paragraph carefully, intently. "Just the point I needed," he said to himself. "Supreme court decisions are good enough for me, and Daggett's argument falls flat before it."

At dinner time the Judge tossed the little paper into his wife's lap. "There's one of the cleverest little sheets I've seen lately," he said, "and if you haven't it already, you would better subscribe for it. It has helped me over a reef today."

"Why, it's THE UNION SIGNAL, Frances Willard's paper," Mrs. Graham exclaimed as she looked it over. "Mother used to take it years ago. I can't see, though, how it could have helped *you*."

"Why, you remember that case of the brewery—I knew how it *ought* to go in equity, but Daggett somehow had made black look so white that I was not sure my rendering was constitutional. The point I wanted is brought out as clear as day in that marked passage."

"I see." Mrs. Graham would have chosen to be a lawyer had she considered taking up any profession, and she read the passage with as close attention as her husband had given to it. "I will send in my subscription immediately, but don't you think we would better have the paper sent to your office. It has done good service today, and you may find it helpful in other cases."

Mrs. Prentiss had watched the progress of the brewery case in question. It was long drawn out, due to the fact that every subterfuge known to law was brought to bear to wear out justice, and as she read the decision of the Judge in the morning paper she little thought, not knowing the facts until long afterward, that it was her marked copy of THE SIGNAL which had given right the victory.

Dr. Ellis had always been an advocate of "a little wine for the stomach's sake," and had no scruples in using alcohol liberally in his practice. One case of his, however, was baffling his utmost efforts, that of a patient whose recovery would be a noticeable feather in his professional cap, and he had just learned from a reliable source that the man was secretly a moderate drinker.

"Well, and what of it? All my professional life I have advocated the temperate use of stimulants. Why should I back down now?" In his irritation and perplexity he took up a little paper which the mail had brought to him, and with a quick, nervous hand turned over its pages. An article marked with a faint blue line caught his eye. He discovered

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE HONORING OF TEACHER

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

It was a crisp, Saturday afternoon. Jimmie Gibbs had delivered his last *Daily Herald* and started for home. He was passing a pretty cottage on a quiet street when he remembered that his Sunday school teacher lived there. She had not met with her class on the last Sabbath, and the superintendent had said she was sick. Jimmie had no money to buy fruit or flowers, but he had a sample copy of a magazine in his bag, and decided to leave her this little token of his love. He rang the bell and his teacher, limping and with her right arm bandaged, opened the door.

"So glad you have come to see me," she said, as she gave Jimmie a cordial shake of her left hand. She had a way of making every newsboy and bootblack in her class feel that he was doing her a great favor when he called to see her. "I'm crippled with rheumatism—a regular shut-in, you see, and I need somebody to take my place in some of my work."

"Wish I could help you, teacher," cried the lad eagerly.

"You can, Jimmie. You're the very man I want. Come into my study and let me give you instructions."

"But I'm not fit to do your work, teacher, and I've got to hustle like puttin' out fire when I'm not at school to help ma make the livin'."

"I know, Jimmie. You are a brave, busy little man. But you are not working on Sunday afternoons, are you?"

"No ma'am; since I give up sellin' papers on Sunday I go to Sunday school and preachin', and then walk about and enjoy myself."

"I'm glad you have that day off. But while you are walking about the town couldn't you leave some papers at the jail and depot, and drop some on the benches in the parks?"

"Sure I could, easy as fallin' off a log."

"Then there are our sailor boys. They go out to sea for months, and sometimes never come back. When away from land they read anything that is given to them. Couldn't you extend your walk to the pier and leave UNION SIGNALS and other temperance papers with the sailors on the English and American vessels?"

"Yes'm—yes'm, I'll be glad to take 'em papers," cried Jimmie.

"Should there be any papers left over you could give them to any one who will promise to read them. Here are a number containing some of my own stories, son."

"I read that story you wrote in the Sunday school paper, teacher—the one about the woman forgivin' her bad son. It was great. We're all mighty proud of you writin' for papers. I'm goin' to tell folks as I give out them papers what *you* wrote in 'em."

"Very well, son. I hope that what I have written will do good."

"Here's a magazine for you, teacher—when you get lonesome." Jimmie shyly proffered the only offering he was able to bring.

"Thank you, child. It is kind of you to remember me. Put down your bag and stay to tea with me, can't you? Your mother will be uneasy? That is

right. Never give her cause to worry."

It was getting late and he was hurrying down the street at a brisk rate, when from the steps of a handsome mansion a lady called,

"Let me have another paper, Jimmie. I gave mine to a friend."

"I haven't any more dailies, Mrs. Hoffman."

"What is that in your bag?"

"Temperance papers my Sunday school teacher asked me to hand around to folks who would read them."

"Yes, I know her as a true, good woman. Have you enough papers to spare me one?"

"Yes'm, here's one, and it's got a story in it that teacher wrote."

"Thank you, Jimmie."

Supper was ready when the lad reached home. As he ate he told his mother of teacher's plan to have temperance literature distributed in various parts of the city.

"She's worryin' because she can't get out to Sunday school and to help in the temperance work, ma. You won't mind if I spend Sunday afternoon helpin' her out, will you?" asked Jimmie.

"No, honey. You do whatever teacher tells you to, and you'll always do right."

At two o'clock the next afternoon Jimmie, with his bag of papers, entered the railway station. There were only a few travelers in the waiting rooms. Most of them were hurrying to board an incoming train, and paid no attention to the newsboy.

"Don't you want a fine paper to read while you're ridin' along?" Jimmie asked a smartly dressed young man.

"Believe I do."

The newsboy held out the paper and the young man drew a nickel from his pocket.

"Don't want any pay—jus' want you to read the paper."

"Socialist hash, is it?"

"No siree! It's temperance literature. There's a lady that writes—"

"All aboard!" called the conductor.

The young man took the paper, made a wry face, and with a laughing "Thank you," climbed on the train.

Jimmie handed another paper to a policeman and requested him to read a certain story, and say how he liked it. He left packages of papers in the waiting rooms, and was placing leaflets on the benches in the ticket office when a fat, jolly-faced man who had just bought a ticket, called out:

"Got a daily, little man? Here's your nickel."

"I'm giving these away, mister. Take two, if you'll read 'em."

"Thank you. What's—er the matter with them?"

"They're all right. They're UNION SIGNALS and other temperance papers. I'm not sellin' any because teacher wants me to give them to people."

"A temperance suffraget, is she?" There was a twinkle in the man's eyes that Jimmie did not like. Nobody would laugh at teacher if they knew her. He spoke up sturdily, "Teacher wrote that story, mister, and it's a 'jim dandy.' Won't you read it?"

"Indeed, I will. I meant no harm, my boy. I see she lives in your town."

"Yes, sir. Won't you please send her a card, mister, and say how you liked that story?"

"Sure. Any other compliments I can pay this—er—literary light?"

"Just say how you liked what she wrote—that's all."

"I will—sure as I'm a Gideon."

Jimmie found the sailors on the pier delighted to receive his papers. There

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS KATE W. GROVE

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Evanston, Illinois, February 6, 1913

FEBRUARY 10 IS THE DAY

Thousands of night letters should be sent to United States Senators on the night of February 9, urging them to use their votes and influence in favor of the Amended Kenyon bill. Note the instructions given on page 2 by our National Legislative superintendent. The interest in the passage of this bill throughout the country is intense. By a vote of 70 to 24 in the house, and 32 to 14 in the senate, the Iowa legislature memorialized Congress to pass the measure. A resolution indorsing the bill passed the Kansas legislature by a vote in the house of 88 in favor and 12 against, and in the senate with only one member opposing it.

ANTI-CANTEEN MATERIAL IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

On January 30, under leave to print, a rejoinder was made to the recent appeal for the restoration of the canteen, including abridged statements, condemning the canteen and approving the anti-canteen law, by Lieutenant General Miles, Major General Grant, Brigadier-General Daggett, Colonel L. Mervin Maus, and also by Mrs. Maus offsetting the statements of other army women. These, with the anti-canteen line-up of a hundred other high officials, were published on Saturday, February 1, in the same volume with the pleas for the canteen. Those who desire this considerable volume, which gives the fullest statement of both sides of this question that has ever been published, can secure it by applying to their own Congressman for a free copy. The committee will doubtless reprint a reasonable number, as the demand may require.

UNION SIGNAL DAY MATERIAL

Of course you are planning to celebrate March 1, the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens, and our UNION SIGNAL Red Letter day, by a shower of subscriptions to the official paper. In addition to material given in this issue the Circulation department will be glad to furnish all possible help for the observance of the day. Read carefully the special offer in the first column on page 16.

UNION SIGNAL RED LETTER DAY

It is the oft expressed desire of the Editor-in chief that March 1, her birthday, shall be celebrated in a way to make prominent THE UNION SIGNAL, our official organ. Select from articles in this issue and make an up-to-date program that will result in each ocality in a shower of subscriptions.

Suggestions for Union Signal Day Program

Singing—"All 'Round the World"
Scripture Reading and Prayer
Roll Call—Brief paragraphs of legislative or other news taken from THE UNION SIGNAL
Reading—"How THE SIGNAL Helps Campaign Work"
UNION SIGNAL *Catechism*—Participated in by leader and members. (See page 11)
Reading—"The Value of the SIGNAL to the Individual"
Reading—"Marked Copies" (See Page 6)
Singing—"Christ for the World We Sing"
Reading—"Interview with Editor-in-Chief" (See Page 3)
UNION SIGNAL *Exercise*—By Seven girls
SYMPOSIUM—"Practical Use of THE UNION SIGNAL," participated in by members. Each should give a suggestion of how it can be used.
Offering—For Philanthropy Fund
Singing—"Stand up for Prohibition"

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR SIGNAL

A Minnesota white ribboner, known and loved throughout the state, sends the following interesting incident: "Twenty-four years ago my life was bounded by the four walls of my home. I cared not what the letters W. C. T. U. stood for. One day a friend visiting at my house told me of the new organization in her town but I confess I was not interested. As she was leaving it began to rain and she opened her satchel and took out her rubbers, leaving on the floor the paper in which they were wrapped. After her departure I picked up the paper (which proved to be a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL) intending to put it into the stove, when something that interested me and of which I wanted to know more, caught my eye. That week I sent the money for a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, which ever since has been a welcome weekly visitor to our home. It was the means of bringing me into the W. C. T. U.

"With the memory of this incident I have never been able," she adds, "to bring myself to tear up a SIGNAL or to use it for wrapping purposes."

HOW THE PAPER HELPED ON WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

In response to a request recently published in THE UNION SIGNAL for magazines and periodicals to be sent to frontier homes, the following letter was received from Mrs. J. T. Foster, president of the Willard union of Franklin, Pa.: "We regard THE UNION SIGNAL as almost sacred. I do not know that we send any of the papers away, but we do a great deal of good with them in creating temperance sentiment in our own town by passing them on to others and by using clippings from them in various ways. The exercises held on World's Temperance Sunday in the Sunday school of the First Methodist church were prepared almost entirely from UNION SIGNALS which I had saved. The program was conceded by all present to be the best we have ever had and was highly commended by the superintendent of the Sunday school. Later the president of the Epworth League asked the name of the paper from which we took our program material, saying he would like to become a subscriber. I think the value of the paper as a force for righteousness is untold."

THE SIGNAL ON THE BATTLE LINE

Mrs. V. E. Mohler, St. Albans, W. Va., writes of the place of the Campaign Edition in the recent victorious fight for statewide prohibition: "I wish you had the power to show the need of the Campaign Edition of the Signal in every home! When the campaign which has just closed in our state was first brought to the attention of the women we put the SIGNAL in many homes in the state that had very little reading matter, and sentiment was made and moulded before the whisky people were aware of our work. I say positively that the Campaign Edition was one of the most helpful and strongest factors in the campaign. We had permission to use anything from THE UNION SIGNAL for our local papers, and workers all over the state gladly availed themselves of this privilege. We cannot thank you too much for your help in our wonderful campaign."

THE PHILANTHROPY FUND

Every year there come to the Editor-in-Chief many letters of gratitude and appreciation from white ribboners who are, through the Philanthropy Fund, receiving THE UNION SIGNAL regularly. In most instances the beneficiaries are friends who have, for long years, been subscribers to the official paper, but for excellent reasons cannot now take it. This fund, which is made up of contributions large and small from unions and individuals, is under Mrs. Stevens' personal direction, and is expended in the wisest possible manner.

Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. and the federated missionary societies, an Anti-Polygamy amendment resolution has passed both houses of the Colorado legislature.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

BECOME EFFICIENT—HOW?

Take advantage of the Temperance Course in the Chicago Training School, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, Principal.

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer

The efficient woman in any line, all other things being equal, is the one who has equipped herself through study and practice for her chosen work. The school of experience turns out splendidly trained graduates but the tuition is high and the course long and tedious. By taking the seven weeks' course at the Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Avenue, the necessary training may be acquired at slight expense. Women planning to avail themselves of the course as described in THE UNION SIGNAL of December 12, should communicate at once with the secretary of the school. The course will begin March 11, but women who cannot spend the entire time are urged to attend one, two or as many weeks as may be possible.

GREAT FRENCH STATESMAN DENOUNCES LIQUOR TRAFFIC

According to the Associated Press, former Premier Clemenceau of France, in an introductory word to a pamphlet on the economic study of alcohol, has expressed his indignation that the government should seem to be powerless against "the most formidable enemy of social peace, of general welfare, and of the rise of the humbler classes to a higher life."

"Today," says M. Clemenceau, "it is beginning to be understood that the right to poison people cannot properly be regarded as one of the achievements of the French revolution. Universal suffrage would really put itself out of court if it had only succeeded in emancipating itself from the yoke of a single tyrant in order to fall under the sway of a league of private interests which are in open warfare with the public interest. All well-intentioned men, without distinction of party, ought to join in a common effort for the salvation of our country, which is menaced from so many directions at once."

SOCIETY WOMEN DRINK LESS THAN FORMERLY

In reply to assertions occasionally seen in the press that Washington society women are drinking more every year, Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of a former senator from Missouri, is reported to have said that both men and women drink less than when she first went to Washington. "Some of the smartest women in town do not serve liquor at all, and even in the diplomatic corps the use of liquor is not so general as it was a few years ago," she declared. "I have not served wines at my dinners for many years. The substitution of fruit juices and mineral water no longer causes remark, although when I began serving dinners without wine there were many who predicted that I could not carry out my ideas successfully.

"I attribute the decline in the use of liquor to the general interest in hygiene. Strict observance of the laws of health is distinctly fashionable. Women are cultivating health, strength and beauty, and they forego any indulgence that would overthrow the rules of health."

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the speaker of the House, is reported by the *Beresford* (S. D.) *Republic* to have declared the use of intoxicants was not at all prevalent in the official set. "Personally I am by training and impulse a teetotaler," she said. "My mother was a rigid opponent of the use of liquor. I never serve spirituous liquors in my house. Throughout the official set there are very few who make it a habit to serve spirituous drinks."

"There are other crimes than those on the statute books," says Alice Stebbins Wells, the Los Angeles policewoman, "there are the crimes of the broken heart." Truly said, and the liquor traffic, legalized though it be, must render an account for thousands of these tragedies.

One of the most prominent and forceful speakers at the National Prohibition Conference, held in Indianapolis, January 14-18, was Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. About five hundred workers, representing thirty different states, were in attendance at the meeting.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

May it ever be said, and said in truth, of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that they are women of faith, women of high ideals.

Above all things else let us pray for a heightened faith, a brightened hope, a deepened love: so may we come to know more of God, of the eternal goodness which abideth in the heart to regenerate and inspire, of the eternal righteousness which cometh to a nation to purify and to exalt.

After all, and above all, do individuals and nations need to have more of the Christ spirit, and when this in greater fulness shall come to humanity, the time will come when there will be peace—

"Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies,
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise."

—Lillian M. N. Stevens

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MISS KATE HAZLETT, Rockford, Ill., recording secretary and treasurer of the Central union.

MRS. PHOEBE A. NORTON, Bath, Mich., a beloved member of Clinton county W. C. T. U., and an honorary member of the state organization.

H. M. FOSTER, Corvallis, Ore., husband of the president of the local W. C. T. U., and an active friend of the temperance cause.

MRS. IDA P. VAUGHAN, Denver, Colo., a member of the Central union and a most successful temperance worker in young people's societies, in missionary organizations and in the legislature. She was also an important helper at the time of the National Convention, 1908.

MAP AND FLAG DEMONSTRATION

The Map and Flag demonstration is a most pleasing as well as instructive exercise for the Frances E. Willard commemorative meetings. It brings before the audience a picture of the exact work and territory covered by the Memorial Fund in organization. The Map and Flag leaflet, prepared by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, contains full instructions, and any member of the local union can give the exercise.

The package containing the prohibition map, the map and flag leaflet, and box of flag stickers, will be mailed for 25c.

There is not now and never has been in this country a locality where the policy of license has diminished the liquor traffic or the evils coming from it.—*Neal Dow*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

I have sent a New Year's letter to each state superintendent with sample leaflets and Plan of Work. We are emphasizing organization. We find that the formation of Christian Temperance Unions in forts, barracks, soldiers' homes, navy yards, on board United States ships, and for the merchant marine service in sailors' rests, and other places where these men congregate, brings great results. We have our own constitution, organizing without dues, but with the promise of the usual $2 Frances E. Willard Memorial gift. Where practicable, a member of our own W. C. T. U. is made president; all the other offices are held by the men themselves. These C. T. U.'s are auxiliary to the Soldiers' and Sailors' department. *This is why we ask no dues*, but the union itself votes to pay them for its own benefit. However, the $2 Willard Memorial contribution is retained in its own treasury.

I have just organized in the Marine Barracks, an Ella Hoover Thacher C. T. U. of sixteen apprentice boys, ranging in age from fourteen to seventeen years, who are enlisted as buglers and drummers. They study both branches of music (?) and after they are rated (graduated) they are sent all over the world. Think of the temptations that await them! We must pre-empt their minds for good, so that they will be fortified against evil. There are sixty of them at the barracks, and we are hoping to gather more in our C. T. U. soon. They were invited to visit me and came at seven p. m. and stayed until ten forty-five. After a pleasant evening spent in singing, Scripture reading, prayer and talk, I took them into my kitchen and said, "Now make your lemonade." So they began, and such a chatter of tongues. One little fellow of fifteen years exclaimed, "Gee, but this is great; it's like home." Another said, "I tell you, boys, we will try to be good and help this lady in temperance." Another declared, "You are the only good woman who has spoken to me since I enlisted and left home a year ago, except the church woman, Mrs. Wiley, from the North Capitol union, and I thank you." It did me good to see the boys "put away" the cake and lemonade.

Mrs. Wiley, the District superintendent, has been very faithful and her union has helped greatly. She is reaping her reward, eight of these little fellows having joined the church in an effort to "try to be good." The District is going to keep open house Inauguration Day. The good women, with our own Mrs. Ellis, are a great power in bringing about the "better day." What they are doing the women of any state can do. Delaware with not more than 2,000 members, through the leadership of Mrs. Donnell and the W. C. T. U., has a house in Delaware City near Fort Du Pont where for eleven years the Donnell C. T. U. soldiers have had a safe place in which to spend their leisure time, a privilege thousands have availed themselves of, and last year at this house alone thirty-eight of the fort "boys" were converted and joined the church. The Legislature of Delaware appropriated $200 annually for these rooms. These are some of the things you can do. Will you? As soon as I can publish them, there will be some *new* canteen leaflets. Each year there are a Christmas card and a Memorial Day leaflet published. Songsters, pledge cards, testaments and supplies for comfort-bags are usually kept on hand. Address Florence, New Jersey (this will always reach me), for supplies.

We must be on the alert. The enemy is vigilant, aggressive, and diabolical. Liquor dealers' associations work for the restoration of the canteen, but we believe it is, and will remain, a thing of the past—of the dark days, but we are watching and working. Who will help in this organization plan? States without the department need it as never before. The superintendents are doing all they can, often without any financial aid. Let me hear from you and let us *organize, organize, organize.*

517 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

MRS. MARY E. KUHL

With the breadth and scope of the evangelistic work of today there is a new gleam from the heavens foretelling the advanced thought preceding a nation-wide revival—the harbinger of nation-wide prohibition. As God has set eternity in the heart of man there is no problem too great to be solved or purpose too lofty to be attained by the individual or the nation.

The need of the present age is a revival in spirit, in pureness of heart; an increase of knowledge; an awakening of the national conscience to higher ideals in civic, political and moral activities; a more careful research of the Word of Truth for the laws of justice, purity and integrity; for use in the everyday life of the nation in common jurisprudence, in legislation, and in administration; a revival of greater respect for things that are good and true and honest; for a deeper sincerity in the things pertaining to life and godliness and a more sacred regard for humanity, for the Church, and for all forms of Christian endeavor; a revival of a deeper reverence during the hour of prayer or a devotional service. The world is hungry for God and all things are now ready for this wide sweep of God's power.

The thousands of white ribboners, with other thousands of true-hearted souls, are praying and looking for this revival, that hungry souls may be fed, and tired, aching hearts comforted, when deliverance shall come from the curse of the liquor traffic and its attendant evils and all things will work for the world's betterment.

Encouragement is given in the words quoted from the thirty-fifth psalm which was read in our first national Congress at Philadelphia: "Draw out also the spear, and stop the way of them that pursue. Make their way slippery with destruction, let them fall and our souls shall be joyful in the glorious triumph of His Kingdom."

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5 cents per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

THE UNION SIGNAL TELLS

LIZZIE J. FESMIRE, Westfield, Ind.

Here's THE UNION SIGNAL great,
And oh so much it tells,
Of the news from every state,
And of the nations strong and great;
So many things it tells.

You'll know us by the bit of red,
That's the way to tell.
And remember what we said,
That THE SIGNAL *should be read.*
That is what we tell.

We will tell you all about it,
That you CAN NOT do without it.
Take it and you'll never doubt it,
Because THE SIGNAL *tells.*

What's the latest temperance news?
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.
What's the liquor dealer's ruse,
Or the newest party's views?
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.

How's the work in every land?
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.
What's the railroad's temperance stand
Or our Chieftain's last command?
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.

It will tell you all about it.
Should you try to do without it
You'll be sorry, do not doubt it.
THE UNION SIGNAL *tells.*

What's your own department's plan?
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.
How to save the boy and man,
On what drugs to put a ban,
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.

What's the Franchise League about?
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.
How to put blind-tigers out,
And the vile saloons to rout,
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.

It will tell you all about it.
Why, how CAN you do without it?
Oh you CAN'T, now do not doubt it.
THE UNION SIGNAL *tells.*

Where to get your temperance tracts,
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.
The report of Congress' acts,
And a thousand other facts,
THE UNION SIGNAL tells.

It will tell you all about it.
You will never be without it.
'Tis so good you'll fairly shout it.
THE UNION SIGNAL *tells.*

UNION SIGNAL CATECHISM

1. Why do we celebrate March 1 as a Red Letter Day?

   It is the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens, the president of the National W. C. T. U., who is also the Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, the official organ.

2. How can the day be fittingly celebrated?

   By becoming acquainted, through the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL and in other ways, with the editor-in-chief's life and words, and by considering ways and methods of promoting THE UNION SIGNAL. See program, page 8.

3. What has the Editor-in-Chief said of the "One in Four" plan?

   "I must insist that it is not too much to expect that each local union should maintain a subscription list equal to one-fourth of its membership. Those unions which have reached this point are to be congratulated, not alone because they have conformed to this request, but because of the great uplift which must inevitably come to a local union and to a community through the liberal reading of THE UNION SIGNAL."

4. What is the Philanthropy Fund?

   See page 8.

5. What is the Honor Roll?

   The list containing the names of persons who have sent in twenty-five or more subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL during the W. C. T. U. year.

6. Where is the official paper published and what is its subscription price?

   At Evanston, Ill. One dollar a year for the regular edition and 25 cents a year for the Campaign Edition.

7. What has Lillian M. N. Stevens said concerning the responsibility of the local union members for the success of the paper?

   "Are not all well informed white ribboners glad that the National W. C. T. U. has an official paper; that it is owned and controlled by our organization; that it is the largest weekly paper published by any organization of women anywhere! Ownership and control bring heavy responsibilities, and it rests upon each state, each union, to do its part toward supporting a paper in whose ownership each local member is a partner. May each state officer, each county officer and each local member decide that she will try at least to measure up to the one in four plan."

8. What did Frances Willard say concerning the support to be given by white ribboners to the official paper?

   "Each woman who wears the white ribbon is as responsible to make that paper all we wish it to be as the exponent of our principles and aims as is any other woman among us, for our earnest-hearted editors are only the mouth-pieces of our desires and purpose."

MID-YEAR CONFERENCE OF ILLINOIS OFFICERS

Equal suffrage was the absorbing theme at a delightful dinner given in Evanston, on the evening of January 29, by the officers of the Illinois W. C. T. U. Among the invited guests were the National corresponding secretary, the National treasurer, and the managing editor. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, in a spirited talk, outlined the suffrage legislative work contemplated in Illinois.

The occasion of this enjoyable evening was the holding in Evanston of the regular mid-year conference of the officers of the Illinois W. C. T. U. In attendance were Miss Helen Hood, Miss Epha Marshall, Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, Mrs. Rosetta Trabue, Miss L. Ingram Mace, Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, and Mrs. Minnie B. Horning. The following day the members of the conference visited Rest Cottage and the different departments of the work in the Literature building.

POST CARDS W. C. T. U. post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send 5c for samples
Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio.

THE W. C. T. U. PRESS

ITS INFLUENCE IN FORMING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Cal.

Looking back into childhood's days, when, all unconsciously, character was being moulded by conditions, accidents and circumstances, practically every one of us will admit, if honest, that some book or story helped form or strengthen some virtue or some less desirable tendency. It may have been "Aunt Jane's Hero," or "The Lamplighter's Daughter," which awoke and made stronger some noble aspiration. Or perhaps it was some less worthy book or story paper which gave the first glimpse of wrong, under attractive guise, and life, ever after, was never just the same.

The Fateful Message of the Printed Page

The printed page, good or ill, carries ever its fateful message for weal or woe, and many are the touching and startling stories of arrest of thought or the saving of souls through some printed fact, story or poem. Recognizing this universal truth, every greater or smaller reform movement is largely launched, assisted and finally made successful, by, and through, the medium of the press. In no other way can the public be so fully, so widely and so economically reached, nor can the sentiment of the multitudes be so readily formed and crystallized. Back and under and surrounding any great reform must be this public sentiment if there is to be progress and success. People, especially in the United States, are reasonable, and if they can be made to know and understand the facts and reasons underlying any reform movement, they will usually put themselves on the right side. But they must know first, and how shall they know save as they are told and given authentic information.

It is the history of all advance movements that in the beginnings they were but campaigns of education, both from the platform and more largely through the press. This is especially true of any moral reform, where ethical as well as sociological reasons must be considered.

In the present-day, world-wide tendency toward prohibition of the liquor traffic, the strongest single factor in forming public sentiment, is the W. C. T. U. press. While due credit should, and must be given the splendid publications put out by other temperance organizations, yet by far the greater amount of virile fact and sound reason is presented by THE UNION SIGNAL with its fifty-two issues each year, and through the twelve numbers annually of the various state papers and *The Young Crusader*.

Every Paper Read by Four Persons

It has been stated, after most rigorous examination, that on the average every paper is read by four persons. This estimate, while probably true of the purely secular press, seems much too low for THE SIGNAL and our state publications, since hundreds, if not thousands of our workers, after reading them themselves, not only repeatedly loan them, but upon their return, copy or clip selections for immediate or future use in some special campaign, or to be used in a topical reference book for school work. Probably no class or type of paper is so fully and conscientiously used, to the last scrap and word, as are our own papers. In consequence, the average number of people reading our press matter must necessarily be much higher than four.

In general or state prohibition campaigns no paper can at all equal THE UNION SIGNAL for direct help, practical sanity and authoritative statement. Every phase of doubt or question can be met and fully answered from the files of the paper, and frequently a single issue is a veritable arsenal of red-hot ammunition, guaranteed to shatter quickly and absolutely the false statements and weak arguments of the opposition.

> The way to care for persons or papers is to work for them. It is the devout wish of my heart that each local union had an active canvasser; not one waiting for subscribers to come to her, but one who went from house to house to them. What a paper we could make of it then! What "latest improvements," what wider outlooks its columns would exhibit! Each woman who wears the white ribbon is as responsible to make this paper all we wish it to be as the exponent of our principles and aims, as is any other woman among us, for our noble and earnest-hearted editors are only the mouthpieces of our desire and purpose.—Frances E. Willard

In local campaigns for prohibitive ordinance or law, the state papers do valiantly, as indeed they always do in state work. They are ably seconded by many local newspapers, which give once or twice a week, a column of most valuable space for fact and argument. Frequently these are quoted from THE SIGNAL, which after all is the one great temperance authority for all of us. One particularly fine example of a large and influential city paper giving regular space to the W. C. T. U., is the *Pasadena Evening Star*, in which twice always, and occasionally three times a week, the liberal and genial owner gives a column or more of strictly temperance news and reports. Mrs. Isabelle McCrea, the faithful reporter, will never know how great and how wide has been the influence of her work, nor can Mr. C. H. Prisk, who has given the opportunity, realize how strong a temperance sentiment has with his long-time generosity been both consciously and unconsciously formed.

In many of the state suffrage campaigns, steady, persistent work has been done for months by the state papers, each issue being a special suffrage edition, to be scattered far and wide. And invariably and inevitably, more or less of the strongest arguments, the best stories, the most catchy jingles, were taken from THE UNION SIGNAL, sometimes, possibly, without due credit.

Just what our scientific temperance instruction workers would do without THE SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, and the *Temperance Educational Quarterly*, it would be hard to say, for nowhere else can be found the authentic scientific dictum, the latest medical verdict or the last influential word from men of prominence and authority. Handicapped indeed would we be without these storehouses of authoritative information and definite instruction. The thousands upon thousands of school essays reflect these facts and figures, and it is absolutely impossible to estimate the power and influence of just this phase of our W. C. T. U. press. Our department literature also has developed into a most remarkable and far-reaching influence for good.

So accustomed have we become to these helps in our work, that we often fail to realize or appreciate how fully our W. C. T. U. press is building up all over the nation and the world strong and well-grounded prohibition sentiment, —a sentiment which is safe and sane and must result in ultimate national and universal success.

GOOD NATURED AGAIN

Good Humor Returns with Change to Proper Food

"For many years I was a constant sufferer from indigestion and nervousness, amounting almost to prostration," writes a Montana man.

"My blood was impoverished, the vision was blurred and weak, with moving spots before my eyes. This was a steady daily condition. I grew ill-tempered, and eventually got so nervous I could not keep my books posted, nor handle accounts satisfactorily. I can't describe my sufferings.

"Nothing I ate agreed with me, till one day I happened to notice Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a package out of curiosity to know what it was.

"I liked the food from the very first, eating it with cream, and now I buy it by the case and use it daily. I soon found that Grape-Nuts food was supplying brain and nerve force as nothing in the drug line ever had done or could do.

"It wasn't long before I was restored to health, comfort and happiness.

"Through the use of Grape-Nuts food my digestion has been restored, my nerves are steady once more, my eye-sight is good again, my mental faculties are clear and acute, and I have become so good-natured that my friends are truly astonished at the change. I feel younger and better than I have for 20 years. No amount of money would induce me to surrender what I have gained through the use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Union Signal In Other Lands

So tell the world's story today as to make the world better tomorrow.—*Frances E. Willard*

Over the door of one of the rooms of the Circulation department at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters is a row of flags of many nations. These flags tell the story of the round-the-world-trip taken each week by the official papers. Truly "the world is our parish," for we have upon the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL the names of residents of the following lands:

Canada, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Bermuda, Bahamas, Mexico, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru, England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy, Cyprus, Bulgaria, China, Japan, India, Korea, Syria, Burmah, Malaysia, Transvaal, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony, Cape Province, New Zealand, and Australasia.

Assurances that we are ministering to the needs of our comrades in other lands frequently come to us in letters of appreciation. "THE UNION SIGNAL is read from cover to cover with much profit and interest," wrote the general secretary of a Melbourne, Australia, W. C. T. U. recently. "It is sometimes hard to get hold of the ammunition one wants over here in China, but I have found things in THE SIGNAL that can be used with effect. Thank you for your good paper, which is certainly an inspiration," are the closing words of a letter from the Far East.

Often by circuitous ways there comes to us the knowledge that the paper is fulfilling its mission in foreign lands. Not long ago a letter was received at National Headquarters from a friend in Russia, asking advice in regard to steps to be taken to organize a W. C. T. U. in her community, and telling of the providential way by which she had been led to know of the work. We quote her letter:

"A Christian missionary in Japan, who acted as a Red Cross nurse to my brother, a Russian officer who was taken prisoner in the war of 1904, wrote me concerning him and in the course of our correspondence, she forwarded me among other papers, THE UNION SIGNAL, and upon my expressing sincere pleasure at receiving it, she must have written to your paper, I suppose, for I continued getting it upwards of two years. It has been more than mere pleasant interest or even edifying reading to me for I trust with God's blessing, it may turn out to be a stepping-stone and, to a certain extent, a turning point in my life's road."

Every worthy contribution and every subscription to the official paper helps to spread the gospel of "total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation" in the lands across the sea.

Chicago Paper's Declaration of Independence

Declaring that it will never print another whisky advertisement, the *Chicago American*, in a recent issue, discusses editorially the merits of the question of liquor advertising. It says:

"This step has been determined on because this paper feels it has no right to encourage the use of something that is a curse to the country and has caused more misery than any other vice in the world.

"No newspaper lightly casts aside a revenue as great as that involved in the advertisements of whisky without serious consideration. The *American* feels, however, that even were the amount involved many times fifty thousand dollars a year it could not afford to be untrue to its obligations to its readers.

"The advertising men of the big distilleries and dealers in whisky have argued to us that the *American* has no right to set itself up as a censor of advertising; that while it is the province of a newspaper to denounce editorially the whisky traffic—if in its judgment that traffic is harmful—it has no more right to refuse the advertisements of the whisky men than it would have to refuse the business announcements of the oil trust, the beef trust or the railroad trust, or any other combination that incurs its editorial objections.

"The argument of the men who deal in whisky is plausible, but it is not convincing. The big businesses referred to deal in commodities that are not in themselves harmful

The Difference Made Plain

"The *American* may object to their methods, to their prices, or to their domination of their respective fields; it has no objection to their wares. They deal in necessities, and as a public medium this newspaper would not consider itself obliged, or even entitled, to refuse them the use of its advertising columns to place their wares before the public.

"The whisky business is a different thing. The *American knows that whisky destroys homes and ruins men and women. The misery of thousands of children is directly traceable to its influence.*

"Advertising whisky must increase its use, or the dealers would not be eager to advertise it.

"The *American*, therefore, found itself in the position of encouraging in one column the consumption of what it believes to be a deleterious drug, that should no more be sold without restriction than morphine or cocaine, while in another column it advised its readers to shun the evil and made plain its reasons for giving this advice.

"Obviously that is not a proper position for an honest newspaper."

MONTANA "OUT" FOR GOOD LAWS

Special Correspondence

The bill to submit woman suffrage to the voters of Montana in 1914 has passed the senate and house and needs only the Governor's signature. A bill to raise the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen is being considered in the house. An anti-cigaret bill to forbid the manufacture, sale, or disposal of cigarets, or cigaret paper, is to be introduced in the house next week. It has been promised much support.

A grand meeting, at which prominent professional and business men of Helena addressed 600 school boys on the evils of the cigaret, was held in the capital city, January 20. It voted the cigaret a public nuisance, and asked the legislature to drive it from Montana.

A bill to secure better law-enforcement is being prepared.

The Montana W. C. T. U. is keeping its legislation superintendent at the state capitol during the legislative sessions. Local unions are contributing toward her salary and expenses. Legislation teas, at which Montana's present laws, law enforcement and desirable legislation may be discussed and a contribution for the legislative fund taken, are urged upon the unions.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing Trained This Nurse at Home

"My association with The Chautauqua School of Nursing has been the pleasantest year of my life. In the year since my study I have had 18 cases and earned $640."
Alice L. Westlake,
Concord, N. H.
(Portrait)

Thousands of our graduates, without previous experience, are earning **$10 to $25 a week.**

Write for "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book, explaining our correspondence and home practice method; 370 pages with the experiences of our graduates. 48 specimen lesson pages sent free.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.
12th Year

S. T. L. LEADER IN ILLINOIS

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent, has aroused in the Illinois schools and colleges which she has visited in the last two weeks, much interest in a scientific study of temperance. In response to urgent invitations from leading educators of Lake Forest, Highland Park and Lake Bluff, she spoke to large bodies of students and teachers in these towns. The *Waukegan* (Ill.) *Sun* says of her efforts at Lake Forest: "With deliberate manner and remorseless logic, she marshalled her arguments and gave incontrovertible proof that the man who makes a sewer of his body to increase the wealth of the brewer is his own worst enemy." Mrs. Davis was also one of the speakers at the Anti-Alcohol Congress at Columbus, Ohio, January 27-28, and expects to meet engagements in New Jersey and Pennsylvania early this month. Among the interesting meetings she will address is a gathering of 4,500 superintendents of the city schools at Philadelphia.

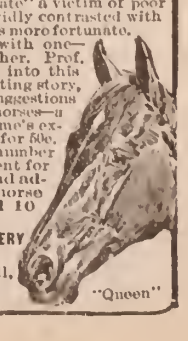
A GREAT HORSE STORY

KATE and QUEEN

Surpasses the famous "Black Beauty". "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other. Prof. Beery has woven into this intensely interesting story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience. Sells for 50c, but a limited number only will be sent for the names and addresses of 5 horse owners and 10 cents.

By Prof. Jesse Beery King of Horse Tamers

PROF. JESSE BEERY
Box 705
Pleasant Hill, Ohio.


"Queen"

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

"BON VOYAGE" TO MRS. HAWLEY

On the eve of her departure for a trip around the world, a large company of club women of Denver, Colorado, assembled to bid Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley "bon voyage" and shower good wishes upon her. Says the *Denver Republican*, in writing of the event, "Flags and banners ornamented the spacious room and a temporary 'throne' had been erected upon which were seated Mrs. Hawley, her traveling companion, Mrs. Martha Havens Baker, and others.

"A huge cake containing seventy-one candles was presented to Mrs. Hawley and was cut by her. It was borne into the room by four men followed by twelve little girls dressed in white. A steamer robe and an envelope to be opened after she is on the steamer, were presented to her.

"At the close of the program, slightly overcome with emotion, but sprightly and with the gay humor that her friends know so well, Mrs. Hawley said in part:

"'Do you know what I think is the loveliest thing of all the lovely things that have crowned this day as the most beautiful day of all my seventy-one years? It is that though of varied faiths and views we stand upon a platform of belief in God and love for humanity, and, knowing I am a crank from A to Izzard, you have still conspired together in this wonderful fashion to warm the cockles of my heart, as I sail the Seven Seas, with the memories of your love and appreciation and forbearance with all my shortcomings.'"

Special Library Offers Good Until March 15

FOR TEN DOLLARS
(regular price $12.50)

The Life of Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Alcohol and the Human Body
Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Two
A Modern Madonna
Lois Morton's Investment
A Singular Life
Toots
A Break in Schedule Time
The Little Captain
Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic
Freckles
Profit and Loss in Man
Particeps Criminis
The Man from Glengarry

FOR FIVE DOLLARS
(regular price $6.35)

The Life of Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Alcohol and the Human Body
A Singular Life
A Modern Madonna
Lois Morton's Investment
Two
Toots
A Break in Schedule Time

FOR THREE DOLLARS
(regular price $4.00)

The Life of Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Alcohol and the Human Body
A Modern Madonna
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Two
The Little Captain

These offers will not be honored after March 15.
Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE STORY OF A CAMPAIGN

The Women Voted as Well as Prayed

CORNELIA ADELE TEAL,
Long Beach, California

The recent hotly contested battle at Long Beach, California, of the wholesale liquor interests against the Christian Church was not simply a local fight but it was world-wide. Two ordinances were before the people for consideration. One fathered by the Federated Brotherhood of the churches and backed by the Ministerial Association, had been presented to the people in October, 1912, and had received an overwhelming majority of three to one. Then the liquor faction stepped in and had the audacity to demand that before this ordinance should become a part of the charter they, also, might present an alternative to the people. Their criticism was that the temperance ordinance was too drastic and would establish 5,000 saloons in as many dwelling places, an accusation based upon the fact that the Brotherhood had recognized that, provided they did not sell liquor, the law of California could not interfere with the personal liberty of men who wished to keep it in their homes. The alternative offered by the Business Men's Association was known as ordinance No. 25 and demanded that a table license be granted to hotels of the city having two or more hundred rooms and that there should be a common carrier to deliver the liquor under cover.

Both sides of the question had been kept in the limelight of public opinion for over two months. The interest had been tense. From the very start the Ministerial Association, which is composed of all the evangelical churches of the city, kept itself in the thick of the fight.

On the other hand the liquor interests were obliged to import from an adjoining city the defenders of a table license.

Enfranchised womanhood had a golden opportunity to justify man's belief that it would "make good." To women fell much of the house to house canvassing and they helped at the polls. The writer heard one woman say that she had spent forty-one successive hours at her post All day the women relieved each other for the sake of the cause. The vote was heavy and for the most part on the right side. On the other side the employes did not hesitate to say that they were paid all the way from four to eight dollars a day for their work, in addition to their meals.

In the early days of the Crusade, a saloon-keeper was heard to say, "Let the dear women pray, if they wish. We can beat them at the ballot box." Although the California women rallied in large numbers to the privilege of voting, they did not forget their other privilege—that of praying. For weeks there had been a prayer circle of the women, led by that sainted Crusader, Mrs. Sarah A. Stout, who is over ninety years of age and is known among us as "Mother Stout." The members of this circle pledged themselves to meet at the throne of grace every morning at nine o'clock. Some of them were not contented with that, but Daniel-like, turned their faces toward Jerusalem, thrice. Abraham's "Peradventure, Lord," and the promised answer were tested o'er and o'er.

Tourists in Parade

Since there is always one-fifth of humanity that must be convinced by spectacular demonstration, the Ministerial Association, Rev. S. Dell Johnston, president, and the Rev. Francis Mitchell, pastor of the Friends church, together with G. J. Walker, president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, planned a mammoth parade. The children of the various Sabbath Schools bearing banners, "Vote for Us"; young men and young women from the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; babies in their carriages wheeled by their parents; hosts of women from the Federated Christian Temperance Union marched four abreast down one of the prominent avenues to the great auditorium. Many of the visiting tourists who had been accused of wanting liquor served with their meals took this occasion to demonstrate to the contrary. The streets and sidewalks were lined with interested spectators, many of whom could not walk. On the pier and around the auditorium were hundreds more awaiting the marchers. They were intending to fall in and thus secure seats, but were doomed to disappointment. Hundreds were turned away.

The forces that had been working for the weal or woe of the city met at the ballot box, the "great American tribunal," and gave a splendid majority for the temperance cause.

Look Around You And See

They are in every town and hamlet — dependent ones — living on relatives and friends, or striving with unaccustomed labor to earn the bare necessities of life. All brought about by the death of the chief support, *who provided no protection that would live after him.*

Don't let your family become dependent on others. There is one sure, inexpensive way. Insure Yourself! You may lose the savings of years, but nothing can touch your insurance.

It is usually the temperate man who is most concerned about his family's future welfare. He is a good risk, and we do what no other company has ever done—give him the benefit in lower rates than can be secured anywhere else. This policy is most unusual, covers both life and disability through accident.

Rev. C. H. Mead, the noted preacher and temperance lecturer, is vice-president of this company, and he hopes to see all temperance people enlisted and enjoying the benefits of our special insurance. Address inquiries for further information to Mr. Mead, at address below.

We offer lucrative employment to both men and women who will interest their friends in this insurance opportunity.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
253 Broadway. Dept. 30 New York

MARKED COPIES

(Continued from Page Six)

that it was written by a man whose opinion in medical science he greatly valued. He read it through closely and carefully, and as he read, his patient's condition was explained. It had all the effect of a consultation upon him, and he accepted the verdict of the older, more experienced physician with a readiness which was surprising, for he did not easily change his opinions.

"Well, if I have been following a false lead all these years it's time I took a right-about face," he said to himself grimly.

"Say, what paper is this? I don't remember seeing it before. Oh, THE UNION SIGNAL, a woman's' paper. Well, what will they attempt next? 'Out of the mouth of babes,'" but a ring at the office telephone interrupted his meditations.

That very day the Rev. Jed. Simmons was seated in his study trying in vain to find a subject for his Sabbath discourse. He had preached doctrine until his congregation (at home and in the pews) were going to sleep on it, and had tried sermons on sensational topics until his ingenuity was completely exhausted. One morning, as he was considering the situation, in an abstracted way he picked up a paper his wife had drawn from its wrapper and laid on his desk.

He looked it through listlessly, not expecting to find anything of interest, but before he knew it he was reading a thrilling incident in the West Virginia fight for freedom from the liquor traffic, and the chilled, indifferent blood began to circulate in his atrophied veins. "I'd like to have been in that myself. It's splendid to fight when there is something worth fighting for."

Then a flush of shame mantled his brow as he thought, "There are the same conditions in my own town. The big brewery, turning out its thousands of barrels of death-dealing liquor, the saloons gaping wide open, the anxious mothers, the tempted fathers and brothers—every feature of the picture was the same, and his congregation had asked him to preach on temperance, but he had not cared (or dared) to meddle. It all came to him as he read, not of that fight alone, but of the work which was being done all over the world, and on the last page he found his text.

"I didn't think he had it in him," said Judge Graham to his wife the following Sabbath, as they walked slowly home from church. "He has twiddled along on his little topics, and show sermons so many weeks that I was beginning to think there wasn't a drop of red blood in him."

"Something must have stirred him up," replied Mrs. Graham, with a smile. "Perhaps he has had a marked copy of THE UNION SIGNAL."

"Possibly. At any rate, he will have when ours begins to come. I think I could preach a sermon myself on some of those incidents, and it may be a good idea to feed the Rev. Jed. on the paper for a while. I believe it would improve his style, for of all men, those in the pulpit need to be awake."

The liquor men heard of the sermon. They began to take notice of him as a live man, for even sinners respect a consistent man more than a truckler. In fact, that one effort brought the Rev. Jed. greater fame than all his sensational sermons.

One of his congregation had gone home that day, awakened and distressed by what she had heard. Only a few days before her son had come reeling home like any common drunkard, and after a never-to-be-forgotten scene the butler had succeeded in getting him off to bed and out of hearing of the guests she was entertaining. Then for the first time there had arisen in her mind painful doubts as to her own wisdom in the training of her only son.

The marked copy of THE SIGNAL had come to her, but she had been too busy writing social notes even to open it, and, as Avis had predicted, it went into her waste basket, and there it had remained. It was Mary, the chambermaid, who rescued it as she was about to throw the contents of the basket into the fireplace.

"Why, it's THE SIGNAL, and I haven't seen one for years," she exclaimed joyfully, as she removed the wrapper. "Aunt Jennie used to love it so, and here's a picture of Frances Willard. Once, long ago, mother went to school to her, and we had her picture on our wall at home. She loved her so."

Mary took the paper to her own room, read it from cover to cover, and was especially touched by one of the stories. "Mrs. Edmonds ought to see that, indeed she had, for the circumstances are her very own," said Mary as she read. "It's breaking her heart her boy will be, unless something can be done to help him, and this might show her what to do."

Mary was a girl of quick intelligence, and smoothing out THE SIGNAL, she laid it carefully upon a little stand by the couch where her mistress usually took her Sunday afternoon nap. As Mrs. Edmonds settled down to rest, she noticed it, and being too unhappy and distressed to sleep, she turned to the story, and her heart ached for that other mother of whom it told.

"He could not drink like a gentleman, neither can my poor boy, and I have added fuel to the fire of his temptation with my own hands," she sobbed, as the paper fell from her hands to the floor. Conscience, so long asleep, was fully awakened, and that night was the turning point in the history of her home.

"Mother Prentiss, what do you think I have heard?" demanded Avis, as she came flying in from a walk one day.

"From your eyes, I should say something pleasant and important," replied her mother, smiling.

"Indeed, yes. Charlie Edmonds has signed the pledge, and he is in dead earnest about it, too—he told me himself. His mother has turned every drop of wine into the gutter—even the kitchen supply—and the Edmonds home is teetotal from the ground up."

"That is good news surely. I am delighted to hear it."

"But that isn't all of it either, mommie. It was your marked copy of THE SIGNAL which helped to do it. He said their Mary fished it out of the waste basket (where I said it would go, you remember), and laid it where it performed its mission for both his mother and himself. Isn't it splendid? They are going to take it regularly now, and I'll never sneer at your marked copies again, you blessed Mommie," and the girl caught her mother in her arms to hide her happy tears.

You Can Weigh
What
You Should Weigh

I know it because I have **reduced the weight** of 30,000 women and have **built up** the weight of as many more.

My pupils are among the most refined, intelligent women of America.

You Can Be Well

so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feel better in body and mind for your very presence.

You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health prescribed to suit your particular needs.

No Drugs—No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.*

By teaching **deep breathing** and **correct poise,** so that each vital organ is in its proper place, and by **strengthening the nerves and muscles** to these vital organs, I have built up the strength and vitality by Nature's own means.

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my pupils

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such Chronic Ailments as:

Indigestion	**Constipation**	**Torpid Liver**
Nervousness	**Headaches**	**Anaemia**
Rheumatism	**Sleeplessness**	**Catarrh**

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women. Call and see me when in Chicago. I am almost always at my desk and glad to see any woman interested in this great work.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

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UNION SIGNAL DAY

There is not a day on the temperance calendar which should call forth a more enthusiastic celebration than UNION SIGNAL Day.

THE UNION SIGNAL is the standard bearer of our cause, the diffuser of knowledge, the efficient tool with which we work. On this day it calls more insistently than on any other for a great enrollment on its subscription list. Work for it. Pray for it. Remember also that March 1 is the anniversary of our beloved Editor-in-Chief's birthday and a great *shower* of subscriptions will please her far more than anything else you can give her.

The Circulation department will help to the utmost. Sample copies, premium announcements, subscription helps and order blanks may be had for the asking. Sample programs will be furnished as long as they last. THE UNION SIGNAL Day number, filled with SIGNAL Day material, will be sent at $1.50 per 100.

THE PROHIBITION NUMBER

The Prohibition Number will be the issue of February 20. There will be a lot of splendid material in it, not the least interesting of which will be the first installment of an inspiring temperance story by Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). A special price of $1.25 per 100 will be made for orders sent in early.

FAITH AND WORKS

When St. Paul said, "The just shall live by faith," he enunciated a stupendous doctrine for the individual; but when St. James commended faith manifesting itself in good works, he enunciated a doctrine good for the individual *plus* the world. Apropos of this, many of our loyal white ribboners take THE SIGNAL and love it, but they stop there, while there are others who love it and labor zealously to extend its blessings to others.

In the latter class belongs that enthusiastic W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. F. G. Byles of Denver, Colo. In a recent letter she writes: "This makes my subscription list run up to thirty-one SIGNALS for the year. At the meeting today I got the names of five more who want THE SIGNAL, but did not have the money. I gave the talk for THE SIGNAL, and it brought the seventeen names and $13.50. I have taken the paper for twenty-six years, and have sent a club almost as many years. THE SIGNAL comes next to my Bible to me, and sometimes I am afraid it is read more religiously if not so often. It is growing better and dearer all the time."

ADDRESS WANTED

We have an order for an Analytical Bible sent by Mrs. Perlie E. Green of New York City. Mrs. Green neglected to give us her street address, consequently the order cannot be filled until she sends it

WORDS OF APPECIATION

Now I want THE UNION SIGNAL, for I consider it one of the best periodicals in the United States, and will be glad to exchange if you like, for our paper will contain much prohibition matter, concerning matters in this state and others. If for any reason you prefer not to exchange, let me know and I am going to send that dollar post haste for I want THE SIGNAL.—*Rev. Jas. M. Glenn, editor The Alabama Christian Advocate*

You are making a fine paper for us. I can not understand how white ribboners can do without it.—*Mary R. Haslup, president Maryland W. C. T. U.*

"The National W. C. T. U. is certainly to be congratulated on the progressive, aggressive and wise administration of the paper under its present management."—*Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, National superintendent of Penal and Reformatory Work*

Miss Elizabeth Kraeer of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, one of the two women who have been appointed enforcement officers with power to smash and destroy liquor, says of the official paper, "THE SIGNAL is doing a grand work. I do wish there was a way by which it could find its way into more homes and into business men's hands. They do not knew what a grand work the women are doing. I find such comfort in reading of the advancement of our cause and of women of such courage and ambition."

THE HONORING OF TEACHER

(Continued from Page Seven)

was just one UNION SIGNAL left. Jimmie was in the act of tossing it to the deck of a Norwegian lumber ship, when a sunburned boy called from the deck,

"Got a daily paper left, Kiddo?"

"I haven't any dailies. Here's a fine weekly paper. Don't want any pay."

"Pitch her up! Much obliged. UNION SIGNAL! Gee! Where'd you get this?"

"Teacher gave it to me with other temperance papers she wanted distributed. She's got rheumatiz and ain't much at walkin' just now. Teacher wrote that story for boys and girls. You read it and write her how you liked it. I want teacher to feel that folks honor her."

The boy had been turning the leaves of the paper, but suddenly Jimmie saw a spasm of pain pass over his face.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 13, 1913. No. 7.

Interstate Liquor Bill Passes U.S. Senate and House of Representatives

Special telegrams received from Margaret Dye Ellis, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C., report the passage by both houses of Congress of the Webb Interstate Liquor Bill. The measure passed the House, Saturday, February 8, by a vote of 241 in favor and only 65 against. On Monday, February 10, the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, amended to conform to the provisions of the Webb Bill, passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority. The bill will have to go back to the House for confirmation, but it is believed it will go through.

February 11, 1913.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—From Armenia to America—How Can the W. C. T. U. Help the Y. P. B.?—The Use of Literature in the College Y. P. B.—Through the Eyes of Scientists—The Leader of a "Victorious Movement."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MENACE OF MORMONISM — RATIFICATION OF INCOME TAX AMENDMENT — NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIALIZES CONGRESS TO PASS INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILL —NATURALISTS URGE PRESERVATION OF BIRDS—MRS. ARMOR IN WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The East Room of the White House was transformed into a courtroom yesterday when President Taft gave a hearing to a delegation of several hundred persons on the Burnett-Dillingham Immigration bill recently enacted by Congress and sent to the President for his approval. The President began the hearing with the announcement: "The burden is upon those who oppose this bill. It requires a very strong showing to induce the executive to override the action of both houses of Congress."

The President had before him at the hearing protests from Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands against the provision which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to place inspectors, matrons, and public-health service surgeons aboard the immigrant ships to report to American immigration authorities upon the condition and treatment of immigrants *en route*. The hearing was limited to three hours, divided evenly between the opponents and advocates of the bill.

A petition, signed by 1,000,000 residents of the northwestern states, opposing the bill, was presented. The principal arguments were against the educational test, which is the main feature of the measure. The opponents claimed that this requirement would keep out able-bodied men who would make good citizens but would not keep out educated criminals. The question was taken under advisement by the President.

Menace of Mormonism

On Monday, February 3, there were presented in the Senate two joint resolutions adopted by two state legislatures, Oregon and Vermont, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited in the United States. This makes twenty-seven state legislatures which have adopted a resolution to this effect. In order to bring about the proposed change in the Constitution, thirty-six states must favor such action. If earnest effort were made to have resolutions adopted in states where the legislature is now in session, without doubt a majority would concur.

At a meeting on February 4, at Hamline M. E. church, Washington, of the Women's Home Missionary Society, a resolution was adopted calling the attention of President-elect Wilson to "the growing power and political influence of the Mormon Church and its interference in the affairs of the government of the United States," and asking that he use his influence in opposition to the encroachment of the church organization in politics. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, wife of the former senator from Idaho, who declared that "out west we never think of Mormonism as a religion, but as a big business trust and a great political machine, used always in the interest of the church, which claims supreme authority in the affairs of the government and is always working to that end." She asserted that polygamy is still sanctioned and practiced in the Mormon Church, though she said no record is now kept of plural marriages. She stated that one out of every 100 persons in the United States is a member of the Mormon Church.

Ratification of Income Tax Amendment

Certificates of ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution have been received from thirty-five states this week at the State Department. A certificate from Delaware was received yesterday. Only one more is necessary. New Mexico, Wyoming and New Jersey have approved the amendment but have not yet advised the department. As soon as the next certificate comes in, Secretary of State Knox will issue a proclamation declaring that the amendment is in full force.

The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution reads as follows: "Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the states, and without regard to any census or enumeration." Legislation must now be enacted by Congress before an income tax may be collected, the present amendment merely giving Congress the power to lay such a tax.

Morris Sheppard of Texas and William R. Webb of Tennessee were sworn in this week as members of the United States Senate. Senator Sheppard takes the place of ex-Senator Bailey and has won the distinction of having his name attached to the now well-known interstate liquor bill, viz., the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. The day following their admission, Senator Webb, during the morning routine business, made request for printing in the *Congressional Record* a brief of a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, on the interstate shipment of liquors. Senator Smoot, as chairman of the Committee on Printing, demurred, but was overruled and a fine legal argument for the temperance side of the proposition is spread upon the pages of the *Record* of February 4, 1913. We are rejoiced at the coming of these two friends of the temperance cause to the United States Senate, especially as they will have opportunity to discuss and vote on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, which comes up in the Senate February 10.

Wednesday, February 5, Representative Webb of North Carolina succeeded in bringing about action on the Webb interstate liquor bill, on the part of the House Judiciary Committee, the vote being seventeen for to three against. This bill is almost identical with the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, and although some minor changes were introduced the bill is a good one. Mr. Webb hopes to have the bill introduced in the House, and a vote taken at once.

North Carolina Memorializes Congress to Pass Interstate Liquor Bill

A joint resolution adopted by the legislature of North Carolina memorializing Congress to pass the Webb-Kenyon-Sheppard bill was presented by the president *pro tempore* in the Senate this week. It closes by saying, "That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, earnestly memorialized and requested to pass the said Webb-Kenyon-Sheppard bill at the earliest possible date."

If each of the prohibition states should memorialize Congress for this measure, it would make a profound impression upon both Senate and House. The bill comes before the Senate, Monday, February 10.

In a forceful and comprehensive address given on the floor of the House by Hon. James Wickersham, delegate for Alaska, favoring the creation of a territorial legislature for the territory, he gave some remarkable facts. The population by the last census was 64,356. $206,000,000 of virgin gold has been taken from the gravels of Alaska and no one made poorer thereby. In sea and fur products $222,000,000 have been received; from internal revenue and license taxes, $17,000,000, making a total of production and export from Alaska into the United States since 1867 to 1911 of $446,640,000. The money expended in maintaining the Government in Alaska is less than $36,000,000. Public schools for white children are maintained in thirty-one towns, and the attendance last year was between 1,500 and 2,000. The Government schools for the education of the natives are in charge of the Bureau of Education, and during 1911, eighty-one schools were maintained with an enrollment of 3,841 pupils. And with this immense revenue from the output of Alaska, never a dollar has been used for the schools of the territory. License is the law of Alaska, and the money received from the sale of liquor contributes to the support of its schools, and the building of roads. Surely from the immense revenue turned in, the schools should be supported by money other than that received from the sale of strong drink.

Naturalists Urge Preservation of Birds

John Burroughs and Ernest Thompson-Seton, the naturalists, are in Washington to urge Congress to enact legislation designed to preserve bird life in the United States. A bill which would extend national protection to migratory birds all over the country and provide for closed game seasons is now before Congress. "If the slaughter of migratory birds is not stopped," said Mr. Burroughs, who is seventy-six years of age and who came all the way from his home in West Park, N. Y., to attend to this paramount duty of his later years, "the robin will soon disappear and the spring poets will lose one of their principal inspirations." The winter plans of Mr. Thompson-Seton would have taken him to Europe but he postponed the trip so that he might participate in this altruistic mission.

Mrs. Armor is having very successful meetings, held in churches scattered over the District. Great interest is manifested, many going from one part of the city to another in nightly attendance. Sunday afternoon the meeting will be held in the National Theater. Special invitations have been extended to the men's Bible classes, to attend in a body, and we are anticipating great results from this series of meetings.

February 7, 1913

FROM ARMENIA TO AMERICA

A LIFE SKETCH

ELIZABETH DOMBOURAJIAN

The author of this sketch is now living at 241 Southern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, where she plies her vocation as trained nurse and domestic science teacher to maintain her mother, two orphan nephews, and three nieces, children of a blind missionary in Persia. An ardent Christian, she longs to devote herself to missionary and temperance work. At "The World in Cincinnati," she had charge of the Mohammedan Exhibit and drew crowds by her lectures. Afterward, in Kentucky, "mothered" by Mrs. Beauchamp, she addressed joint meetings of missionary societies and unions, strengthening both causes and advancing co-operation. Her immediate desire is to go to the Chicago Training School for Temperance Workers, as a stepping stone to larger usefulness. Who will open the door of opportunity to this gifted and consecrated soul? E. G. I.

My home is in the Highlands of beautiful Armenia, whose scenery surpasses that of Switzerland. Sixty years ago my father left his uncles, who were caliphs in the palace in Constantinople, and came back to the Highlands to live. He was employed by Mr. Wheeler, the founder of Euphrates College, and the first missionary to Armenia, as his contractor and builder. My father made the first threshiug machine in Turkey. The missionaries helped him by importing machinery from America. In his shop he had many employes and a great many daily visitors, Turks, Kurds, Armenians, and strangers. While busy nailing the parts of his machinery, he used to discourse about the Bible to all his visitors, and he would call me into the shop to read the verses and state the places. He taught me carpentry and used to call the attention of his visitors to the possibilities of young women training and doing as well as the boys. As the women of our land are closed indoors and kept under severe rules, this was something new to all who came to see.

Besides helping my father in the shop and getting fresh water from the spring, I used to go to the mountains and hills, rivers and valleys to take our guests for a ride or a trip. I took great pleasure in asking questions of them. I used to sit by their side and urge them to explain to me the different verses of the Bible. How would I be born again and how receive a new heart, were among the questions it took a long time to answer to my satisfaction.

It was safe for me to go anywhere without danger of being kidnapped, first, because my father was a great, influential man; second, because I was fortunate not to have the fatal gift, "beauty." The strong faith of my mother and the simple, pure life of those everlasting hills were the background of all my knowledge and my thoughts. My mother was the daughter of a man called "Righteous," and her mother was the healer of the town and neighboring villages. She healed by prayer. One day when my father was reading Matthew 10:37-39, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me," my mother was so impressed that she started to learn to read, but my grandmother burned her books, as she learned from our bishop that the women are not permitted this privilege. She kept books in her bosom all the time, and she had to put her babies on her shoulders and walk two to four miles, often over half of a mountain six thousand feet high, to find a teacher to get a lesson. My father was working in the city at this time. Since she learned how to read her Bible, she has read it each year. Since her conversion to the new light she has been, and is now, an element of strong faith, of love, of unselfishness, and great hospitality. "A thousand shall fall at thy side and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee," has literally been fulfilled for her, in the time of the great massacres of 1896, when many times they spared her and her children's lives because of her great hospitality and good works.

Mother's Prayers

As a baby, I was born before the manger. Before my birth my mother had prayed for me to become a winner of souls. As a child I was deeply impressed by her true religion. Early mornings, half awake, I would hear her thrilling prayers. My heart was full of longing and desire to have that same spirit of devotion. I used to go into the hills, and in the gardens, and prostrate with fear and awe, ask Him to reveal Himself to me, to forgive my sins, and to give me a new heart, and that wonderful experience that my mother and sister had had. After three years I felt I had it and was anxious to tell it to others. Though in our country the girls do not speak to the boys, I was an exception to that rule, and no one ever criticized me. I had a boys' meeting every Sunday afternoon in our garden. All the boys from the villages were there to hear Bible stories and to pray together. I did this because I was so anxious to see those boys become great men and useful, like Lincoln, Gladstone, and Moody, for I used to read about them in our weekly papers.

Frances E. Beauchamp and Elizabeth Dombourajian

When my mother treated Turks, Kurds, and Armenians for their ailments, I used to help her give the kind of treatment some papers told about and which later I learned about at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

As a student my ideal teacher was my own sister, and in her classes I was always excellent. I was also a great admirer of Miss Emily Wheeler. She used to lecture to us about health and the Bible. It was my highest ambition to be like her, to be able to speak and inspire people; I used to fast for a whole week so that He might hear me,—for in our country every girl must fast if she has a wish, and my wish was to be a public speaker.

We have hundreds of villages which ask for teachers from our college. When there was a call, Miss Mary Daniels would come and ask for someone to go. I went many places as a volunteer teacher while under sixteen. At the time of the massacre of 1896 I was at Slyvan, a great white city of ruins in Kurdistan. My sister was the pastor's wife there. When the Kurds started to burn the villages and kill the men, women and children came pouring into our city. The bread they had to eat was not fit for the dogs to feed on. Because of the wires being cut down by the Kurds, our Turkish officers did not receive any message from the Sultan to kill us, so they protected us from the Kurdish attacks. They had fights for two weeks with each other, and all this time we were in the Turkish houses for protection. Hodge Rashid Aya was a great Kurdish chief, and he wanted us to be his guests. My brother-in-law was in the prison at this time. When we were in this chief's house there were thousands of other Armenians, and because of the position and education we had, he wanted to transfer us two sisters to his private palace to make us his wives. There were some prominent Armenians there. They brought Turkish sheets and veils and wrapped us in them and sent us out as Turkish women. From there we went to the house of a Turkish general, who was a good man, and there we were safe. My ideal sister whom I loved so much was a minister's wife in another city three hundred miles north of us. After we went home, a letter came saying that she had been kidnapped by the Turks, and had died in great agony of sorrow and suffering. It took me a whole year to get over that terrible heartache.

I wanted to be a medical missionary for Kurdistan. I had an idea that as soon as I reached the United States, some great woman would educate me, and send me back. I used to think that all Americans were like our missionaries, ideal Christians with no exceptions. When I got to America, I wrote a letter and sent it to the board asking that they educate me and send me back. They told me they did not send any foreigners to foreign lands. I had a married sister and two brothers in this country. Their plan for me was to get married, but I had come with a definite purpose and would not give it up for the whole world. Therefore I had to leave them in Petoskey and go away to find work. In a new city, a stranger in a strange land, the food, the climate, the water, the surroundings, the people, all new to me, without hope, help, or personal friends, I was left alone, all alone. To work for a living was a new experience to me. Money had no meaning or attraction; I was longing for an education and for a higher life. In my father's house hundreds of strangers were fed without charge; here I had to work for my living, and because of my heartache and

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY.
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

HOW CAN THE W. C. T. U. HELP THE Y. P. B.?

LET US ENTHUSIASTICALLY OBSERVE NATIONAL Y. P. B. DAY

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

In the letters which come to headquarters from state secretaries and other Y. P. B. workers no one topic is more often mentioned than that of the need of help and encouragement from the mother organization. That the National W. C. T. U. recognizes the importance and needs of the Branch is shown by the fact that it makes just as liberal an appropriation as possible each year in order that the secretaries may supply free literature in mission fields, help the weak Branches and spread the gospel of temperance among young people. Pages in THE UNION SIGNAL are devoted once a month to Y. P. B. interests and the National officers are always ready to advise, and to encourage the work.

The same may be said of many of the states where the Branch is emphasized by the officers and where if possible money is appropriated for the work. What then is the great need in our Y. P. B. today? From a thorough review of the field and careful consultation with Branch workers I am convinced that this need is *a conviction, on the part of the local union, of the importance of that work and a knowledge of how to conduct a Branch.* If we would reach young people and help them it would be well to remember the following suggestions:

1. Believe in young people. Not all the great work of the world has been accomplished by those of mature years. History is full of the accomplishments of the young. Many of our greatest writers, painters, musicians and inventors did their best work before they were thirty-five. The church is recognizing this today and behold the great work of those in the young people's church societies, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and student volunteer movements. Let us not carry the thought that the young folks at our meetings and conventions can simply sing, recite or act as ushers, but put them on resolutions, appropriations and other committees, always with older workers, and note what fresh, original and intelligent plans they will bring out. They are being taught in school and college and business today *how to do* things and they may be safely trusted in positions of responsibility in our work. Some of the best department reports and papers I have ever heard presented at conventions were from busy young women. Don't forget, too, that the young men may be used in many ways to advance the cause, in debates on good government and financial committees.

2. Help them to understand the temperance work as it is carried on by the Young People's Branch. While the local Branch has its own officers it needs help from the mother union in "getting on its feet." Many women fear to undertake work for the Y. P. B. or L. T. L. because their ideas as to how the work should be carried on are very vague. This may be overcome by a thorough study of the Year Book, which costs only two cents. If every local union would study this book I believe it would result in the appointment of a local Y. P. B. secretary.

3. Be willing to put money into work for the young. They need leaflets, music books, badges, and THE UNION SIGNAL.

4. Be patient with them. The story of the Crusade, the "Do Everything Policy," our financial methods, our great workers—this is all very simple to us, but new to them, and they must be told over and over again.

5. Don't give your Branch, after it is organized, too many things to do but see that they do the little well and that the Branch meeting is not simply a frolic but that the social time is a means to an end and that is to build up our cause and enlist workers.

6. Whenever possible send young people to conventions that they may get the broader vision. I remember that a dear woman who attended National Conventions once said to me, "I did not go and I missed seeing the faces of old friends but I sent a young friend in my place for I wanted her to learn to love the work." That young woman became so enthused that she has been an active worker ever since and is rapidly taking the place of the older woman who has now gone on to her heavenly home. I know a state Y. P. B. secretary who has worked faithfully for a number of years and hoped so much each year that the great joy might be hers of going to a National Convention. She wrote to me. "O, if I could only go just once." But the pleasure has never been hers, though at some conventions in that state enough money was spent for bouquets, which faded so soon, to have sent that woman, young, competent and ambitious, to that which would have been to her a mountain top of opportunity.

None of the above things is written in criticism. No one knows better than your General Secretary the changing lives of young people, their busy days and general craving for enjoyment. I know, too, that some of you have tried and failed, but don't give up; try again and keep on trying with your own young people and their friends, your Sunday school class and the other young people of your church and community. If one plan doesn't work, try another, but do something and do it *now* to enlist the young in the temperance reform.

IMPORTANT DAY, APRIL 26, 1913

Every local union in the United States is urged to observe the above date with an all day meeting in the interests of young people's work. Saturday was chosen that young people might attend. Do not let the fact that you have no Y. P. B. in your community deter you from observing this day, but let us all with one accord pray earnestly and plan wisely and work cheerfully that it may be a blessing to the work and workers.

Suggestive Program

(This program may be changed to suit local needs. All supplies may be secured from National W. C. T. U.)

10 A. M.—12:30 P. M.

10:00. Music.
Prayer.
Bible Reading—"The Young People of the Bible."

11:00. Prayer Service—Remember especially our World's W. C. T. U. Secretary, Miss Swankie-Cameron, and our World's workers, Miss Ruth Davis in Japan, Miss Flora Strout in Burma, Mrs. Thompson in Peru and any others.

11:30. Prayer Service (continued)—Remember our National and state secretaries and local workers, as well as young people in our colleges.

12:30. Light Luncheon.

1:30—8:00 P. M.

1:30. Opening Exercises.

2:00. Playlet—"Visitors at the Y. P. B. School." (Price, five cents.)

2:30. Address, "How Can the W. C. T. U. Help the Y. P. B.?"
Recitation—"It is You, My Dears." (UNION SIGNAL, September 12, 1912.)

3:00. Debate—"Resolved, that the work for young people is the most important work of the W. C. T. U."
Music.

4:00. Address, "Does Our Community Need a Y. P. B. and What Work Could It Undertake?" (Use leaflet, "The Community's Need of a Y. P. B." and other Y. P. B. literature.)

4:30. Book Review, The Y. P. B. Year Book.

5:00. Appointment of a Committee to plan the organization of a Y. P. B. if there is none.

8:00 Medal Contest, Address, or a Temperance Social.

If possible have a young people's temperance rally the following Sunday.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

THE USE OF LITERATURE IN THE COLLEGE Y. P. B.

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

The delightful thing about you college young people is that when your interest in a certain subject is once aroused, you want to go to the very depths of it, want to know all about it, to make a thorough investigation. You had not been a member of the College Young People's Branch very long before you began to question what it was a branch of, and when you found out it was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, then you were anxious to know all about that splendid organization. As busy students you hadn't much time so you took the Annual Leaflet of 1913 and got the gist of the origin, aim and object. Then did you notice the number of departments and you desired to know more of the elect ladies at the head of these and you wanted samples of departmental literature.

Next you wanted to get a catalogue of the publications of this wonderful organization so you sent a two cent stamp to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Then you wanted to know more of the beautiful life and character of the woman who bore that charmed name running all through the annals of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union —Frances E. Willard. February is just the month to read "The Life of Frances E. Willard" by Anna Adams Gordon, for it was in February the great life went out into the beyond, and all over the world the women of the W. C. T. U. assemble in sad yet glad groups to tell again the story of her matchless life and in her memory to bring contributions to carry forward the great work to which she so freely devoted her life. The college Y. P. B. work is carried on by means of the Willard Memorial Fund, so you will be glad, I am sure, to contribute to it. You are, of course, interested in the "elect-lady" who is now president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and February is a good time to read sketches of her, for, on the very first day of March we all celebrate her birthday by sending in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. She is Editor-in-Chief of the National organ of the W. C. T. U., and the one thing that makes her happiest is to have you send subscriptions to the paper which she loves and which sets forth the doctrines of the W. C. T. U. and the advance movements of the whole temperance world. Please get well acquainted with Mrs. Stevens. Study her picture so thoroughly that you will know her if you are ever fortunate enough to have the chance to hear her give an address.

> One of the problems which will vex the future student of history of this period will be the question of accounting for the slowness of the people to throttle the monster known as the traffic in intoxicating liquor.—*President Anthony of Adrian College*

March is a good time to have a Prohibition Rally day in the college. Read a sketch of Neal Dow, "the father of Prohibition," and send to the Literature Building for leaflets concerning all the prohibition states. Then write out your best thoughts as to why you think prohibition the only way of dealing with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Do not forget to write the college essay in competition for the one hundred dollar Susan J. Steele prize on "The Relation of Individual Total Abstinence to the Prosperity of the Nation."

Oh, I know you are enjoying the "digging in" investigation of the whole W. C. T. U. organization! "Knowledge is power." We are looking for people who know.

> THE PERILS OF THE CITY
>
> Unless saloons, public pool and billiard halls and immoral playhouses are wiped out of existence, Chicago will always be confronted with the greatest problem of the age—the young man. This has been proven by the confessions and admissions of bandits and other undesirables who blame these places for their downfall.—*L. Wilbur Messer, General Secretary Chicago Y. M. C. A.*

Did you notice what Dr. Frederick J. Pack of the University of Utah said in a recent popular science monthly concerning smokers and non-smokers? It is shown by the data compiled by Dr. Pack that (1) Only half as many smokers as non-smokers are successful in the try-outs for football squads. (2) In the case of able-bodied men smoking is associated with loss in lung capacity amounting to practically ten per cent. Incidentally it is proved that smoking is invariably associated with low scholarship, and that smokers furnish twice as many conditions and failures as do non-smokers.

College girls can do much to stop the habit of smoking on the part of young men by not permitting them to smoke as they talk with them. Twenty-five years ago young gentlemen used to inquire of a lady if smoking were objectionable to her. Now they do not even ask. Pretty girls have been heard to say, "Oh, I like the smell of a good cigar!" Shall we not take a course in "smell culture," as well as in common sense, and never again make that foolish statement, letting it be distinctly understood that you do not like a habit in a young man which will hurt him, physically, morally and spiritually.

Did you read the article in the January number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* on "Is Smoking Injurious?" Study this question in the light of science. Nowadays there is so much in the press everywhere,—in the dailies, magazines and weekly papers—on the alcohol and tobacco problem, that it seems to me it would be a good idea for college students in the Y. P. B. to keep scrap books containing these articles or gather the material in indexed envelopes or letter files for temperance science bureaus. Then when an article impresses you, write about it to your college paper. Get every one as interested as you are.

"It is for the college students to unite their forces against such things as organized immorality, the liquor business, and all things which injure the people," Dr. Thomas C. Howe, president of Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind., is reported by *The New Republic* to have said in a recent address. "I believe that each drink of alcoholic liquor at any time is a positive injury to a person and I appeal to you men students especially to keep away from all forms of liquor."

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF JIMMY

EFFIE RAVENSCROFT

The telegraph editor of the New Orleans *Morning Call* withdrew a huge cigar from his mouth and expelled the smoke through his nostrils. Having performed this feat to his entire satisfaction, he allowed his glance to wander around the reportorial room. Suddenly his lusterless eye became fixed upon a certain point.

"Who's that looking at the assignment book?" he demanded of his assistant.

The latter glanced in the direction indicated.

"That," he replied, "is no less a personage than the newest reporter. Nice-looking boy, isn't he?"

"He is that!" Kelly Evans replied with what was, considering the source, remarkable enthusiasm. "But he must be new to 'the profesh' or he wouldn't have those eyes and that skin. Looks like he had just stepped out of a Turkish bath. Say, where's he from—do you happen to know?"

"I do," his assistant answered. "He's from Baltimore."

Kelly Evans brought his hand down upon his knee with a most resounding whack!

"I knew it!" he exclaimed. "I can tell one wherever I see one! That's my own town, you know. I'm going over and speak to him."

He lounged toward the assignment book and reached it just as the newcomer, having completed the copying of his assignments, looked up. Then Evans encountered at close range a phenomenon in that world of nerve and strain, late hours, irregular habits and temptation—a pair of steady eyes, frank as a child's, clear as a woodland brook.

"A cub!" Evans said to himself in comment on those eyes. But to their possessor he said, with extended hand:

"Welcome to our city, my son! I understand you're from Baltimore. So am I: and I'd have been there yet if one of my lungs hadn't threatened to leave me if I didn't get away from the shut-up winters. What do you call yourself?"

The boy smiled radiantly and gripped the friendly hand hard.

"James Leroy," he replied.

"Glad to know you, Jimmy," Kelly said; and his tone left no room for doubt as to his sincerity. "You are just learning the business, I take it. It'll be a bit rough at first, especially in a town that's different from every other town in the country: but you can count on me to help you out."

Jimmy laughed.

"I've been in the business since I was fifteen and a copy boy, and I'm twenty now," he said. "And one learns fast on a newspaper or he doesn't learn at all."

Kelly Evans looked thunderstruck. He frankly and critically surveyed the youth before him, the erect, broad-shouldered figure, the well-poised, well-groomed head, the fresh skin and immaculate attire.

"Well," he commented, "I've been in this business fifteen years, and I've been looking like this for fourteen out of the fifteen. And I look and feel like a subject for a sanitarium. How long have you been in New Orleans?"

"Just a week," Leroy replied.

"Of course, then," Evans remarked, "you've been introduced to gin fizz?"

"No," Jimmy answered and there was an odd undercurrent in his tone; for Jimmy knew what was coming. It came.

"What!" Evans exploded. "Been in New Orleans a whole week and haven't tasted gin fizz? Now, who can your friends be? Maybe you've never heard of it?"

"Oh, yes, I have!" Jimmy replied, cheerfully ignoring the sarcasm in the last remark. "It's the famous drink that New Orleans offered as her *piece de resistance* in her contest with San Francisco for the Panama Exposition, and its formula is a secret."

"Right, my son," said Evans. "Come out with me and it will give me great pleasure to make up for the inhospitality you have evidently suffered. You'll be ten per cent happier in as many minutes. Life will look like one big sunbeam to you."

"Thank you, Mr. Evans," Leroy replied, "but I don't drink."

"You don't drink?" Evans repeated, as if doubting the reliability of his ears. "Been in this nerve-racking, heart-breaking, exciting profession five years and don't take anything to brace you up or make you forget?"

"Nothing except fresh air," Jimmy answered quietly.

"Well, I must admit that you look the part—I noticed it the first thing," Kelly Evans said slowly, but with a generous admiration in his tone. "But I'm mightily afraid, son, that you won't be able to keep that up here. By the time you've spent a summer doing newspaper work in New Orleans you'll be drinking with the rest of us. The *Call* is an old, run-down paper under a new management, and the hours are longer than any you've ever experienced, I'll warrant. And while the climate is amiable to the last degree, there's no brace to it. You come to feel that you just have to have something to put life into you and discourage the mosquitoes, and there's no harm in gin fizz—if you stop at the gin fizz. Beside—" he hesitated, apparently came to a conclusion, and then went on, "the boss won't put up with any superior beings. He goes to the limit himself and lets the others do the same, and he'll think you disapprove of him. Far be it from me to discourage you, though. Have a cigar instead of a gin fizz."

"Thank you, but I don't smoke," was Jimmy's reply.

At this boomerang Evans's extended hand fell to his side.

"You'll be telling me next that you don't swear, even when the rival paper scoops you and you catch it from the city editor," he said.

"I don't swear," Jimmy agreed, but with heightened color, for the situation was becoming trying.

Evans did not sneer, as Leroy was half afraid he would do—afraid, because as a stranger in a strange land he valued deeply the friendly overtures of the older man. But Kelly laid his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"That's all right," he said. "I do all three myself; maybe that's one reason I'm no higher up in life and down here with a lung out of commission. You see, I was told in the beginning that I'd have to do 'em in order to stand in all around. You're going to have a hard road to travel here, Leroy, if you stick to those principles. Most of the boys will accept the situation and like you just as well. They're a good lot; but the boss—well—! But you can count on me to help you out. By-by! I'm off to the eternal grind."

* * * * * * *

"Leroy!"

The city editor's far from amiable tones rang through the reportorial room, and Jimmy Leroy turned back from the door through which he was wearily about to make his final exit for the night. He anticipated what was coming and an angry gleam came into his eye. And the gleam was still there when, a moment later, he stood beside his chief's desk. Perhaps the city editor observed it and perhaps he did not. At any rate, he eyed the youth speculatively but quite coolly before he spoke. And under this cold-blooded scrutiny Jimmy's blood began to boil.

"Do you know how to 'make up' the paper, Leroy?" he was asked.

Jimmy hesitated. For a moment he was tempted to a flat untruth, but the moment passed.

"Yes," he answered.

The city editor looked relieved.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "Then you can stay on tonight and 'make up.' I'm short of men, as usual—too much gin fizz, taken for the heat. By the way, you'd better go out and get a couple yourself. You'll need 'em before 3 a. m."

Now this speech did not really call for any reply. And under ordinary circumstances it certainly did not call for the reply that Jimmy made. But Jimmy did not consider the circumstances ordinary ones.

"I don't drink," he said. And because of his sheer weariness his tone was unmistakably defiant. But if his shortcomings in the way of being a "good fellow" were what had brought upon him the trouble of the last month, as Evans had prophesied would be the case, then he and the city editor might as well have the matter out and be done with it.

His chief looked at him quite calmly; and there was something in his grim expression that Jimmy did not understand.

"I knew there was a tradition around here to that effect," he said, and turned to the copy upon his desk.

Stay and "make up!" The city editor had spoken as if he were conferring a favor! And it was then half an hour after midnight and Jimmy felt that he

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

February 12, 1809

Chained by stern duty to the rock of state,
His spirit armed in mail of rugged mirth,
Ever above, though ever near the earth,
Yet felt his heart the cruel tongues that sate
Base appetites, and foul with slander, wait
Till the keen lightnings bring the awful hour
When wounds and suffering shall give them power.
Most was he like to Luther, gay and great,
Solemn and mirthful, strong of heart and limb.
Tender and simple, too; he was so near
To all things human that he cast out fear,
And, ever simpler, like a little child,
Lived in unconscious nearness unto Him
Who always on earth's little ones hath smiled.

—*S. Weir Mitchell*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

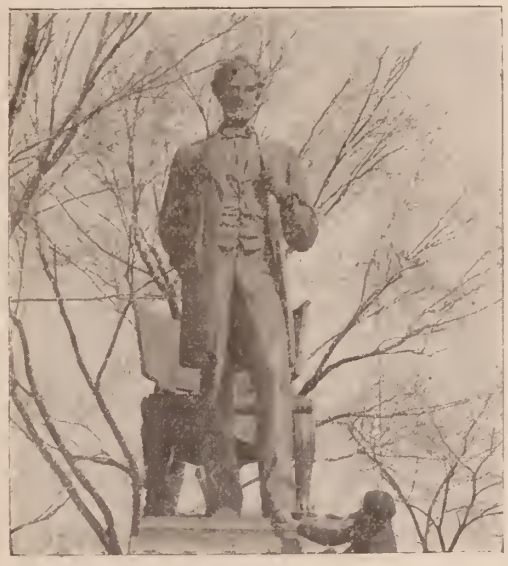
THE LESSON TAUGHT BY LINCOLN

M. DISQUE, Muncie, Ind.

What I am about to relate occurred during the year 1846 at a meeting held in the yard surrounding the old South Fork schoolhouse in Sangamon county, Illinois. There were boys and girls clad in homespun and linsey-woolsey, and many grown-ups, too, for that matter, seated about on logs or blocks of wood or on the ground, eagerly and expectantly listening to a tall, angular young man who was speaking in behalf of something at that time almost unheard of—the Washington Temperance Society.

Two small tousled-headed boys, Cleopas Breckenridge and Moses Martin aged about ten, sat apart from the others listening and looking in open-mouthed wonder. What odd things the young man was saying: "I promised my mother a few days before her death that I would never drink intoxicating liquor. This promise, made when a boy, I have ever faithfully kept. I know that in these days when drinking is almost universal I am regarded as peculiar. I've joined every temperance society organized where I've lived. Whenever an opportunity offers I make temperance speeches. Although several times a candidate for office, I have always remained outspoken on the temperance question. For these meetings I've written a pledge which I hope all will be persuaded to sign. All friends of the temperance cause who are present please stand and repeat after me these lines." The audience with few exceptions rose and repeated the words:

"Whereas, the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from alcoholic liquors as a beverage."



Cleopas and Moses, with the others, then resumed their rude seats while the strange speaker of stranger words passed among them, asking all, men, women and children, to sign the pledge.

Suddenly he crossed over to where Cleopas and Moses sat. "Here, boys, don't you wish to sign this pledge?" pushing a pencil into the former's hand. Cleopas gave a shy glance at the kind, earnest face above him and decided that he did—so he laboriously wrote his name. The tall young man laid his hand lovingly on the boy's head. "Now, sonny, you keep that pledge and it will be the best act of your life." This remark so encouraged the other "sonny"—Moses—that he also painstakingly wrote his name. This was the first time that either of the boys had ever seen—Abraham Lincoln.

Years passed. Cleopas and Moses grew to be big, strong young men. Their votes helped to elect Abraham Lincoln president. Many more years passed. Cleopas and Moses were old men and when they learned of a movement to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln and recognize his temperance activity, they travelled many miles to be present on that May day, 1903, when Moses Martin was proud to stand before a vast audience and repeat the exact words of the pledge written by Abraham Lincoln which he had committed to memory in 1846 and which he and Cleopas had faithfully kept.

THE HONORING OF TEACHER

IN TWO PARTS—PART TWO

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

"Got a pain?" asked Jimmie sympathetically.

The sailor boy slowly raised his head. His face was white and tears were in his eyes.

"Do you know the lady who wrote *that?*" he asked, holding up the paper.

"Sure. That's what I just been tellin' you. She's my Sunday school teacher, and I want you to write and tell her how you like the story."

"Is she a little woman with gray eyes and black hair?"

"She's got gray eyes all right, and they can look a feller through to the bottom of his shoes. But her hair's most white. Teacher's had lots of trouble, folks say. Her near kin didn't treat her right, but she's that forgivin' and sweet!"

"You think she could forgive something very, *very* wrong, Kiddo?"

"Know she could. She's one of the seventy-times-seven forgivers she told us about in our Sunday school lesson. Don't forget to write her a card. I'm goin' back to town on this car. Luck to you!"

"I just hope they'll remember to write teacher," Jimmie kept saying to himself as he rode homeward. "If she's not able to get about her work by next Sunday I'll get Jinks and Skinny to help me and we'll go to the jail and the parks and the police station and leave papers."

It was Saturday evening before Jimmie had time to stop again to see his teacher. She met him with a face that was shining with happiness.

"Walk into my study, Jimmie, and see what has come to me through *you*," she cried joyfully.

There was some one sitting in the bay window reading, but Jimmie could not see the face. Teacher called him to the table on which lay a number of letters.

"Here's a note from a policeman, saying he read every word of the paper you gave him, and he is going to keep sober, and see that people obey the law after this."

"Oh-h-h-h!" breathed Jimmie. "With Jinks and Skinny to help me we'll give every cop in town a bundle of temperance papers."

Teacher smiled and opened a letter containing a blue slip. "This letter and check came from a Gideon . The Gideons, you know, are traveling salesmen who are putting Bibles in hotels. He writes that he has been brought to see the harm in tobacco from reading the SIGNAL, and here is his check for a goodly amount—enough to keep several dozen copies of temperance papers in the waiting rooms of the union station for a year. He says he will save more than double that amount by giving up tobacco.

"And here are a few post cards from sailors saying they have been helped by the stories and other things in the papers you gave them, but best of all is this, Jimmie!"

She lifted a lace curtain that draped the bay window and—there sat the sailor boy who had asked if teacher could forgive a very *very* great wrong!

"She forgave me all right, Kiddo," the boy cried as he took Jimmie's hand. "The captain got another cabin boy in my place, and I'm here to stay and take care of mother."

"In your effort to honor me, you brought me my own son, Jimmie." Tears were in teacher's eyes, but her lips were smiling. "We are going to show our appreciation by getting you work which will be better pay, and not so hard as selling papers in all sorts of weather."

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Y. P. B. DAY—APRIL 26

One of the most important articles in this issue appears on page 4. It is entitled "How Can the W. C. T. U. Help the Y. P. B.?"

A very definite answer to this query is to be found in the suggestions for the observance by every local union of Y. P. B. day, April 26. You will note that our General Secretary urges its observance by an all-day meeting. The importance of this occasion cannot be over-estimated. Read carefully and prayerfully the article by Miss Mosher, bring the matter before your union at the next meeting, and then decide upon definite plans for the day. The future of our cause depends upon our interesting and enlisting the young people of every community in the work.

PROHIBITION DAY NUMBER

The first part of "Josiah Allen's Wife's" new story will be one of the choice features of next week's paper. An interview by a prominent white ribboner with the newly elected governor of prohibition Kansas, is another. The paper will be an excellent one for distribution and it will be worth your while to read carefully the special offer of the Circulation department on the first column of page 16.

MEMORIAL DAY NUMBER

If we are to judge by the orders received for the special Frances E. Willard Memorial Day number, it will be used largely in the Memorial Day meetings. The supply is not yet exhausted and orders for a limited number can be filled at the rate of $1.50 per 100.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Somewhere, just emerging from college or starting to practice law in a country town, are young men who, twenty years from now, will become the moral and political leaders of their generation. What will their issues be? We think that one of these leaders will be a man who recognizes that alcohol is a poison and that prostitution in this country is quite largely a commercialized incident of the liquor business.—*Collier's Weekly*

The "Next Friend" of the Canteen

Advocates of the restoration of the beer canteen are endeavoring to mislead the public by publishing the names of certain prominent men who favor doing away with the present beneficent law. Why do they not give in this list the names of individuals who are most urgent in their endeavors to repeal the anti-canteen law, namely, the men engaged in the liquor business? An incident showing their prononunced interest in the question is related by an army officer in active service, in a recent issue of *The Standard* of Chicago. About a month after Congress had abolished authorized beer in the army, he found himself in a section of a Pullman sleeper adjoining one occupied by a representative of one of the great brewing companies. When the brewer discovered his traveling companion was an army officer, he became vehement and demanded where the man stood on the canteen question. Receiving an evasive answer, the liquor dealer grew angry and declared that his company would spend a million dollars and more, if necessary, to secure the repeal of the anti-canteen law and that "beer would be put back into the army at any cost." He then proceeded to tell how this vast sum of money would be expended in the purchase of editorial space in leading newspapers which would be filled with matter written and paid for.

Such testimony as this goes far toward explaining the periodical appearance of anti-canteen arguments in some of the conscienceless papers of the country.

Does the Public Want Liquor-Advertising Papers?

The action of the *Chicago American*, a prominent metropolitan paper, in excluding from its columns all whisky advertising, apparently has "stirred up slumbering sentiments." Many ministers of the city have taken occasion to comment favorably upon it, some using it as a theme for sermons. It is declared by a prominent Baptist clergyman to be one of the greatest progressive steps taken in Chicago. "The advertisements of a newspaper of the present day," said Bishop Charles E. Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal church, "are as important as the news columns. It is for them to teach what is good and what is bad. In eliminating the whisky and other undesirable advertisements the *American* has taken a great step toward perfection."

"Keep the sight of whisky from the young ones and they will not have their curiosity whetted for a taste," remarked Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber. "We all appreciate what a good thing has been done by the paper in barring liquor advertisements."

Of course not all the comments made are favorable, and the writer of one severe criticism, who designates himself as "a poor whisky seller, crippled, etc.," prophesies evil times ahead for the paper which refuses to admit to its pages liquor advertising.

The indisputable logic of the *American's* statement, that "advertising whisky must increase its use or the dealers would not be eager to advertise it," ought of itself to settle the question for every self-respecting newspaper.

TWENTY-SEVEN LEGISLATURES REPORT ACTION ON ANTI-POLYGAMY AMENDMENT

Colorado, Kansas, Oregon and Vermont are the last states which have reported action on the Anti-Polygamy Amendment. The legislatures of the following states have now passed resolutions: New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington, Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Texas, Tennessee, Colorado, Vermont, Oregon, Kansas. It is an opportune time for the remaining states to bring the matter before their legislatures for speedy action.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—*Abraham Lincoln*

TEETOTAL NEWSPAPER MEN

"The English journalist," says a London paper, "has undergone a marked change during the last twenty or thirty years. It is surprising how many teetotalers you find among London journalists, and how rarely you hear of a man occupying a decent position who has any weakness for alcohol. The invitation nowadays is to have a cup of tea. The keen, ambitious man of to-day knows that if he cannot get along without an artificial stimulant he is doomed. The old tradition that men could write more brilliantly when moved by spirits has been quite exploded. Old-time journalism did not strain men day after day and demand that they should be at any hour fresh and clear-headed. Writers for a periodical press might possibly have seemed benefited with a bottle at their elbows, and the knowledge that their burst of work over they had a slack period to follow. The man who exceeds to-day knows that he will have a fat head to-morrow, and that to-morrow he will want his brain to work as freely as to-day. Drunkenness has disappeared from London journalism. The modern journalist is among the most temperate of men."

THROUGH THE EYES OF SCIENTISTS

REFUTATION OF STATEMENTS OF MR. NOCK IN *AMERICAN MAGAZINE*

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

In the January number of the *American Magazine* appears a remarkable article under the title "Is It True?" written by Albert J. Nock, which contains "Startling and Convincing Results of Karl Pearson's Investigation of the Families of Drunkards and Teetotalers." Inasmuch as these "results" are not in accord with those of the highest medical and scientific authorities of today we naturally enough requested the privilege of having in the magazine an article which we would furnish giving another viewpoint of the interesting question, but the request was not granted.

The results of Karl Pearson's investigation were made public in England nearly three years ago, and they were refuted by such renowned men as Dr. Saleeby, F. R. S. E., F. Z. S. Dr. Saleeby is the author of "Parenthood and Race Culture, An Outline of Eugenics," and other valuable publications. Two years ago, Dr. Saleeby, in the *British Journal of Inebriety*, gave an exhaustive review of Prof. Karl Pearson's report, of which he writes:

"Everything has been jumbled; the distinctions insisted on in the foregoing have been ignored almost wholly; and though this passes belief, and will scarcely be credited by any reader until he has read the Memoir for himself, Professor Karl Pearson has confidently informed the world, and contemptuously waived aside all his predecessors, on the 'influence of parental alcoholism on the physique and ability of offspring,' without troubling to inquire in a single case whether the alcoholism or the offspring came first. One scarcely has the heart to handle roughly an innocence so virginal; and one scarcely has the patience to proceed seriously with criticism of a report which, as I have said, is a seething chaos, based on data which cannot be resolved by any process whatever except collecting them again, and collecting them differently. The whole thing would be ridiculous were it not for its tragic effect upon public opinion."

The *British Medical Journal* of January 13, 1911, contains an article by Sir Victor Horsley, F. R. S., F. R. C. S., on "Some of the Biological and Statistical Errors in the Work on Parental Alcoholism and Offspring by Prof. Pearson." In the course of his able review Sir Victor Horsley says:

"It is, of course, very difficult to deal with 'scientific statistics' of this perfection when no hint is given by the mathematician-authors of the method whereby they arrived at their first estimate and upon which they based the 'startling' conclusion that drunkards are as good as or even better than sober people, which so delighted the 'Licensing World' and earned from Sir J. Crichton-Browne such eloquent praise."

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas P. Whittaker, member of Parliament, writing on the subject "Drink and Degeneracy," and replying to Prof. Karl Pearson, says:

"I have examined with considerable care the original memoir, Professor Karl Pearson's defense of it, and, so far as it was available, the material on which the study was based. The impression made upon me is that as a judicial and scientific study the defects of the memoir in vital particulars are so serious as entirely to vitiate its conclusions, and render it for all practical purposes worthless."

We might furnish reams of additional opinions from eminent authorities, in refutation of Prof. Pearson's "blind theory" and in proof of the fact that children of alcoholic parents do not have as good a chance in matters of health, physique, and ability as do the children of sober parents, but I have already furnished enough evidence to show that the article in the *American Magazine* is not founded upon facts according to the views of some of Great Britain's most eminent authorities. It is amazing that any journal which aims to keep up with the times should publish such articles as those written for the *American Magazine* by Mr. Nock.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A CALL TO SERVICE

I bring a message to the Christian young men and women of America. Hear me.

The world's work is rich in opportunity. The moral leadership of the race was never so completely given over to Jesus Christ.

The challenge to men of honest hands, clear head, and pure heart was never so strong. The call to duty never rang out with such imperative command as it does at this very hour. Ye who would be God's true workmen, go gladly to your task—the task to which God is calling you; go with abiding confidence that your work is worth while; go with earnestness and devotion; go with high purpose and lofty ambition; go in a spirit of utter unselfishness, forgetting all but the glory of service, the good of men, and the favor of God.

Here is the secret of joy in service—to forget ourselves and to think only of others.—*President Crawford, Allegheny College, in Epworth Herald*

The Leader of a "Victorious Movement"

DR. JOSEPH H. CROOKER, President National Unitarian Temperance Society

The comment of Dr. Crooker, in a recent issue of *Unity*, on the "Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon, contains such a beautiful tribute to the great leader that we quote at length from it. EDITOR

I wish most heartily to commend the volume which bears the name of this great reformer. Miss Gordon has done well to revise and abridge the large work which she issued soon after the death of Miss Willard some fourteen years ago. Some of the material of more transient character in the original "Life" has been eliminated. The last sixty pages of the book give the substance of the remarkable memorial service in Congress when the state of Illinois presented the statue of the gifted woman to Statuary Hall, Washington, a memorable event in the history, not only of America, but of the world. This material greatly enriches the volume, giving to it a wider historic perspective and the dignity and impressiveness of a national event.

These are thrilling pages. They describe a great life which grows in fame as the years pass. Miss Willard is slowly but surely coming to her own among the leaders of the race. The movement, which she left a world-wide power for good, she found a weak and despised campaign of women derided as fanatics, and it found her a devotee of culture with no consciousness of her own genius. How heroically she faced the adverse situation! How splendidly she gave dignity, scope, efficiency, to the uncertain experiment! How nobly she consecrated her powers to the great cause, then neglected, and not yet sufficiently appreciated in many quarters! How rapidly she grew to the realization of her own gifts and to the mastery, not only of public speech, but of wise leadership and skillful organization! How successfully, with more than the devotion of the ancient crusader, she swept across the nation and over foreign lands, battling against gigantic evils, bringing to her loyal support both men and women!

Miss Willard left behind her, not a monument, but a victorious movement—a movement for God, and home, and native land—yes, for the conquest of man's worst enemy and the enfranchisement of humanity. It is largely due to her great skill and service that prejudices have been swept aside, and the world no longer thinks it improper for women to engage in public work against vice and in behalf of virtue. To her credit must largely be given the honor of organizing the temperance sentiment of women, the chief sufferers from drink, into an efficient and aggressive social power, with world boundaries, with dauntless courage, with splendid enthusiasm, with varied activities and manifold ministries. She lives in the great institution which she led, inspired and moulded.

The army of the Lord in which Miss Willard fought has not won its final victory. The terrible curse of drink has not been destroyed. But the line of battle advances. Ever since her day mighty reinforcements have been added: The more authoritative teaching of science, the co-operation of doctors and health officials, the strict prohibition of Industry and the teachings of life insurance. The outlook is more encouraging for temperance, which means total abstinence, than in her day. And she helped mightily to make the brighter prospect of the present. This attractive volume, which so well tells the story of her life, ought to be widely read. It ought to be in every Sunday school library. Mothers would do well to put it into the hands of their daughters. Both men and women will find it instructive, interesting and inspiring.

Redlands, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

"AN INSTITUTE IN EVERY LOCAL UNION"

The time of the W. C. T. U. institute is here and the voice of its instruction is heard in the land. The state superintendents are all busy with their plans, outlining routes, assisting as leaders, advising and suggesting. They promise this year the best reports in the history of the department.

Last year more local institutes were held than during any previous year. The educational value of these all-day meetings for study and discussion is being recognized more and more. Even the states with hundreds of local unions, like Illinois and Ohio, are finding this method of advancing W. C. T. U. interests invaluable, while those with scattered population and few county organizations find it possible by this means to encourage the somewhat isolated workers.

Maine has made a splendid beginning this year by holding a series of institutes, grouping a number of near-by unions for each session. They were fortunate in having the assistance of Miss Elizabeth Gordon, World's superintendent of the department. Utah has held its first local institutes and found it possible to bring the helpfulness of a convention to the women who, on account of distance, can seldom get together in larger groups. Louisiana has a wide-awake superintendent and the work is opening up in a gratifying way, the few institutes held last year giving a zest for continued endeavor in that direction. North Carolina is favored in having a capable superintendent, Mrs. Addie G. Estes, who is spending four months in the field as leader. She declares that the unions that hold institutes each year are always enthusiastic and ready to cooperate with the plans and take part in the discussions.

So north, south, east and west, the department is growing in favor and usefulness.

There are still a few states either unconvinced of the advantages to be derived from this department, or unable to find a superintendent, but we are hoping before another year, each state will have tested for itself the educational advantages of the plan, and experience proves that having done so it will soon be an enthusiastic supporter.

The revised Plan of Work and the Suggestive Topics for Institutes can be procured from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois, or from the National superintendent. A new leaflet, "The Meeting of the Local Union," by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, is just off the press. Price, 40 cents per 100. There will soon be ready, at the same price, a leaflet entitled "The Purpose and Plan of the Institute," also a suggestive program for a Christian Citizenship institute or "Civic Normal," as Missouri calls it. By the way, Missouri has made a great success of her "Civic Normals." It is a case of "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The name is not essential, but the work is.

The Superintendent's Manual is valuable both for the institutes and the regular work. It will be kept up to date as the need arises and the circulation demands.

"An institute in every local union" is the slogan of the department. Do not wait to be urged but initiate an institute yourself and call on your state superintendent or officers to coöperate with you. If you feel you cannot finance the institute, try holding a medal contest in connection with it. That will generally solve the financial problem and as well be educational.

MARGARET C. MUNNS.
485 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Wichita (Kans.) Central Union has met with the loss of three of its members: Mrs. Stafford, an honorary member, for many years an invalid; Mrs. Drake, a former treasurer and a faithful white ribboner; and Mrs. Anna M. Taylor, for many years president, and at whose home the union was organized in 1883.

The joint meeting of the Biglerville (Pa.) W. C. T. U. and the alumni of the Walter L. T. L., held at the home of Miss Bertha A. Heiges, had as a unique feature of the program a telephone message to the effect that, after a two days' hearing, the municipal court had declined to grant the proprietor of the local hotel a liquor license. The union reported having subscribed for three different temperance papers which will be distributed throughout the year to all the public school children of the town. An interesting paper on "Hints to Mothers" was read by Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer, has recently been working in Florida. In five days she organized two unions, three L. T. L.'s, gave seven addresses, secured thirty-five regular and eighteen honorary members and 244 signatures to the pledge. Meetings with the local unions to discuss plans and methods for successful work and a talk at a prayer meeting were a part of her effort for the advancement of the cause in Florida.

Rev. Mary L. Moreland, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, recently conducted an eight-day series of meetings at Aurora, Illinois. She held seventeen public meetings, gave eighteen talks to the young people of the public schools, the college, the seminary and the corset factory, secured eighteen active and three honorary members for the local union and thoroughly aroused the people of the city on the temperance question. Her sweet spirit, her great faith and untiring zeal won all hearts.

Mrs. Mabel Hilbish-Stevens has been speaking most effectively in the towns of Manatee county, Florida. The president of one local union writes of her:

"The coming of Mrs. Stevens was surely an answer to prayer. No one else could have done so much in so short a time. Everybody who saw her seemed attracted by her charming and magnetic personality. As a result of the meeting there have been added to our number sixteen honorary and four active members. The good accomplished can never be estimated."

Seven Weeks' Temperance Course

WHERE? Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago
Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, Principal.

WHEN? March 11 to May 1.

HOW? Read the description of the course, terms, etc., in Union Signal of December 12.

There is a welcome for women, on the moral battlefields of this busy age. Soldiers are needed; new recruits eagerly sought. No class of workers here outrank women in opportunity, dignity, or the rewards that a sincere heart prizes most. To be sure, wealth cannot be won here, but a moderate income, sufficient for current needs, is certain to all faithful and efficient workers. A noisy fame is not to be attained, but a thousand homes will be your own and ten thousand hearts will bless and shelter you. Growth of brain, heart, and conscience is nowhere more certainly assured. There is no one-sided development, as in purely intellectual work, but thought and sympathy go hand-in-hand. It is a home-like place for a woman's soul to dwell in, this golden harvest-field of Christian work.

—*Frances E. Willard*

Letta D. Horner

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Those who have the course in charge trust that financial reasons may not hinder any who would like to avail themselves of the remarkable opportunities offered in the Scientific Temperance Course to be given at the Chicago Training School March 11-May 1.

We believe that money spent in training workers for temperance is a most excellent investment, and we would like to correspond with any one who needs help in order to matriculate for the course. We urge all who expect to take advantage of this training to make their decision at once and notify us in order that we may complete all necessary arrangements.

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer,
4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago

Miss Letta Horner, who has agreed to take charge of the seven weeks' temperance course in the Chicago Training School, is a graduate of the Iowa State Teachers' College, and of the Cumnock School of Oratory, Northwestern University, and a teacher of wide experience. She has been a student in scientific temperance work for a number of years and has spent the greater part of the last two years in the Biblical and Medical departments of the University of Chicago in special preparation for this work. She has given lecture-recitals and lectures, and filled the various offices of district president, state L. T. L. secretary, state superintendent of S. T. I. and state organizer for the W. C. T. U. of Iowa.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SECRETARIES' CORNER

Mrs. Maude Perkins, New York

I have prepared and printed a plan of work for the year. Our state president, Mrs. Boole, is sending it out with her letter to each local union and it will be sent to every Branch in the state, county presidents and Y. P. B. secretaries.

I am trying to get the young people to prepare articles each month for our state paper. I shall have them all sent to me and I will then emphasize what they may say. I think this will help to train our young people.

I am so often asked for department literature and I am not yet able to say what our needs are. I have been sending out literature that should help meet the objections to signing the cider and tobacco part of the pledge.

Onondaga county this year is doing fine work. When I receive letters saying that young people are too busy I cannot understand it. We keep in touch with the school and whatever they are *not* doing we do. For instance we are debating now and having some of the teachers help prepare the arguments and others act as judges. At our last meeting the subject was "Resolved that fashion is a greater enslaver than tobacco." The boys took the affirmative. The girls came out ahead by one point, and now the boys want to try it over, they to take the affirmative! We had a very large meeting and a minister who was one of the judges told me he had not learned as much in the same length of time in years. If the work is conducted in the right way the young people will feel they cannot afford not to belong to the Y. P. B.

AMONG OUR BRANCHES

Having last year distributed 23,000 pages of literature, the Allentown (Pa.) Y. P. B. proposes this year to push its "sentiment-making" work, and every week it will fill with world-wide temperance news a column in each of the five daily papers of the city.

Members of the Columbus (Ga.) Y. P. B., in their responses to roll-call at a recent meeting, gave evidence of up-to-date knowledge of the harmfulness of beer. Each one was ready when her name was called to quote eminent authority on the subject. Other numbers of the program were delightful musical selections by Emma Alice Johnson, Elise Munn and Eugenia Gautier; a reading by Grace Schley, and an address by Rev. O. B. Chester of St. Luke's church. About twenty-five young ladies and twenty young men were in attendance.

TRAINING BOYS AND GIRLS

Professor Wm. A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, publishes a set of bulletins on boys and girls. The titles thus far are:

No. 1. The Cigaret Smoking Boys.
No. 2. Teaching the Boy to Save.
No. 3. Training the Girl in the Home.
No. 4. Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation.
No. 5. A Better Crop of Boys and Girls.
No. 6. Training the Boy to Work.
No. 7. Teaching the Girl to Save.
No. 8. Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex.

These bulletins are sent for two cents postage each, or ten or more of any one kind at one cent each. Address Wm. A. McKeever, Manhattan, Kansas.

On World's Temperance Sunday, the Carthage (Mo.) Y. P. B. conducted two meetings in different churches. The five enthusiastic officers of this Y. P. B. undertake large things and carry them through successfully. The Burger Branch reports a box supper at which $24.35 was realized from the sale of the boxes; also an enjoyable meeting at the home of the corresponding secretary, Miss Louila Malone on her birthday. At this meeting each member was required to pay dues and to tell how she raised the money. Clarkton's Branch of boys reports a public meeting held in one of the churches.

Young women can find many attractive and effective ways of bringing the temperance cause before the public. But it is the reflex action upon the members themselves that I have in mind. The fact that they have signed the pledge, that they are banded together in the common interest of morality and temperance, establishes them in right living and gives them a high aim in life. Robert Louis Stevenson said: "Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means."—*R. E. G. M.*

Frances E. Willard to the Young People

JANE STEWART, Philadelphia

It was my most highly esteemed privilege to go as a delegate from the Ohio state W. C. T. U. to the World's and National Conventions in Boston. It was in the fall of 1891 that these great gatherings were held, which for power and interest have not been surpassed in the long and brilliant history of the W. C. T. U. For the first time in the record of the woman's temperance movement a world's assembly was held; and the event signalized the first visit to the United States of the great English reformer, Lady Henry Somerset, with whom, as well as with Miss Willard, I was destined a few months later to have the rare privilege of close contact, extending over a term of years. These two, the American and the British leader, were the inspiring central figures of the week's great gatherings. Presiding over the crowded convocations in Tremont Temple (packed three times daily from pit to dome) Miss Willard's unique powers were most keenly felt. Whether introducing some speaker with apt, witty remark; uttering humorous interludes; eloquently delivering her annual address; or down on her knees in prayer fervent and pleading, she carried the great groups of eager, earnest auditors on the wings of her own divine afflatus, and clear and bright on the background of the years there flashes out in memory's picture gallery the message brought by the gifted leader to the young people in the great mass-meeting of "Y" night:

"Here hidden away in the crypt of each skull is the night-blooming cereus of God, the wonderful brain with its fine filament of fancy and imagination; its broad, beautiful petals of reason; its sweet perfume of faith. To guard it, to be reverent toward it, to treat it as a pure and holy thing, and to do nothing that would tarnish or blur or mar God's holiest handiwork, is what we are here for. Was ever errand, outside of Paradise, more sacred?"

EASTERN NEW YORK WORKERS MEET AND GREET

This is the ninth year that white ribboners of eastern New York have joined hands, exchanged greetings and compared views upon the blessed work that is stirring hearts and moulding public opinion in the great "Empire state." January 30 was the time, Schenectady the place, and Mrs. Grace V. Bassett, Schenectady county's first faithful president, the presiding genius who not only introduced certain matters and made them plain, but who conducted a round table in the morning, when questions vital to the cause were asked and answered.

From the singing of "How Firm a Foundation" in the morning to the appealing "strike at the core" words of Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y., in the evening, interest and fellowship were unabated. Three evangelistic talks preceding the noon-tide prayer culminated in a devotional fervor and awakened the spirit of consecration that is the motive power of the "onward march for God and home and every land."

Six little girls under the direction of Mrs. Lulu Walker, state superintendent of Medal Contest work, competed in the medal contest given in the afternoon. Wilhelmina Mahl, who recited "Only Sixteen," captured the medal. Equal suffrage, a cause now winning its way in New York state, was presented in a twenty-minute address by Miss Lexrow of New York City.

The annual election resulted in the choice of Mrs. J. Smith as secretary of the conference district, and Mrs. A. J. Van Buren as treasurer.

A telegram of greeting and love came from the state president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole. Resolutions favoring reform legislation were passed and a protest against liquor advertising by means of the press received hearty support.

The hotel men of Long Beach, Cal., who have loudly proclaimed their fears that a dry city would not attract tourists, need not be unduly alarmed. One of the notable features of the prohibition ante-election parade, we are informed, was the number of tourists participating.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and recorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

EQUAL SUFFRAGE SITUATION

1913 has already seen several interesting suffrage victories with the promise of a number of successful campaigns. The suffragists of Michigan still claim the victory in the election of last November. However, a bill has been introduced in the legislature providing for submitting equal suffrage to the voters in April, and success seems assured in the legislature and later at the polls. In March, a bill will be introduced in the Alaska legislature, providing for enfranchising women on the same terms with men. The bill has to pass only one legislature and will not be submitted to the voters. In Montana and South Dakota the amendment to submit the question to the voters passed both houses. In Nevada the amendment has passed both houses and the Governor is an advocate of suffrage and will sign the bill without hesitancy. The New York assembly adopted a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to permit women to vote. A similar resolution in the senate was amended so as to provide that "a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States five years." This resolution has been adopted by the senate and now goes to the assembly for concurrence. It will have to be adopted by the legislature of 1915 before the proposed amendment can be submitted to the voters for approval. Pennsylvania will probably have a constitutional convention in the summer of 1913, and every effort will be made to have the new constitution provide for equal suffrage. The New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1912, it is said, reconvenes during February, so New Hampshire women may be enfranchised this year. Maine suffragists feel that their bill has a very good chance of passing the legislature at its present session. If it does the equal suffrage amendment will be submitted to the voters at a special election.

MARYLAND'S STUDY COURSE

Special Correspondence

The Maryland W. C. T. U., at its last convention, resolved to attempt to gain 2,000 new members this year. In talking over plans for accomplishing this, some of our most earnest workers were convinced that one great need was a more thorough and definite knowledge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, its methods, spirit and aims. As a result a committee was appointed to arrange some suggestive lessons. It united in recommending the following course:

Lesson 1. Nature of alcohol; its effect upon the brain, nerves, and muscles; also its effect upon offspring. Corroborative evidence by physicians and scientists.

Lesson 2. Alcohol as a Medicine. Beer fallacies. Testimonies from leading physicians secured by the class. "Patent Medicine Quiz," by Mrs. M. M. Allen.

Lesson 3. The Interstate Commerce bill and its relation to prohibition territory. The present status of the amended Kenyon bill. Senator Kenyon's speech.

Lesson 4. Liquor Traffic from an economic standpoint. The direct and the indirect financial burden. Comparison with conditions in prohibition states.

Lesson 5. States that have prohibition, and how they won it. The benefits accruing from prohibition.

A DIFFERENCE

It Paid This Man to Change Food.

"What is called 'good living' eventually brought me to a condition quite the reverse of good health," writes a N. Y. merchant.

"Improper eating told on me till my stomach became so weak that food nauseated me, even the lightest and simplest lunch, and I was much depressed after a night of uneasy slumber, unfitting me for business.

"This condition was discouraging, as I could find no way to improve it. Then I saw the advertisement of Grape-Nuts food, and decided to try it, and became delighted with the result.

"For the past three years I have used Grape-Nuts and nothing else for my breakfast and for lunch before retiring. It speedily set my stomach right and I congratulate myself that I have regained my health. There is no greater comfort for a tired man than a lunch of Grape-Nuts. It insures restful sleep, and an awakening in the morning with a feeling of bouyant courage and hopefulness.

"Grape-Nuts has been a boon to my whole family. It has made of our 2-year-old boy, who used to be unable to digest much of anything, a robust, healthy, little rascal weighing 32 pounds. Mankind certainly owes a debt of gratitude to the expert who invented this perfect food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

FROM ARMENIA TO AMERICA

(Continued from Page Three)

weepings, I was discharged from place after place, till I was facing new problems.

* * * * * * *

It was a new place, a dressmaker's shop. The clouds came on, the tears followed. I cried again and again. A fine woman came to me and held me to her breast, and asked me why I was crying. She said she was a Christian, and she would send me to the Battle Creek Sanitarium. She did so and there I found a spiritual mother, Dr. Caroline Geisel, the great lecturer upon health and social purity, and temperance. She loved me and stood by me. Though I often had brain clouds, few people knew it. I had a good many friends and sympathizers. While I was there one day they sent me down to the police station to act as an interpreter. They told me there was an old woman there, and that no one could speak her language, and that she seemed to be in great anguish of heart. I went down and they took me into a small room where she was. I looked at her, and lo, to my soul, she was my own mother! We raised our voices and cried like babies, and the people crowded around us.

* * * * * * *

In Jackson, Michigan, I was a successful nurse. While there, I had a letter from my sister to come and help her as her husband was dying. My brother-in-law and sister both died, leaving two boys and my mother in my care. With the worry of the previous years and the facing of such a great responsibility, being physically worn out, and having treated a case of erysipelas in my last patient, I found myself in the hospital before they buried my sister. They told me I had an abscess on my brain and was unmanageable. When conscious, I used to pray constantly, and look at the serpent which was lifted up by Moses in the wilderness, because I learned that story when I was a baby.

It is six years since I became perfectly well, and not only well, physically, but well mentally and spiritually. I became a new creature. No more worry, no clouds, no storms, they had all disappeared as stars before the sun's rays. I had learned my lesson. No amount of sorrow, trouble, disappointment, or any earthly thing could ever disturb me. I was ready to work, so I went to work. After six years of constant nursing there came "The World in Cincinnati," where I was one of the speakers in the Turkish section. There I met the ideal woman of whom I had dreamed all the years while in Turkey. Yes, I found her and she found me, and led me to a place of usefulness and personal work, for which I had longed all my life. Since I have started to lecture, I have found true hospitality and warm friendship all through the South. I am a part of God's universal love and all those who know Him and belong to Him are the ones who come to me close and take me into their confidence.

Mrs. Riggs of Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey, Miss Mary Daniels, the principal, the pastor, Rev. Vartan Amerkhanien, who was our guest each summer vacation while a student at Euphrates College, and Dr. James S. Barton, the secretary of the Foreign Board, Boston, Mass., can tell you if my words are true. Dr. Caroline Geisel has known me since I came to the United States. My own pastor, Dr. Hergot of Ninth Street Baptist church, Cincinnati, will be glad to write something about me; for six years I have been a member there.

PROBABLY MORE PHYSICIANS

recommend Scott's Emulsion for coughs, colds and bronchitis than all other medicines combined, because it relieves the affection by treating the cause and at the same time upbuilds strength, creates body-warmth and benefits the blood to thwart grippe and pneumonia.

Scott's Emulsion overcomes bronchitis and hacking coughs and peculiarly strenghens the lungs.

No alcohol or narcotic drug in Scott's.

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SOCIAL W. C. T. U. AFFAIRS IN COLORADO

Colorado W. C. T. U. is having a variety of social functions to gain the ear of the public and cause an arrest of thought. One hundred and thirty men and women enjoyed the legislative breakfast given by the Denver (Central) in the only barless hotel in the city, The Auditorium. The principal speakers were the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a good friend of the cause, who told "The Story of a Bill" from the time of its introduction until it becomes a law or is defeated; Mrs. E. P. Costigan, who showed that "the third house," (lobbyists) represents public opinion; Mrs. A. A. Hawley who talked on "The Attitude of the Aetna Life Insurance Company toward Alcohol." The Leonard union of Denver has had a "winter picnic" with special music and a talk by the state president on "Open Doors for the New Year." The Frances Willard W. C. T. U. of Colorado Springs kept "open house" with a brief, interesting and entirely different program for each hour and a complete display of W. C. T. U. supplies. Pueblo unions recently united in a very successful social meeting.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

POST CARDS W. C. T. U. post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send 5c for samples

Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5 cents per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

NEWS NOTES

The Y. P. B.'s of Wyandot county held a joint meeting at Nevada, Ohio. At the county convention a fine pennant was presented by the Nevada W. C. T. U. to Upper Sandusky Branch for the best report. The Nevada Branch gave "The Saving of Daddy." An L. T. L. of nineteen members has been organized at Nevada.

Since the National Convention, Mrs Nellie Wieland of Oakville, Wash., has held three contests, the speakers all being young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. Silver, gold and grand gold contests have been taken to places where no union is organized, and in this manner many people have been reached. To Mrs. Flora E. Wartman, county superintendent of Medal Contest work in Chehalis county, was awarded the silk banner given by the National W. C. T. U. Medal Contest superintendent for having held in one year the most contests of any county in the United State—fifty-six. Mrs. Wartman is ably assisted by excellent local contest superintendents. The young man who was awarded the grand diamond medal at the Portland Convention, a few years ago won the silver, gold and grand gold medals in local contests in Chehalis county.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Lynchburg union will hold an institute February 17 at which the state officers will be present, as they will be in the city for an officers' conference. Nottoway and Prince Edward counties have scheduled their yearly institutes to be held at Crewe, February 20-21, with Mrs. Howard M. Hoge as leader and speaker.

Miss Ida Frances Simon is afield in Lunenburg county with expectations of reaching the people at Meherrin, Victoria, Kenbridge and Lunenburg C. H. She will give several days to Petersburg and will be present at their Willard Memorial public meeting on the seventeenth.

Farmville union will hold its Willard meeting at the new school building which was dedicated a week ago. The exercises will center around the presentation of Miss Willard's picture to the school—the first one to be hung in the building. One of the speakers for the occasion will be Mrs. Andrew Allen, wife of a Scotch Presbyterian preacher, whose life has been spent largely in Johannesburg, Africa. Mrs. Allen attributes her interest and broad-minded outlook on woman's work to the fact that when she was in London on a furlough from Afica many years ago she was privileged to see and hear Frances Willard speak.

Dodgers have recently come into our hands explaining two of the illustrated lectures of Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, corresponding secretary of Virginia. These lectures are so excellent and instructive and the pictures so clear and beautiful that it seems a pity Mrs. Shepherd cannot at once carry them to all the unions in the state. We know of nothing more helpful or pleasing.

Our indefatigable state president, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, is conducting institutes in the Shenandoah Valley and neighboring counties. Her meetings have been well attended, her addresses well received and the press of the various small cities thus favored has been unanimous in its praise of Mrs. Hoge and her excellent methods. Several smart social functions have been held in her honor, and through her graciousness many new friends have been made for the cause. Some of the cities and towns visited are Shenandoah, Harrisonburg, Luray, Abingdon, Rural Retreat, Bristow, Shawsville, Blacksburg, Tazewell, Ellison and Radford.

Rev. Howard M. Hoge and Mrs. Hoge with Mrs. C. B. Dyche of Luray were recently entertained over the Sabbath by Mrs. Hortense S. Ropp, state organizer, at her home in Shenandoah. Day meetings for Mr. Hoge and a night union meeting for Mrs. Hoge had been admirably planned and were carried out with great success.

IN THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, President Arkansas W. C. T. U.

A bill providing that no liquor shall be sold, except upon petition of the adult white citizens of an incorporated town, was introduced in the senate last week and signed by a majority of the members of that body. The bill further provides that before the license is issued, the names of all petitioners shall be published at least twice in the town paper. There was a strong effort made to suspend the rules and make the bill a special order for the next day, but this attempt was defeated. The house favors the bill and will pass it at once. It will be equivalent to a prohibition law, for it is only by the vote of the negro, manipulated by the liquor supporter, that liquor is now sold anywhere in the state, save, perhaps, in one or two towns.

February 3, I placed in the hands of the members of both houses a resolution endorsing the Kenyon-Sheppard bill and I think there will be no difficulty in adopting it.

House bill No. 217, which provides a penalty of $25 a day for the person or firm holding a United States license for the sale of liquor in dry territory, passed the house without a dissenting vote.

A bill providing that no liquor shall be sold within ten miles of the court-house at Texarkana passed both houses in spite of the bitter opposition of a member of the lower house from the county in which Texarkana is situated. The members argued that it is a moral, hence not a local measure, and that towns near Texarkana are as much interested as Texarkana. This bill aroused the house as has no other measure at this session. We consider it quite a victory for the temperance forces and a protection to the people of southwest Arkansas. Other local liquor bills are also pending.

White Slave Bill

The White Slave bill drawn by the National Vigilance Committee has been reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary committee, and we think it will pass.

Junior Republic and Child Labor

A bill providing for an industrial educational institution for neglected and delinquent children has been read twice in the house and referred to the committee on education. A uniform child labor bill is in the hands of a member of the house and soon will be introduced.

Penitentiary Betterment

Three bills providing for a change in the penitentiary brand and the abolition of the convict lease system have been introduced. None are just what we want but all tend toward a better treatment of convicts.

Amendment to the Juvenile Court Law

Certain amendments needed in our Juvenile Court law have also been submitted.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital

710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Relley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

H. L. BARKER

1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

845 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

IOWA NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence.

Mrs. E. B. Hurford, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., has established headquarters at Des Moines, where she invites white ribboners to meet her every Wednesday afternoon until the legislature adjourns. While laying stress upon the various lines of W. C. T. U. work, she is especially urging our women to work first, last and all the time for equal suffrage in Iowa.

District conferences are being held throughout the state and many new unions are being organized and old ones revived. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the state corresponding secretary, has many calls for important service.

The Oelwein W. C. T. U. has secured the passage of a curfew law, an important victory, as the machine shops of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad are located there. Our legislative superintendent, Mrs. Edworthy, is doing her best to secure the passage of numerous bills.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF JIMMY

(Continued from Page Six)

was past further effort. To "make up" meant that he must go upstairs into the roasting oven of a place where the pallid printers worked; that he must be on duty until three in the morning! He knew, too, that the printers of the *Call* were an obstreperous force, prone to controversy with the "make-up man" and to afterward doing things their own sweet way. The regular man kept the peace with them in the accepted way—by "treating" them lavishly and drinking with them. What then would be Jimmy's fate among them, handicapped as he was by temperance, moderate speech, and youth?

Jimmy saw in the occasion a plot for his final downfall. The city editor disliked him but could get rid of him in no legitimate way. For Jimmy loved "the profesh" with all his soul and his qualifications were of a superior order. So his chief had applied pressure upon the side of Jimmy that was most likely to give the desired result. In his exhausted condition and with a crowd of hostile men to deal with the paper would be "balled up," and the city editor would gain his end.

As this view of the situation presented itself to the young reporter, he suddenly became aware of a queer feeling of "goneness" in the pit of his stomach. He had had that sensation often of late. Once he had mentioned it to Kelly Evans, whereupon Kelly had looked anxious and wise at one and the same time.

"It's coming!" he had exclaimed. "That's the way it gets even the best of us. It's nerves and the climate. There's the only answer to that call;" and he had pointed to a sign on which was inscribed "Ramon's Gin Fizz." "That's the first step and the last leads to the old absinthe shop. And in due time you are carted out to the Arizona desert or the St. Louis cemetery. But you've got to do it and keep on doing it or lose your job."

But Jimmy, knowing himself, knew better. It was not nerves and it was not the climate. It was overwork and worry and a sore, hurt spirit. And it was the last much more than it was the first two. For he was being imposed upon. He knew it, and worse than all else, every man on the staff knew it. As they put it, he was "in bad with the city editor." For the first few months that potentate had apparently not noticed Jimmy, his work, nor his "peculiarities." Then he had suddenly fallen upon him, and to meet his chief's requirements Jimmy had come early and stayed late beyond all precedent even in newspaperdom. He had done more work than any three of the staff put together. Yet he seemed utterly unable to overcome the hostility of his chief. If there had been any need for such a condition of affairs, Leroy would have been the last person to have felt resentment. For he loved a struggle with circumstances; but the struggle must be a fair and square one.

His desk was by an open window. And now he folded his arms upon the sill, leaned far out into the night, and let the wonderful Gulf breeze blow upon his face. During the long, long summer in New Orleans one is certain of this breeze only at night. But there is in it that quality that when it does come it fully compensates for the discomfort of the interval. And now it worked a miracle with Jimmy. It seemed to him in a little while that it had blown upon his seething mind and quieted it. Jimmy became himself again; he knew what he was going to do—knew exactly.

"You've nobody to blame but yourself, son—just little Jimmy Leroy," drawled a voice behind him.

He turned and faced Kelly Evans and the cigar without which Kelly could not live nor move nor have his being, much less work. Kelly had drawn a chair up and, with his feet upon Jimmy's desk, was making himself at home.

Evidently the face that Leroy turned toward him did not wear the expression he had expected to see, for he looked surprised. Certainly it was not the expression he had seen when Jimmy had turned from the city desk.

"Jimmy," he said, "you'll have to drop it."

"Drop what?" Jimmy asked.

"Why, this white ribbon, anti-tobacco, anti-profanity, anti-everything business. You can't do that down here. Even the boys look upon you as an outsider—not in the crowd, you see. Nobody expects you to act down here as you would anywhere else."

"Nobody anywhere expects me to act any particular way. I act as I expect myself to act," said Jimmy shortly.

"But, Leroy, you can be sociable, can't you? Don't you know that's what is the matter with the boss? You've got to do like the rest of us or he'll think you don't care whether he likes you or not."

"I am sociable," Jimmy replied, grimly. "There isn't on the face of this earth a more sociable person than I am."

"I know—I know!" Evans assured him, soothingly. "But you don't understand. Remember, New Orleans is different from any other place in the country. It is more Spanish and French than it is American, and its way of doing things is strictly its own. Now, as you may have observed, the rest of us manage to do what is expected of us without much effort. You've got to ask the boss out to dinner once in awhile, and dinner means wines of course; you've got to 'treat' him: you've got to have a cigar handy. It's the custom. Several of the boys had to win him over in that way—not that they found it any hardship. O, we've all noticed what has been happening to you!"

"I came down here at seven this morning—or yesterday morning, as it is now—and I'll not get away until 3 A. M.," Jimmy said.

"And you're going to have your hands full upstairs, I'm afraid," Evans went on; and it was evident that he was much worried, for his tone was troubled. "Take my advice and handle those men as the others do."

"No," Jimmy replied. "But I can give up my job—I'll probably be asked to do so to-morrow. I've been making the fight because I support my mother and she had to come to a warm climate. I'm going upstairs now."

Kelly Evans removed his cigar from his mouth and looked carefully at it.

"I reckon that inside myself I knew the boy wouldn't do it or I wouldn't have tried to persuade him," he said, with much satisfaction. "I reckon that I just wanted to prove to myself that there are boys like that left."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Supplies for Union Signal Day

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Annual Address, delivered by Mrs. Stevens at National Convention, at Portland. Price, each, 5 cents; per 100, $4.00.

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Prices include postage

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Address Evanston, Ill.

GOOD THINGS IN PROSPECT

February 20 is the Neal Dow number, and you will find it a rousingly good one. You will be interested in reading the cheering testimony of the several governors of prohibition states; and especially so in the interview of one of our chief white-ribboners with the new governor of Kansas. We can also say that "Josiah Allen's Wife's" new story is one of her best.

NEAL DOW AND THE CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

Dear white-ribbon women, could you find a more appropriate way of honoring the birthday of the great apostle of prohibition than by making a strong and stirring canvass for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL? *Nothing* is so well adapted to make prohibition sentiment as this *telling little sheet*. It appeals to busy men and men of affairs, because it is so compact, so bristling with facts that furnish a *complete* statement of the status of legal prohibition.

Put new life into its subscription lists that it may go forth and do valiant service for the cause of prohibition.

Would it not be doing a wise and practical thing for *each union* to subscribe for six or ten copies and send one each to as many men who are makers of public sentiment in their community?

Special prices on this valuable issue will be $1.25 per 100 until February 18. Send in your order early.

UNION SIGNAL DAY

Do not forget for an instant that UNION SIGNAL DAY is the great *Subscription festival* of the year. Bring every effort to bear on making it the greatest success of the year. Make your lists a burden to the mails. And let THE SIGNAL help you. We are sending the paper for that issue (February 6) for $1.50 per hundred

SOME WORDS OF APPRECIATION

"THE SIGNAL is an old friend of thirty-two years' standing. We cannot do the work of the W. C. T. U. without it."—*Martha J. Byers, Antrim, N. H.*

"It is a grand, splendid paper. We are deeply grateful for all it is doing to annihilate the liquor traffic in all its bearings."—*Miss M. Dudley, St. Paul Park, Minn*

"I do not know of any paper in which one can find as reliable information on temperance work as in THE SIGNAL. May the Lord bless the editors and co-workers."—*Mary N. Parker, 5815 Jackson Avenue, Chicago*

Special Library Offers Good Until March 15

FOR TEN DOLLARS
(regular price $12.50)

The Life of Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Alcohol and the Human Body
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Alcohol and the Human Body
A Modern Madonna
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Two
The Little Captain

These offers will not be honored after March 15.
Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF JIMMY

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

The first men and the last to arrive at the Morning Call the next day at noon found Jimmy Leroy in the city editor's "cage." The city editor was discoursing in very low but very emphatic tones; and Jimmy was listening and saying very little, but his face seemed to be growing whiter every minute. And presently the city editor arose and extended his hand to Jimmy. And Jimmy shook the hand quickly and then took himself and a white face and a pair of dazed-looking eyes out of the door and disappeared. It was quite apparent that the expected had happened: Jimmy had been "fired."

A murmur that was evidently not one of approbation ran around the room; for Jimmy, although "different," was liked exceedingly well. The city editor heard it, listened a moment to its growing louder, and then arose.

"Gentlemen," he said, with a whimsical smile, "you are about to have an unusual pleasure. I am about to make a speech. You will henceforth be relieved of the society of Mr. James Leroy. His shortcomings along some lines were so obvious that your agitation is a surprise to me. Beside, he seemed to be so much alone around here that he made me nervous. What's the matter, Evans. That's all true, isn't it?"

He stopped long enough to smile mischievously at Kelly Evans, who had arisen. A scowl appeared upon Evans' crimsoned face, but before he could reply his chief continued in a tone so different that absolute stillness settled upon the room:

"Two months ago a friend of mine who hasn't seen me for years started a paper in San Antonio. It is a paper with unlimited money behind it and a future before it. But San Anton' being, as we know, Texan to its backbone and young and enthusiastic, is by no means a placid place. The paper will have to be a fair one, with all details open to inspection. And the man who manages it will have to be open to inspection, too; he will have to have clean principles and stand by his guns in spite of everything. He will have to be a man whom the whole community will respect because he's going to be in the public eye. He will have to be good to look at, too; for he must be a credit to his paper, must stand for it, in fact. But the salary and the opportunity will more than compensate him for everything. It is a chance in a lifetime.

"My friend offered me the job and I wanted it; but I couldn't take it, boys, because he is my friend and I am what I am. And I couldn't give it to any of you for the same reason that I couldn't give it to myself. So I decided to offer it to the only different one among us, knowing that my friend would abide by my choice. And I tried Jimmy out. I found out what I wanted to know—that he can get out a paper from beginning to end; that he fights fair and stands by his guns and is always a gentleman, no matter what the pressure; and that he is to be relied upon always, because he's never 'incapacitated' as the rest of us are. When he thought that I had turned against him, he didn't try to disarm me with dinners, drinks and cigars. (Evans, the Gulf breeze was blowing in my direction last night.) He fought me with his best weapon—his ability and the courage of his convictions. And he stood by his guns upstairs last night—no drinks, no profanity from him. And the result was one of the best papers we've ever gotten out, and a request from the printers that the make-up job be permanently donated to Jimmy; I found this request on my desk this morning, so it must have been written as soon as the paper was out. That's the way that San Anton' paper is going to be run. I was never before quite sure that it could be done.

"So, I'm sending Leroy to San Anton' after he's had a week's rest. I know you'll forgive me my choice, because the rest of us are all so congenial that we really couldn't spare each other. But Jimmy's shortcomings from our point of view were what first attracted my attention; and afterward I decided that, on the strength of those shortcomings, he could be spared from our midst. He was lonesome, anyhow. He will be back, of course, to tell us all good-by; I think he was somewhat tired and wrought up this morning.

"As for me, in a couple of weeks I'm off to the Arizona desert to get out of my system the results of the insults I've been offering it for twenty-five years. And if I ever come back, I'm going to acquire shortcomings just like Jimmy Leroy's."—*Elgworth Herald*

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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The Home of General Neal Dow at Portland, Maine

NEAL DOW

TOM JENKINS

When a wave of truth is started
Over time's uncharted sea,
Bearing heaven's richest blessings
To the souls that are to be,

None can see the journey's ending,
It may brave the tempest's roar
Till it bears its priceless treasure
To the ocean's farthest shore.

Back to Neal Dow's happy childhood,
We must look through gathering years—
Through an age of light and shadow
Through a century of tears;

To the grim old school at Bedford,
Where this simple Quaker youth
Lost himself in contemplation
Of the grandeur of a truth.

Twenty years this hero struggled,
Ere his first great fight was won;
Twenty years of upward striving
And of duty bravely done.

Only time can take full measure
Of the service he has wrought,
Only heaven can reward him
For the good that service brought.

We revere him as a hero
Who faced death on fields of fame,
Yet it was not war that placed him
Firmly on the heights of fame.

Men who dare to die have honors
Richest that a world can give;
Yet, is he not full as worthy
Who has dared to bravely live?

When five hundred years have vanished
On the rolling sea of time,
He will need no dreamer's tribute
Wrought in tinkling lines of rhyme.

For his name will then be woven,
Into every heart and home,
Firmly as by angels written
Over heaven's azure dome.

O'er his grave let flowers be scattered,
In his name let songs be sung;
When his great work is accomplished,
Let the bells of peace be rung.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

How Congress Passed the Bill—Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition—Interviewing Governor Hodges — Prohibition and Law Enforcement — America's Mighty Menace—Prohibition's Onward March—Who Kindles the Fire, a story by Josiah Allen's Wife.

HOW CONGRESS PASSED THE BILL

STORY OF THE TRIUMPH OF THE INTERSTATE LIQUOR MEASURE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

It is a real and true fact that the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor bill has passed both houses of Congress, and is now in the hands of the President of the United States awaiting his signature. The battle which has been fought for thirty years, is, we believe, coming to a final victory.

Saturday, February 8, 1913, will be remembered as the day the Webb interstate liquor bill passed the House. That body convened at 10:30 o'clock instead of at noon, as is usual. Word had gone out that this measure would be considered, the galleries were filled, and friends and enemies of the bill were on hand. Every parliamentary tactic was brought forward to prevent its being discussed. Party lines laid aside, Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in their zeal to place obstacles in its way.

A Question as Vital and Important as the Life of the Republic Itself

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania,—an old time Republican,—and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,—a Tammany Democrat,—ex-Speaker Cannon, and others, delivered impassioned speeches against bringing forward this "wholly unnecessary legislation at this time." Representative Mann of Illinois, although voting later in favor of the bill, at the beginning called it a "flimflam game that is being played on an unsuspecting public" and scored the chairman of the Committee on Rules, Representative Henry of Texas, for "allowing appropriation bills to be secondary to this measure," in order, he declared, "that they may be taken up at the special session of Congress, proposing through the Committee on Rules to use the time of Congress to flimflam and fool the public." To this Mr. Henry replied, "Mr. Speaker, I maintain that the question of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic is as important as any appropriation bill. Permit me to assert that it is today as vital and important as is the life of the republic itself." Three hours were allowed for discussion (one hour and a half for either side), Mr. Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, being in charge of the proponents, and Mr. McCoy of New Jersey in charge of the opponents.

As soon as the bill was read, a dozen amendments arose to confront it, but some of these died an early death. Representative Shirley of Kentucky presented one which, for a minute, scared the friends of the bill. He threw into the House a two-line amendment which, by taking out a word or two from the bill, would mean that it was framed to prevent the interstate shipment of pretty nearly everything, cigarets, cocaine, convict-made goods, firecrackers, and anything that is prohibited in any single state.

"Anything that Makes a Man Drunk is Intoxicating"

Representative Hobson, in his haste to prevent this amendment's passage, fell to laughing so heartily that it nearly cost him his point, but he made it and the amendment was lost. During this part of the debate Speaker Clark made a characteristic ruling. Some of the fine point lawyers were arguing away at a great rate as to what really constitutes an intoxicating liquor. The Speaker stood it as long as he could, then with a bang of the gavel said, "Anything that makes a man drunk is intoxicating. Proceed with the bill." Besides Captain Hobson and others, Representative Webb of North Carolina made a splendid argument for the bill.

When at 5:45 the vote on the bill was taken, it stood 239 yeas to 64 nays—and you can well realize that we left the Capitol with glad, thankful hearts.

The following Monday, February 10, had been set apart for the discussion of the Kenyon bill in the Senate. Here, too, the galleries were crowded, and at 1:30 the discussion began and for several hours the debate was carried on with vigor. Senator Pomerene, a Democrat of Ohio, began with a speech against the constitutionality of the bill and was followed by Senator Sutherland of Utah in a two and a half hours' speech and Senator Root of New York, both Republicans, in the same presentation of the case. Senators Borah of Idaho, Thornton of Louisiana, Stone of Missouri, and Gallinger of New Hampshire all spoke in favor of the bill.

One of the interesting speeches of the day was made by Senator Webb of Tennessee, who has been a director of a boys' school in that state, and who took the oath only a few days ago to serve out a short term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Taylor. He admitted his incapacity to argue the constitutional questions involved, but he made an earnest temperance appeal that enlivened the proceedings and stirred the temperance advocates in the Senate galleries to great applause.

Senator Kenyon's desk was piled high with law books, but the time was so taken up, that only five minutes in which to explain his position were allowed him.

The voting began one minute after six o'clock. Senator Paynter of Kentucky created some excitement by suggesting that the special order provided that the final vote should be taken, "not later than six o'clock," and that it was at that moment three minutes past six. Senator Bacon in the Chair, overruled the point of order.

The test vote taken on an amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee stood 61 to 23. Then after having perfected the Kenyon bill, the Senate proceeded to wipe the slate clean, and by substituting the Webb bill undo everything it had done. There was no roll-call on the vote by which the Webb bill was substituted.

Bill Awaits President's Signature

The bill is now in the hands of the President awaiting his signature.

During the discussion of the bill in the Senate, a reporter from the *Atlanta Constitution* waited upon Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who was one of our party in the Senate gallery, requesting her to prepare for that paper a statement on the fight for this legislation. This shows how the views and sentiments of the W. C. T. U. are sought by the press, who have come to realize that the work and influence of this organization are a recognized power.

Sunday afternoon, February 9, a great meeting, addressed by Mrs. Armor, was held in the National Theater. A special invitation had been extended to men's Bible classes, and as a result men in squads came from every direction. The entire lower part of the building, which seated nearly a thousand, had been reserved, and it was crowded with men only. The upper galleries to the roof were filled with men and women, every spot of standing room being taken. The policemen at the doors said "a thousand were turned away." Children of the L. T. L. sang, and sat on the floor of the stage just where they had stood to sing, every other spot being filled. A large choir, led by trained leaders, a fine address by Mrs. Armor, who dwelt mainly on the Jones-Works bill and its advantages, closed her very successful meetings.

As a result of the Sunday meeting, yesterday, a committee composed of thirty men and women, clergymen, lawyers, business men and representatives of different organizations, met in Statuary Hall, at 9:15 in the morning, to wait upon the Speaker of the House in reference to the Jones-Works Excise bill for the District, to ascertain if he would not aid in getting the bill out of the District of Columbia committee and before the House. The Speaker made several suggestions, which will be carried out, we hope, to victory.

The District of Columbia committee met this morning and reported favorably on the Kenyon Red-Light Injunction bill. We trust the bill will come before the House previous to adjournment.

Another meeting of national and historic interest was held this week at the New Willard, when a life size portrait of Belva A. Lockwood was unveiled before a very select and enthusiastic audience of several hundred friends and admirers, who had gathered to do this veteran signal honor. Mrs. Lockwood, the first woman admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the first woman in this country to receive the degree of LL.D., a woman who has labored in this country and Europe for many reforms during the last half century and longer, is now in her eighty

(Continued on Page Eleven)

TEXT OF BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized for the utter overthrow of the liquor traffic. Our Red Letter Day, March 20, Neal Dow's birthday, gives a splendid opportunity to hold meetings and use, on the platform and in the press, the facts given in this issue.

NEAL DOW, THE FATHER OF PROHIBITION

BORN MARCH 20, 1804

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY

There was a great Sunday school rally in Maine a while ago.

Eight thousand children looked into the face of a man who asked: "How many of you ever saw a drunken man?" and only one child raised his hand. Why? Because in March, 109 years ago, Neal Dow was born. A bank director identified with large corporations and a conspicuous helper of his fellow men; a general in the army that served the Union, a Quaker, too, which helped mightily, for Quakers are bred to stand for what they believe; and the red-letter day hero of the W. C. T. U., because in 1851 he gave prohibition to the state of Maine, where for sixty-one years it has defied every attempt of the liquor traffic to dislodge it.

When the apostles of license serve up that old chestnut, "Prohibition don't prohibit," point to that little hand, the solitary witness in that great assembly of 8,000 children, that there was ONE that had seen a drunken man in Maine, and ask in what license state could that scene be duplicated.

The prohibition state of Maine as she stands today is Neal Dow's mightiest monument, and yet he was not a brilliant man, he had no exceptional qualities of mind or heart; he simply lived up to his light. Just as soon as a conviction became clear cut in his soul, he followed it to its logical conclusion, and simply because of that, he was a leader. Everybody is familiar with his encounter in his early manhood with a saloonkeeper, with whom he pled to sell a friend no more liquor; but the saloonkeeper sneered at him and replied: "I have a license to sell and I shall sell to whoever has the money to buy." "Will you!" said young Dow. "By the grace of God I'll change all this." Note the personal pronoun: "I'll do it"—not wait for all the ministers to take his view, not wait till he could be backed by a newspaper or a party, nothing of the kind. Backed by God, "I'll change all this."

The state was poverty stricken; it reeled from drink, spending in drink every twenty years the entire value of its property. Yet this Sir Galahad of the temperance platform, whose "strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure," like the gigantic slave in "Quo Vadis" in the great fight with the bull, fearlessly attacked the huge bulk of the liquor traffic and God gave him the victory. From the moment when he pledged his clean young manhood to this cause, he inaugurated a regular, systematic campaign of education which aroused the public opinion of the state to burning indignation against the awful business as an infamous sin, shame and crime, always and everywhere at deadly war with every public and social interest.

Back and forth he went over the state in his little cutter, wrapped in fur and with a hot soapstone at his feet, and the flame of a mighty enthusiasm in his heart; back and forth he went, "sowing," as he said, "the state knee deep with literature," but better than that, sowing it heart deep with his own incarnated convictions.

And lo, the harvest! A state redeemed; 7,999 children out of a bunch of 8,000 who never saw a drunkard; a state clean from saloon signs, and open traps for their young feet.

Again and again have the liquor interests tried to secure a resubmission of the question and when, by every means known to illicit politics, they elected a legislature which would do their bidding, the soul of the old prohibition hero whose birth we celebrate went marching to the polls with the brave, true men of Maine and defeated the foes of prohibition.—*W. C. T. U. Messenger*

There is not now, and never has been in this country a locality where the policy of high license has diminished the liquor traffic or the evils coming from it. No one has ever suggested that under license the demand for liquor would not be fully met and freely supplied.—*Neal Dow.*

Honoring a Great Man, Father of a Great Movement

Upon March 20, 1894, at the suggestion of the World's and National W. C. T. U., a general observance of the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of General Neal Dow, America's "Grand Old Man," the "father of prohibition," took place in this and other countries. In a communication sent out by Frances Willard, she announced that the meetings were to be held "irrespective of sect, sex or membership in any particular temperance society, and were not suggested in the interest of any 'ism,' but simply to advance the broad lines of the temperance movement." A public reception for its notable townsman was held in the city hall by the citizens of Portland, Maine, at which time many words of appreciation and congratulation were voiced. So many telegrams and messages were received that it was impossible to read or even mention them. These included greetings from various temperance organizations and individuals, friends of the temperance cause in nearly every state in the Union, and most of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, with several cablegrams from different parts of Great Britain and from the continent of Europe, in addition to congratulatory words from numbers of prominent men in different walks of life. We quote extracts from a few of the many testimonials:

Ex-Senator Eugene Hale

I am sure that I represent the cordial sentiment of the people of Maine when I say that they have always appreciated your earnest and efficient battle for temperance and humanity, and that now, when both Europe and America join in expressions of respect and sympathy, no voice is more hearty and sincere than that from your native state.

Ex-Senator William P. Frye

General Dow deliberately entered upon a crusade years ago, the ultimate purpose of which was to close the flood-gates of intemperance and save men from filling drunkards' graves; and though he has been called upon to endure persecution, prosecution, and all manner of harsh criticism, though now and then he has encountered serious obstacles, suffered keen disappointments, and has been, as he thought, deserted by those he counted as friends, the brave man has never lost heart, never grown weary in his well-doing.

Hon. Sidney Perham, ex-Governor of Maine and U. S. Congressman

The people of Maine, especially, owe to General Dow a debt of gratitude which they can never repay except by maintaining steadfastly the prohibitory law and demanding and securing its enforcement in all parts of the state.

Mary A. Livermore

It is a most excellent thing that we are to celebrate General Neal Dow's ninetieth birthday so largely in New England and elsewhere. It challenges the attention of the public to the life and character of a man, who, nearly sixty years ago, dared to fling down the gauntlet to the unquestioned liquor oligarchy, and entering the lists against it, succeeded in driving it from his own state. Ever since, persistently waging warfare against the drink evil, filling public positions always with an eye to the public welfare,—and all the while living a beautiful and immaculate life as husband, father, and private citizen,—is he not a man whom the moral and Christian world justly delights to honor?

PUBLIC SENTIMENT BEHIND PROHIBITION

HON. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH, Ex-Governor of Maine, and Recently Elected U. S. Senator

There has been no phase of life in Maine that has been more persistently misrepresented than has its prohibitory law. The wholesale liquor dealers have been united and persistent in endeavoring to create the impression abroad that more liquor is consumed in the state than would be the case if the state were to adopt a high license system. Of course there is not the slightest foundation for such an assertion. The very fact that these big liquor interests are, and have been for years fighting the Maine prohibitory law with the energy of despair, and from every possible angle, is of itself, about as conclusive proof as any intelligent man could desire, of the fact that this law has vastly narrowed the market for their goods in the Pine Tree State.

In my inaugural address to the Legislature in January, 1891, I referred to prohibition as follows:

"That prohibition has accomplished a vast work for temperance in the state no candid man will deny. The liquor traffic is no longer respectable. It is under the ban of popular condemnation. Those who engage in it are criminals in the light of the law. The open dram shop with its flaunting signs and alluring windows is no longer a feature in our state. . . . The whole traffic has been forever relegated to the furtive ways of crime. It is not easy to estimate fully the great temperance work which this change has wrought in Maine."

Those statements were true twenty years ago. They are true to-day. It is useless for anyone to deny that this condition of the liquor traffic has made mightily for practical temperance in every part of the state. **The plain fact is that prohibition was never so firmly intrenched in Maine as it is today. In my judgment public sentiment is overwhelmingly behind it.**

PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. BEN W. HOOPER, Governor of Tennessee

(Extracts from Annual Message)

It is customary to differentiate between public questions by designating some as moral questions and others as economic. A little thought will lead us to the conclusion that every political issue in our state involves both moral and economic considerations. From the cold-blooded, material questions of taxation and others similar arise issues of right and wrong, justice and injustice. On the contrary, the questions commonly denominated as moral ones, such as the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the suppression of vice and crime, involve considerations vital to the material welfare of the state.

No commonwealth or city which subordinates civic decency and morality to so-called business considerations can permanently prosper. It will ultimately be found that good business is good morals, and good morals is good business. Just as surely as the man who places the almighty dollar above the bodies and souls of men will finally lift up his eyes where Dives did, so surely will the state or nation pursuing a similar course receive the condemnation already pronounced upon the nations that forget God.

The Liquor Question and Law Enforcement

It is entirely superfluous to consume time in discussing the right of one man to sell dangerous and destructive poisons to his fellows for the satisfaction of a depraved appetite, whether those poisons be cocaine, absinthe or alcohol. That no such right exists has been declared by the highest courts of our nation and practically all of its constituent states. **That the state has the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, to the end that the physical and moral well-being of the individual may be subserved, that crime may be diminished, that human life may be held more sacred, that property rights may be protected, that the material welfare of the community may be advanced, and that future generations may be stronger, better and more efficient, is now almost universally recognized.** Such a law has been enacted by the legislature of Tennessee and decided constitutional by the Supreme Court.

This statute has been reasonably well enforced throughout our state, with the exception of the larger cities. Its enforcement in the country communities has thoroughly demonstrated its practicability. Its lack of enforcement in the cities has furnished no sound argument against the wisdom, justice and practicability of the law. **It is only the man of perverted vision who puts in his time railing against the law rather than condemning those who are responsible for its non-enforcement.** The people of Tennessee fully know and understand that the authorities in several of the large counties and cities of the state have wilfully and defiantly nullified this statute. These officials have not contended that the non-enforcement of the law has been due to their inability to enforce it, but have unblushingly proclaimed that they would not enforce the law because a majority of the voters in their respective communities did not want it enforced. They have ignored the fact that this law is a criminal statute of state-wide application, enacted in the same manner as all other criminal laws and equally as binding upon every community in the state.

> **I have been fighting the saloon ever since I was sixteen years of age, and, if it continues to exist, I expect to die fighting it. Deep down in my heart I feel that the time will come when not a saloon will be left under the American flag. Even now most of them are fighting hard and paying a high price for their existence.**

In recognition of the fact that the people of the state have repeatedly decreed at the ballot box their approval of the law, and their desire for its retention and impartial enforcement, we are now brought face to face with the question: How shall the will of the people be carried into effect?

My answer to this question is that additional legislation will be necessary to effectuate its enforcement. This statement may be met with the question, why should the enforcement of the anti-saloon laws demand any methods or facilities not accorded to the enforcement of any other criminal law?

> **There is a class of dull-minded, dumb brutes in human form who coarsely accuse every advocate of law enforcement of hypocrisy. I want them to know that an overwhelming majority of the best people in Tennessee—away from the dirt and vice and grime of the city slums—stand for sobriety, hate the saloon and the gambling den, honor the law and demand its enforcement, love their homes and their state, and fear God, the Author of all law.**

The question is easily answered. There is at present, no general organized opposition to any other criminal law in this state. For example, the offenses of larceny, robbery, burglary and murder are always committed by one or a few individuals, who assume the risk and take the consequences. The violations are isolated and disconnected. If there were a powerful organized body of men in Tennessee engaged in over-running the country and committing wholesale larceny, robbery, burglary and murder, then it would be absolutely necessary for the state to possess some method of protecting her citizens and vindicating the law, other than the ordinary process of the criminal courts. In fact, the state already has a law for such an emergency, namely, the use of the state militia by the authority and under the command of the chief executive.

Violations of Law

The violations of the liquor laws in the cities of our state are not the isolated violations of individual offenders. They are the result of a powerful, organized conspiracy of a great number of men in and out of the state. The lawless saloons in the cities have obtained control of the electorate in said cities by a combination of three factors. In the first place, much of the vicious element of the floating population, white and black, has drifted into the cities of the state. The saloons, gamblers and dive-keepers of every character have naturally taken control of this element of voters, and have, in each city, formed a combination with some organization of practical politicians. Such a combination is close, powerful and effective. The saloonkeepers, gamblers and dive-keepers furnish the corruption fund to control elections and prostitute public officials. The frequenters of these haunts of vice furnish a large body of voters. The political organizations manipulate the elections for the selection of crooked officials, and receive official patronage and, in many instances, graft as their reward. **Back of this combination stands the United States Whisky Trust, ready at all times with counsel and leadership and, when necessary, with financial assistance.**

INTERVIEWING GOVERNOR HODGES

KANSAS' NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE GIVES VIEWS ON PROHIBITION

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, National Treasurer and Former President of Kansas W. C. T. U.

For over thirty years Kansas has been counted as a Republican state. Last November the election returns showed that a Democratic governor had been elected by a small majority. To the further surprise of Kansas citizens the Democrats won everywhere and gained control of both the Senate and the House. The temperance forces were somewhat anxious as to the effect of such a political upheaval on the prohibition law of the state. Although prior to his election Governor Hodges had declared himself, through the press, as being in favor of prohibition and its enforcement, the fact that the party back of him had for years declared for resubmission aroused fears that Maine's battle of 1911 would be repeated in Kansas.

Governor Stubbs, on retiring from office, reviewed the work of his administration in an address delivered just before his successor took the oath of office. In his "Fight on Graft" he classed together the bank robber, the brewer, the joint-keeper and the political grafter, and said, "I realize that the sale of intoxicating liquor is as much an outlawed business in Kansas today as horse stealing."

Visiting Topeka the week after Governor Hodges was sworn in as the chief executive of the great state of Kansas, I considered it a rare privilege to accompany Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, president of the Good Government Club of Topeka, on a visit to the legislature, and to call on Governor Hodges in his office in the Capitol building. We found the governor at his luncheon, but his private secretary asked us to be seated, assuring us that his chief would soon return. A score or more of men, apparently office-seekers, were also waiting, but upon the governor's arrival he came directly to us, and in a most gracious and friendly manner, greeted us.

After congratulating him on his splendid inaugural address, especially on what he had said of prohibition and law enforcement for the state, I frankly told him that as a woman citizen of Kansas I had a curiosity to see a Democratic governor who was elected largely by Republican votes in a Republican state. Perhaps it was taking undue advantage to declare oneself a newly-made citizen, but I rather imagine that it pleased him more to discuss prohibition with us than to talk with the army of office-seekers waiting for admission to his private office.

"Were you quoted correctly as to your ideas on the subject of prohibition and law enforcement in the press prior to your election?" I inquired.

"Of course," replied the Governor with a smile, "I cannot tell what all the papers reported me to have said, but the people generally know my attitude on prohibition and on law enforcement. Let me give you a copy of my address. In it you will see exactly what I did say. And in further proof let me tell you that the leaders of the Prohibition party came out through the press just before election asking prohibitionists to give me their support at the ballot box. I won upon an anti-resubmission platform. I am against the open saloon and the liquor traffic, and I will use every endeavor to earnestly and consistently enforce the prohibitory law in this state."

Governor George H. Hodges

He gave me a marked copy of his inaugural address which declares with no uncertain sound his attitude toward the prohibitory law, and what the people may expect of him in upholding it:

"During the campaign I made clear and positive my attitude on the enforcement of the prohibitory law. I wish to reiterate and emphasize those statements. We shall hold county attorneys, sheriffs and mayors strictly accountable for the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. There must be a consistent, determined effort to stamp out the jointists, bootleggers and law violators. I shall co-operate with the State Temperance Union and give our attorney general every assistance at the command of your chief executive. No particular section of Kansas will be picked out and an unusual law enforcement effort made in that particular locality while other sections are dealt more leniently with; but wherever there is law violation there will be prosecution."

In talking later with a former speaker of the House he told me he had known Governor Hodges personally in the legislature and that while a legislator he had invariably stood for every reform measure that was presented to that body. As a Kansan, and as a citizen, I have faith to believe that he will "make good."

From the Governor's office we visited the lower house of the legislature during one of its sessions. We were just in time to hear the discussion on the White Slave Bill. Several championed the bill, and although it was a drastic measure, there was no opposition, and it passed without a protest. It provides penitentiary sentences of from one to five years for dealing in the white slave traffic. It makes landlords who rent buildings, persons who operate places for immoral purposes, and agents who rent or lease for the same purpose, violators of the law.

Women as citizens are having special deference paid to their wishes by the Kansas legislature. The Good Government Club of Topeka was invited to present any requests for needed legislation it might wish acted upon, and it at once complied by sending in a list of reform measures and later publishing it in the *Topeka Daily Capital*. In fact already the women of Kansas have found that their newly acquired citizenship makes easier the securing of desirable legislation.

Benefits of Prohibition in North Dakota

GOVERNOR L. B. HANNA

North Dakota has had constitutional prohibition since statehood, and year by year the law has been better and better enforced all over the state. There is no question as to its beneficial effect, and neither is there any question, in my mind, that temperance is making a gigantic stride forward all over the nation.

Many factors are contributing to the financial as well as to the moral side of the question. Railroad companies, insurance companies, bankers, men in business generally, are insisting that their employes and their business associates shall be temperate.

I never expect to see license in North Dakota, but I do believe that as the years go by, prohibition will become stronger and that the majority in favor will increase each and every year.

By far the largest number of our farmers are in favor of prohibition, as the fact that liquor is kept out of the state has a good, moral effect upon the men employed by our farmers. May the sentiment for temperance continue to increase in North Dakota and throughout the land.

MISSISSIPPI LAW BREAKERS DISCOURAGED

Governor Brewer of Mississippi is said to have made it a rule that he will not even consider pardoning anyone convicted of selling liquor, except on the condition that if the culprit ever again violates the law, the suspended sentence must be served out. The governor is quoted as saying, "There is less excuse for violating the prohibition law than any other on our books, and I am resolved to break it up."

WHO KINDLES THE FIRE?

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

I wuz real mortified with Josiah last Tuesday night at the M. E. social at Deacon Henzy's. As we went in instead of steppin' back gracefully and lettin' me enter first in a dignified manner as become the secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Josiah pranced gayly in ahead on me, I follerin' meekly in his tracks.

I didn't bandy words with him at the time or the next day. But the next evenin' as we sot by our fireside and lamplight, and the firelight shone redly on his bald head and my knittin' needles, and heart warmth and heart happiness wropped us more closely still, I gently brung up the subject and admonished him of how onworthy it wuz of a gentleman and a deacon to show such discourtesy and how much agin the book of Etiket it wuz.

And he sez, "Them books of Etiket hain't got up right, Samantha. I could show them that writ 'em, a pint or so they overlooked." Sez he, "I say it is proper for males to go ahead, so if there is any danger they can face it. In the Revolution now the males always walked ahead with guns loaded ready to protect the weaker sect from Injuns or painters or wolves."

I sez dryly, "I don't spoze there wuz many Injuns or wild beasts at Sister Henzy's last night." And agin I brung up the book of Etiket, and agin he called it all to nort, and said he laid out to write a book of etiket himself, one that wuz worth sunthin'.

And I sez mildly, "Why even the animals and fowls of the air show courtesy. Miss Sylvester Bobbett wuz tellin' me yesterday about her ducks. There is a little mite of a runt among 'em, and they let him take the lead every day. Sylvester wanted 'em to git in the habit of goin' acrost the road to a spring in his pasture, and he took 'em there just once, and ever afterwards they walked down there early in the mornin,' and come back at night, and every single mornin' that little puny creeter walked ahead leadin' 'em all, and every night it come escortin' 'em back, the big-sized ones walkin' meekly behind."

"Well, Samantha, that is jest what I did at the social, you weigh considerable more by the stillyards, and I felt that you would want to put me ahead."

Truly it is disheartenin' to allegore the wrong way, but folks will at times if they are prone to allegorin'. But you must do as you do when you make a unfortunate speech in company, keep calm and give the conversation a new tact, and I sez:

"Hain't it queer, Josiah Allen, about fowls and animals of all kinds, how they will seem to talk to each other, I wish I knew how they did it. Now our ducks the other day, after you fixed that tank for 'em to swim in, they had never any on 'em seen it, and they wuz most all on 'em out in the medder, only one belated duck wuz left in the yard finishin' its breakfast. And I took that duck and put it in the tank and it swum round a few minutes in extacy. And then started for the medder, I follerin' to see what it would do, and it went right up to its mates, and they got their heads all together quackin' and cacklin' as if each one wuz givin' his or her opinion on the subject. And after that symposium they all turned and started for that tank, the duck messenger leadin' 'em and all plunged in and sailed round happy as kings. How did that duck tell the others, Josiah?"

"Oh that's plain enough, his feathers wuz wet, and they could see plain he had been in the water."

HOW MY BOY WENT DOWN

It was not on the field of battle,
It was not with a ship at sea,
But a fate far worse than either
That stole him away from me.
'Twas the death in the ruby wine-cup,
That the reason and senses drown.
He drank the alluring poison,
And thus my boy went down—

Down from the heights of manhood
To the depths of disgrace and sin,
Down to a worthless being,
From the hope of what might have been.
For the brand of a beast besotted
He bartered his manhood's crown;
Through the gate of a sinful pleasure
My poor, weak boy went down.

But, alas! my hope's all delusion!
Alas for this youth and pride!
Alas! who are safe when danger
Is present on every side?
Oh! can nothing destroy this great evil?
No bar in its pathway be thrown
To save from this terrible maelstrom
The thousands of boys going down?

—*Lillie Sheldon*

"Why did he leave the water and go after 'em, Josiah?"

"Oh well, I presoom to say the wind wuz in the east that mornin'."

"What difference did that make?"

Josiah looked most as wise as a board of Christian perfessors and politicians settin' on a License bill, and he sez, "If you hain't got the intellect, Samantha, to see my meanin' you wouldn't understand if I should explain it. And it would devour too much time anyway; men can't always take the time to explain the deep subjects they think on, and vote on to women."

"No," sez I, "I presoom not; for instance why men keep on year after year rentin' out a monster to tear the souls and bodies of the public to pieces, and then have to spend that very money and more with it and no end of precious time makin' poultices to try to plaster 'em up with. Pass laws to condemn and punish the victims their own selves have made. Dig pits for the young to fall into and wail and wonder why they fall into 'em and perish. Tie bandages round the eyes of Justice and then wonder she don't see better. Chain the goddess of Liberty neck and heels and then wonder she don't walk off spryer. Yes indeed, Josiah Allen, such things are too deep for me to understand."

"Yes," sez he, "that's jest what I told you; wimmen are too volatile and trifling to understand such things, their minds is too weak."

But I sez, not noticin' the slur, "Men write school books and hire ministers and Sunday school teachers and evangelists to teach the children the evils of intemperance, and then these children see their Pas do the very same thing they are warned and preached aginst. They are taught to honor their country as their own life, die for it if need be, it is so sacred and holy. And then they see this great beneficent power they worship linked in partnership with the lowest saloon in the blackest alley—pardners in the great manufactory where drunkards and thieves and murderers and prostitutes are made, turnin' 'em out by the thousands to ravage a helpless community—pardners in makin' the countless broken hearted mourners, bruised, hopeless wimmen, starvin' orphans, ruined households, lost lives, goin' halves in the bizness, pocketin' half the profits and then seein' this great country do jest as their Pa did, condemin' and punishin' with the direst punishment evils it has made itself. What must these children think of this country, Josiah Allen? What must they think of their Pas? Why it is like drawin' a child out of the fire with one hand and pushin' it in with the other."

"Oh shaw! Samantha, I guess you never hearn of a Jonesvillian pushin' a child into the fire."

"I see it every day, Josiah Allen, I see citizens and church members votin' to allow the fire to be kindled in our midst for the express purpose of burnin' up the youth. The fire wouldn't be kindled if there wuzn't bodies and souls to be burnt up and ruined by it."

"You go too fur, Samantha. We men vote for license jest to help bizness, keep the place lively, and there hain't no such bad effects foller as you tell on."

Sez I, "Josiah Allen, I won't go five milds from here to find cases to prove my words, I won't speak of the awful misery and crime in the big cities where thousands and thousands of as bad and worse things take place every day and hour,—crime and poverty and misery risin' up in a black cloud to cover our country from shore to shore,—I will jest speak of things that happened here in

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

AMERICA'S MIGHTY MENACE

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD, U. S. Senator from Texas

Excerpts from address before the Texas legislature after his recent election as U. S. Senator

Never in American history has there been more emphatic need than now for justice and for courage in the conduct of affairs. The slavery of the black man was abolished by force of arms, but today for the white man of average means an economic bondage as merciless as any slavery of the past is threatened and thousands of white women are held in a subjection that damns their bodies and their souls in order that the liquor trade may thrive.

We see women and children laboring under conditions that mean the degeneracy of the millions that are yet to be. We see the maiming and killing of more men by modern machinery than were ever mangled or destroyed in the bloodiest of the wars. We see these victims and their families often without the assurance of a penny except through a doubtful lawsuit or a pitiless compromise. We see the traffic in intoxicating liquors filling the path to the almshouse, the insane asylum, the penitentiary and the tomb.

It would be going too far to say that legislation alone is responsible for the afflictions of society or that legislation alone may relieve them. A complete remedy for human ills would require the interposition of Him who holds Congresses and peoples in his palm. It must be remembered that the truest standards for governments and men are in the rules of conduct that were given to mankind by Divine announcement. And it may safely be asserted that the closer human laws approach these rules the more firmly will this republic rest upon the rock of right and truth. Since the lowly Galilean taught the universal kinship of man, the inherent equality of every life and every soul, the doctrine that an injury to the humblest individual is an injury to Him, every dream of liberty, every struggle for justice, every upward step in human progress has been an effort to translate His teachings into the governments of humanity. Today we are coming rapidly to see that so long as one child is born deformed in body or in mind, the fruitage of drunken parents whom society by tolerating a damnable traffic helped to degrade, or the result of surroundings—the product of injustice or of greed, the republic is to that extent a failure and civilization in that degree a crime.

U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard . of Kenyon-Sheppard Bill Fame

The liquor traffic is a peril to society because it undermines the health, the strength, and the integrity of man. It is a source of danger to posterity because the alcoholic taint foredooms the unborn millions to degeneracy and to disease. I shall oppose this scourge until my arm can strike no longer and my tongue can speak no more. I shall oppose it because I hear the cries of children who are hungering for bread. I shall oppose it because I see a mother's wasted face, her pale lips pleading with the besotted figure at her side. I shall oppose it because I see the staggering forms of men whose trembling hands hold but the ashes of their strength and pride. I shall oppose it because it mocks all manhood and makes of woman's virtue a commodity of the slums. I shall oppose it because I see its battle line outstretched across the globe, threatening the pure, the true, the good. I shall oppose it because its abolition will mean a new stability for the republic, a new radiance for the flag.

THE OPTIMISM OF SENATOR WEBB

In a masterly speech before the United States Senate at the hearing of the interstate liquor bill, February 10, Senator Webb of Tennessee, uttered these optimistic words:

"I am an optimist. The world is getting better every day. In my boyhood I saw liquor sold absolutely without restriction. It is now restricted in a thousand ways. I saw gambling untrammeled and indulged in anywhere, even on the public highways. It has been driven into guarded dens. I saw public betting on horse races. It is now a thing of the past. Lotteries in my boyhood days used the mails—their agents were everywhere. Dueling was common—a gentleman allowed himself to be punctured into a pepper box to show that he was brave and a man of honor. America is aroused on the liquor question. Anglo-Saxons have won every reform that once caught the ear of the people. Liquor must go. God grant that I may help it.

"The world is stirred on this question. Children now live who will have to explain to their children what a saloon was, and why their ancestors tolerated such a deadly evil. But for the money invested in it, it would already be a thing of the past. Toleration of the saloon puts the dollar above the man."

Pays Tribute to Two White Ribbon Generals

In the course of his address Senator Webb paid a beautiful tribute to Frances E. Willard, and to Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., of whom he said: "For years with womanly dignity and charm she has done more than anybody else in her state to cultivate public sentiment in favor of lofty ideals of citizenship, and in her usefulness to her people in the correct measure of statesmanship she should be called Tennessee's greatest statesman."

MARVELOUS EFFECT OF PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

Special Correspondence

Says Judge Nash R. Broyles of the Recorders Court in Atlanta, "Prohibition is a great blessing to Georgia. It has been a Godsend to the negro and working man especially."

Under prohibition business has increased; the bank reports show a healthy financial condition of affairs. Atlanta's bank clearings for the first week in January, 1912, showed the largest per cent gain in the United States. Atlanta also leads the South in building operations. Savings bank deposits made a tremendous gain in 1912 over any previous year. One hundred and forty-eight state and national banks were established in 1911 and 1912. Not one of these was organized to replace any that had gone out of business.

In the last five years under state prohibition, notwithstanding all the defects in the law, Georgia has been forging ahead at an incredible rate. Business reports, as published in the daily press, read as if some fairy god-mother were in our midst, transforming things. She is—Prohibition.

The financial showing by trust companies and banks, the splendid dividends declared and the optimistic outlook by men of affairs make us feel as if Midas were passing by and turning all to glittering gold. He is! His modern name is Prohibition!

The daily reports of real estate companies bring to the mind of the reader the marvels wrought by the genii of Aladdin's lamp. Surely one greater than they is here—Prohibition!

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

TRIUMPH FOR TEMPERANCE

Whatever sins of omission and commission are to be laid to the charge of the Sixty-Second Congress, it is to be congratulated upon having put through one piece of most commendable legislation—the interstate liquor bill. The dramatic story of its passage in the House of Representatives and the Senate is told in this issue by our National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis. The enactment of this measure by a large majority of both bodies is a heavy blow to the "trade" and a splendid advance movement in the destruction of the liquor traffic. The victory is a demonstration of what can be accomplished in reform legislation by the united and persistent efforts of the friends of temperance. Senators and Representatives were not left in doubt as to what was desired of them by their constituents, and as a consequence responded by voting for the measure.

SEATS FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Seats for the Convention are selling rapidly. All seats in the first row of the first gallery are sold. Seats on the main floor, in the first gallery, and in the front row of the second gallery are $2.00; all except front row of second gallery, $1.50. Every seat in the house is excellent. All applications for seats should be sent to Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, Room 509, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and seats will be assigned in order of application.

PROHIBITION RALLY DAY--MARCH 20

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Singing—"When Prohibition Wins."
Scripture Reading—Luke 17:1-2; Matt. 17:18-20; Psalm 93.
Prayer.
Roll Call—Quotations from governors, statesmen and prominent people as to total abstinence and prohibition.
Reading—"Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition."
Paper—"Our Nine White States—How They Secured Prohibition."
Paper—Answers to Arguments, "Prohibition does not prohibit;" "Prohibition prevents prosperity;" "No community can live without liquor revenue."
Exercise—"Prohibition Quiz."
Reading—"Who Kindles the Fire?"
Paper—"Let the Governors Speak"—(Material for paper can be found in this issue and other Campaign Editions.)

"Are We Stark Mad?"

In one of our religious journals this pertinent question is asked by a writer who signs himself, "C. A. B." The occasion calling it forth was a statement in the *Chicago Record-Herald* to the effect that a state senator will soon introduce into the Illinois legislature a bill providing for the establishment of a state hospital and farm to which the victims of alcohol may be sent by order of the court, at their own request, or at the request of their friends. The bill provides for the usual board of five members, for probationary officers, and all the costly machinery necessary for the establishment of a new institution, while a companion bill calls for an appropriation of $250,000 for beginning the work.

At first thought, this seems both a beneficent and logical measure and one is inclined to wonder why doubts as to the sanity of the citizens of the "prairie state" should assail "C. A. B." However, he does not leave us long in uncertainty as to the reasons for his belief. With resistless logic he points out that the victims of alcoholism are made such by the legalized liquor traffic of Illinois, and he asks if the results of any business are such as to warrant so costly an expenditure on the part of the state, why, in all justice, the business should not take care of its own work. It is true that the licensed saloon pays a revenue into the state of Illinois, but is not that revenue already more than offset by its police expenses? Does it not of necessity make its way to the maintenance of the criminal courts, the up-keep of jails, penitentiaries, almshouses, insane asylums, and various other institutions which thrive and batten on the victims of the saloon? An appropriation of $250,000 would of necessity be an additional tax on every taxpayer. Are the sober, industrious citizens to be robbed that the liquor traffic may fasten itself yet more strongly upon the state? Why should not the men who make money out of the liquor traffic pay this amount, which seems a necessary part of its expense? Why, at least, should not the tax be confined to the taxpayers who vote for the continuance of the saloon?

Are we stark mad? To us there seems not the shadow of a doubt that that question should be answered in the affirmative. Only insanity can account for the monstrous anachronism of the licensed saloon. Only insanity can account for the persistency with which the people refuse to see light on this subject or to be guided by the experience of others. The state hospital and farm for the care of inebriates is not an experiment in this country. Several states have adopted this method of dealing with the finished product of their license system. Massachusetts, for example, has for twenty years been the proud possessor of such an institution, located in the town of Foxboro.

Oh, without doubt a beneficent institution, if the liquor traffic were thrust upon us by a power wholly outside our control, but what shall we say of its folly when the men who vote these appropriations for the maintenance of Foxboro at the same time vote for the perpetuation of the institution which makes Foxboro necessary?

Are we stark mad? Yes, and with a madness which means our overthrow as a nation if it be not speedily cured. Would we license tuberculosis breeding places and then furnish hospitals to care for their victims? Would we license thievery and murder and then tax ourselves for the maintenance of their finished product? Would any other business on earth which entailed so long a category of crime, woe, disease and death, save the liquor traffic, be given legal right to exist? Why should it not care for its own victims? Why should it not bear its own costs? Why should a long-suffering people continue longer to bend under the heavy burden of expense which this one thing entails upon us?

Why? Because the American nation is asleep. May God arouse us, though it be by the trumpet blast which shall call us to judgment for our sins against ourselves, against one another, and against Him!

SPLENDID INVESTMENT OF FIFTY DOLLARS

McLean county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. has generously voted to pay the expenses of a pupil or pupils taking the seven weeks' Scientific Temperance Course at the Chicago Training School, March 11-May 1. How many other unions could do the same thing and not be seriously inconvenienced by it? The returns in intelligent, trained service would be worth many times the money expended! Write Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, for particulars.

AMONG THE STATES

One of the latest and best refutations of the statement of the liquor people that "prohibition kills prosperity' is the last report of Maine's state assessors showing a gain of nearly $12,500,000 in the wealth of the "Pine Tree" state.

A bill to put into effect the prohibition amendment by a practically unanimous vote passed both houses of the West Virginia legislature. Mr. Yost, husband of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., a member of the house of delegates, introduced the measure in the house.

A bill providing that the question of equal suffrage shall be referred to the people has passed the lower house of Pennsylvania's legislature.

The Judiciary committee of the Maine legislature voted February 12 for the passage of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. Among the speakers at the hearing before the committee were Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise.

Attorney General Norwood of Arkansas states that reports from several of the prosecuting attorneys of the state strengthen his conviction that the use and sale of intoxicating liquors are the predominating causes of crime. "Further comment," he says, "is unnecessary, as every unbiased citizen will concede that alcohol is the overshadowing cause of crime, pauperism and insanity."

A telegram received a few days ago from the president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. tells of the passage by the legislature of a measure which is practically equivalent to a state-wide prohibitory law.

North Carolina's new governor, Hon. Locke Craig, is said to be in hearty sympathy and accord with the prohibition cause. He took an active part in the fight ten years ago for statutory prohibition. The sentiment of the present legislature is said to be stronger than ever before for prohibition.

In his last message as chief executive of the state of Michigan Hon. Chase S. Osborn reiterated his belief in the necessity of "divorcing organized liquor interests from politics, and practically and effectively checking the devastation of alcohol, the too easy supply and consequent use of which causes measureless misery." It is interesting to know that a resolution providing for the submission in 1914 of a constitutional prohibition amendment has been introduced in the Michigan legislature.

So strong is the sentiment in Alabama in favor of a return to statutory prohibition, that Governor O'Neal, and his friends who are interested in the liquor traffic, are said to be afraid to call an extra session of the legislature, although such a step is almost a necessity to adjust certain financial obligations of the state. Before taking this action he must necessarily call special elections to fill seventeen vacancies in the house and senate, and it is probable that at least fifteen of the men returned will be advocates of prohibition legislation.

PROHIBITION QUIZ

What is the most prolific source of evil, crime and weakness in our state and nation today?

The legalized liquor traffic that, for a price, is permitted by our local and national governments to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors.

Is there any way to successfully regulate the liquor traffic?

States and communities have striven for years to regulate the business, but every law has failed, and today it is more destructive to life, health, peace and morals than ever before.

What is the plain duty of every true patriot in view of these facts?

It is the duty of all who love their country and fellowmen, by voice and vote, to do all in their power to destroy the business.

What is the most effectual way of reducing intemperance and the evils that it causes, such as crime, insanity, pauperism and misery?

Enacting a prohibitory law and putting it into effect.

What is a prohibitory law?

A law that forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors.

If a town, county or district votes out the saloon does that stop the manufacture of alcoholic liquors?

No, it stops only the sale.

How can the manufacture, as well as the sale, be prohibited?

By the enactment of a state prohibitory law.

How is such a law secured?

By a vote of the Legislature.

What is the best form of law to apply to the liquor traffic?

A constitutional prohibitory law.

How can a constitutional prohibitory law be obtained?

The Legislature of the state passes a bill submitting to the people of the state an amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; and appoints a day on which the people shall vote on the question. The same results can be secured through the initiative by states possessing it.

Why is a constitutional prohibitory law better than a statutory law?

Because a statutory law can easily be repealed, but it is difficult to change a constitutional law.

How many states have prohibitory laws?

Nine: Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia.

Does prohibition prohibit?

It does, so say the reputable officials and citizens of prohibition states who declare that it has made an amazingly good record.

What are some of the facts that prove the accuracy of their statement?

It has been estimated that prohibition states use only an average of 1¼ gallons to their population, while the average for the whole country is 21.86 gallons. This means that in prohibition states they use only about one-eighteenth of our national average.

Note: A part of this exercise was prepared by Arthur T. Arnold, secretary of the West Virginia Sunday School Association, and used in the recent campaign for state-wide prohibition.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PROHIBITION WON ON ITS MERITS

JUDGE J. C. McWHORTER

The phenomenal triumph of the temperance people of West Virginia, in the recent election, whereby the prohibition amendment was ratified by more than 92,000 majority, was no accident. It was no freak. It was no mere caprice of the public mind. On the contrary, it was an expression of the enlightened judgment, the awakened conscience, and the deliberate sense of a thoughtful and dispassionate people. **Prohibition won in West Virginia on its merits.** The people were fully informed upon the saloon problem and voted accordingly.

MAINE'S "TESTED AND TRIED" LAW

GOVERNOR WILLIAM T. HAINES

I regard the last election as a special test upon the question of the enforcement of the prohibitory law. It seems to me that now, after the long and heated discussion we have had upon this subject, both upon the stump and in the public press, with the vote that has followed, it may be considered as well-nigh settled. If the people rule, as I believe they should, this question is settled, and no public officer has any authority to do otherwise than to execute the law against liquor selling in a faithful and impartial manner. I shall do all in my power, during my term of office, to encourage the honest enforcement of all our statutes against the liquor traffic; and I ask all good citizens who have the love of their fellow men at heart to join with me in this undertaking. I especially ask the press of the state, without regard to its political or party allegiance, to help in creating public sentiment against rum selling and rum drinking. No one can doubt the curse of intoxicating liquors to those who use them. No sane man in the light of modern investigation and science, can give any excuse for the use of intoxicating liquors or for the grog shops from which they are dispensed.

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

PRICE, $1.50

This volume covers Miss Willard's ancestry and childhood, her student life, her religious development, her work as a teacher and organizer, and as head of the National W. C. T. U. It includes an account of the memorial services and of the presentation of the Frances Willard statue to Congress. In addition to all that she did for temperance and for other humanitarian causes, she did more than any other person to convert conservative church women to equal suffrage. The book has a preface by Lady Henry Somerset, and 14 full-page illustrations, some of them portraits of Miss Willard hitherto unpublished.

This is the beautiful story of a beautiful life.—*Woman's Journal, Boston, Mass.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—*Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

Anti-Polygamy Amendment to the Federal Constitution

The good news has been received from Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., that, with only three dissenting votes, on January 31 the senate of its legislature adopted the anti-polygamy resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the assembly having already adopted it. Vermont and Oregon have fallen into line in passing the same resolution. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., on February 7, reported that the resolution had passed both Houses by a large majority and that it had been forwarded to Washington, D. C. Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin are all working with enthusiasm toward the same end. Louisiana will introduce the resolution as soon as its legislature meets. Praise God for the victors and the victories.

We urge upon all states which have not already "won through," to make speed in prosecuting the work, for Congress should be forced to action while the states that have already succeeded retain their present legislators. If Congress chooses to refer the amendment back to the states for three-fourths endorsement, it should be done while it is fresh in the memory of those who have endorsed it, or the work may all have to be done over again in the several states.

I am ready to furnish to any one desiring it the necessary material to introduce the amendment. The measure will have a much better prospect of success if the state organization assumes the responsibility of carrying it.

I have just issued "The American Harem," a condensed view of the progress of Mormonism, with its principal tenet of polygamy, since the preaching of Joseph Smith in 1831. It may prove helpful to workers.

If you have tried to have the resolution adopted by your state legislature, and have not succeeded, at least you have made progress. Try, try, try again. Eventually you will be victorious.

Faithfully and urgently yours,

HARRIET S. PRITCHARD, *Committee*

ALCOHOL AND THE ARMY

JOHN W. C. ABBOTT, Captain Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding Seventy-Seventh Company Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The post exchange as now run is really a coöperative general merchandise store for the benefit of the enlisted men of the post; the investment of my company in the exchange here is $1,040, and my company receives a dividend of about $75 a month.

The men are permitted a credit at the post exchange each month to the amount of one-third of their pay. Many of the men use their entire credit allowance purchasing articles of food and clothing which are useful to them and which they would do without if they could use their credit in purchasing beer or other alcoholic liquor.

That the health of the men would be improved by selling beer on the reservation is a statement that I do not credit at all. With my own company it could not be true, as I have practically no sick in the organization. Day after day there is no one sick in the company and its enlisted strength is about 100 men.

Neither do I credit the statement that the discipline of the command would be improved by the sale of alcohol to the men.

I know of no fact that favors the sale of liquor to the men under any conditions and my observation is that any sale to them is injurious mentally, morally, and physically and breaks down instead of promoting discipline.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Hail to the Conquering Host"
Sung at both State and National Conventions. Others just as good. Solos, Duets, Mixed and Male Quartettes. 20c single copy; 2 for 35c; 3 for 50. Address, ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

SPECIAL DRILL IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

One of the most intensely interesting parts of Miss Willard's autobiography describes her remarkable plunge into public speaking. She was successful from the first. Of course—what could not Frances Willard do? But even she spent a great deal of time in preparation for this part of her work. Miss Willard was a woman of a hundred million, and if she needed the most painstaking preparation for public speaking, what of the ordinary woman whom God has called to such work? Shall she not also —ought she not, to "study to show herself approved unto God?"

The Chicago Training School, in connection with its Special Course in Scientific Temperance, will offer very great inducements to women who need critical and constructive work in public speaking. There will be drills in making outlines; in logical arrangement, unity and preparation. The proper use of illustrations will be studied, as also the point of contact with the audience, and the working out of a definite aim. Introductions and conclusions will be studied and, last of all, the power of appeal and ease in delivery. The course will include the preparation and delivery of a temperance address by each member of the class, with use of maps and charts if desired.

There will be no extra charge for this course. Additional private lessons may be arranged for at very small expense.

If our women who are already making temperance addresses, and others who are feeling vaguely called to this work, could but know what this careful and critical drill in public speaking would mean to them the halls of the school would be crowded. It is not to be forgotten that by the very generous terms the Training School is making in this work the entire course can be secured for about $27. The dates will be from March 11 to May 1. Correspond at once with Lucy Rider Meyer, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5 cents per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

NORTH CAROLINA, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. } *In Court of Public Opinion.*

THE PUBLIC *vs.* THE LIQUOR PROBLEM
BILL OF PARTICULARS.

POVERTY.

First. That liquor causes twenty-five (25) per cent of all poverty handled by charitable organizations.

Second. That liquor causes thirty-seven (37) per cent of all poverty handled by almshouses.

Third. That liquor causes forty-five (45) per cent of destitution among children.

CRIME.

Fourth. That liquor is an accessory cause of fifty (50) per cent of all crime, the principal accessory cause in thirty-one (31) per cent of all crime, and the sole cause of sixteen (16) per cent of all crime.

MURDER.

Fifth. That liquor kills one out of every twelve adults, one out of every ten *males*, one out of every seven and one-half *adult* males, and altogether results in the death of 65,897 citizens of the United States every year.—*From Bulletin of North Carolina State Board of Health.*

Prohibition Popular in Oklahoma

GOVERNOR LEE CRUCE

(Extracts from Annual Message, 1913)

Since ours is, in theory, a government founded upon the doctrine of the rule of the majority, it should in practice reflect the character, thought and aspirations of a majority of the people. I do not contend that you can legislate honesty and virtue into the citizenship of any community; but I do contend that the honesty, virtue and intelligence of a majority of the citizenship of every state should fashion the laws that are to govern the people of that commonwealth.

There are certain laws that have to do directly with the moral conduct of our citizenship, and holding to the belief herein expressed, I do not hesitate to recommend to you the passage of such legislation as will restrain the viciously inclined and bring about a more wholesome respect for righteous government.

I have found that the laws which are the hardest to enforce are those the purpose of which is to define the actions of our citizenship in its social life.

My attempt, for two years, as governor of the state to enforce the prohibition laws, has convinced me that prohibition can be made effective. To take any other view of the subject is to say that human government, especially government of the people, is a failure. The majority of the people of the state on two separate occasions have voiced their approval of state-wide prohibition, and have said that this must be the law of Oklahoma.

I make this statement without qualification and after two years of experience: there is not a county or city in this state where open bootlegging joints can be maintained if local county officials, whose duty it is to enforce the law, will do their duty.

I believe that the enforcement of this law should be effected by local officials; but if the legislature holds a different view of the matter and believes that the law should be enforced through the governor's power, then it should make adequate provisions for its enforcement. At present the only power I have as governor of this state to enforce any law, is by the appointment of one state enforcement officer, who, for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition law and no other, has the power of a local sheriff. When the mayor of a city with dozens of policemen at his call will publicly acknowledge that he can't enforce the prohibition law in a single city, it would certainly seem unnecessary to state that the enforcement of that law not only in such city but in every locality in the state by a single individual is a physical impossibility.

I recommend that you pass a law giving the governor authority to remove at once any public official whose duty it is to enforce any criminal law, when he is convinced that such public official through neglect, failure or wilful design, is not enforcing the laws, and to appoint in his stead a successor. Given this authority I guarantee to you and to the people of the state that we will have a better enforcement of the laws of Oklahoma during the next two years than we have had during the past two.

Editor's Note: We note in the Oklahoma state paper that additional legislation which will aid in enforcing the prohibitory law has been enacted.

HOW CONGRESS PASSED THE BILL

(Continued from Page Two)

third year. With her collegiate robe about her, looking like a woman fifty years of age, she sat beside the portrait and heard words of commendation and appreciation from judges, secretaries, and other notables. The portrait is to be placed in one of the District public buildings.

In a petition signed by officers and members of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., submitted to the Senate, Congress is asked to order the closing of saloons in the District from March 3 to 5. The resolution declares that because of the festivities of those days order cannot be maintained in Washington unless the saloons are closed. It also asks that at the earliest possible date the District Commissioners take the matter under consideration.

February 15, 1913

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING THE DRY TREATMENT

Yolo county, Calif., went dry in 1911 The official reports of the county treasurer show the revenue of the county to have been 247 per cent larger in 1912 than in 1910.

AS TO FLAVOR
Found Her Favorite Again

A bright young lady tells how she came to be acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee:

"My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and drank it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, as it were, that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and so deranged my stomach that everything I ate gave me acute pain. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I have since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in four weeks.

"Somehow the coffee we used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital, and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the 'sick-all-over' feeling.

"One day I got a package of Postum, and the first taste of it I took, I said 'that's the good coffee we had in the hospital!' I have drank it ever since, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, and feel better than I have for years." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45 to 50-cup tin 30 cts., 90 to 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

REVISED JANUARY 1, 1913

ALABAMA: From January, 1909, to February, 1911, a statutory prohibition law was in effect. The 1911 Legislature passed a local option bill referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people. Under this law, all saloons are to be well-regulated, and 1 saloon is allowed to each 3,000 inhabitants. Of the 67 counties, 59 are now dry.

ALASKA: Prohibition from time of purchase by the United States, 1868, until 1899, when Congress passed a law allowing the courts to grant licenses to sell liquor to whites. The law prohibiting sale to Indians is still in force. The license tax is $1,500 in all places of 1,500 or more, $1,000 in places of 1,000 to 1,500 and $500 elsewhere.

ARIZONA: The Arizona Legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the people county option by majority vote. The old law, thus amended, provided for local option by two-thirds vote. The same Legislature segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. Besides the Indian reservations, there are 2 dry counties, and a number of dry municipalities.

ARKANSAS: Of the 75 counties, 48 are under prohibition by local option and petition. The effort during the past year to secure state-wide prohibition through the initiative was unsuccessful because of the short time in which to carry on the campaign. A bill providing that no liquor shall be sold except upon petition of the adult white citizens of an incorporated town has passed both houses of the legislature.

CALIFORNIA: The Legislature of 1911 enacted an excellent workable law giving to the people of every municipality, and to the people of the portions of each supervisoral district lying outside of a municipality, the power to banish the beverage liquor traffic. In Central and Northern California there are 108 dry supervisoral districts; 43 dry municipalities; 35 dry incorporated cities; more than 300 towns have voted dry since January 1, 1912. Within the last two years 818 saloons have been closed by ballot in 80 supervisoral districts and 14 incorporated cities. Two years ago in all California there were 200 dry towns. There are now 682 and more than one-half the territory of the state is free from saloons. All saloons are prohibited within one and one-half miles of Stanford University, and within 3 miles of the State Farm and Agricultural College at Davis.

COLORADO: The local option law was enacted in 1907 and applies to wards, precincts, and municipalities. Thirteen counties out of sixty-one have no saloons, five have only one license town and many county precincts are dry. Eighty cities and towns are saloonless. A prohibitory amendment was defeated at the polls, November, 1912, after a hot campaign which may soon be duplicated. No advance temperance legislation is anticipated during the present session of the legislature.

CONNECTICUT: Strictly speaking Connecticut has no prohibition territory, but 89 out of the 168 towns of the state have forbidden the sale of liquor locally by vote, and of these 89, three have decided to grant liquor licenses to summer hotels from June 1 to October 1, under the law of 1911. The no-license towns have decreased by four. A bill to limit saloons to one for every 1,000 population instead of 500 as now in force, is before the legislature.

DELAWARE: Two of the 3 counties, comprising three-fourths of the area of the state, have prohibition. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory. Additional enforcement legislation has been enacted in the last year, and efforts are being made to secure the passage of a Search and Seizure Act and a measure to prevent the shipping of liquor from wet to dry territory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The territory now under prohibition in the District includes the Capitol, the National Soldiers' Home and its environs within a radius of one mile, the grounds of the insane asylum and the almshouse, and the area between the two last named, as well as within a radius of one-half mile of said properties. This protected territory has a population of about 54,500 persons. The law of the District forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school. The total population of the District is 330,000.

FLORIDA: Thirty-seven of the forty-eight counties are dry under the county option law. The law permits a vote to be taken every two years. We expect the legislature which convenes in April to pass the anti-screen bill, early closing bill, and bill forbidding soliciting in dry territory.

GEORGIA: *Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908.*

HAWAII: Prohibition prevailed under native rule. Since annexation to the United States a license law has been substituted.

IDAHO: Under the county option law, passed in 1909, 20 of the 27 counties are dry. The successful operation of the law is hindered by the shipping of liquor into dry territory. The state is to have the initiative, referendum and recall this year and an effort for a state-wide campaign in 1914 will be made.

ILLINOIS: Under the provision for local option by municipalities and townships, about two-thirds of the state is no-saloon territory. Over 2,000,000 of the people of the state live in anti-saloon territory and a county option bill is now before the legislature.

INDIANA: The Legislature of 1911 repealed the county option law, passed in 1908, enacting in its place a city and township local option measure. At the present time there are 24 dry counties and 6 dry cities with a population of 5,000 or more. Eighty-one per cent of the area is under no-license and 65 per cent of the population lives in dry territory. The W. C. T. U. is working for constitutional prohibition and will continue its endeavors until that end is attained.

IOWA: Statutory prohibition enacted in 1884, but nullified by "mulct" law passed in 1894, permitting saloons upon written petition of from 50 to 80 per cent of the voters, according to population, under which all permits expired July 1, 1911. The Moon Law which took effect July 1, 1911, allowing but 1 saloon for 1,000 inhabitants in any town closed 130 saloons. Of Iowa's 99 counties, 76 are entirely without saloons, as are also 703 cities and towns.

KANSAS: *Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The Legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions. This law was contested on constitutional grounds and held to be good in our higher courts. The celebrated, wealthy, aristocratic Topeka Club used the locker system. No sales were made, or claimed; they met and drank their own liquor. The Supreme Court held this club to be a nuisance, and every club in Kansas was killed. Not an open saloon in Kansas, law well enforced, public sentiment for law enforcement stronger than ever before.*

KENTUCKY: Out of 120 counties, 96 are dry. The other counties have one, two, or at most, three points where licenses are issued. The last legislature passed a uniform county option law. The sentiment for state-wide prohibition is growing.

LOUISIANA: There has been little change in the situation during the past year. Out of 59 parishes, 30 are dry, with dry territory in some of the others. The prohibitory law in this territory is for the most part well enforced.

MAINE: *Statutory prohibition enacted in 1851; repealed in 1856; re-enacted in 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted in 1884. Maine has been the battleground of the contending forces for more than half a century, and in spite of a smugglers' paradise of long boundary line and intricate coast, in spite of occasional officials who would not enforce the law, in spite of endless misrepresentation on the part of the liquor interests of the nation and world, prohibition in Maine has more than vindicated itself as a source of prosperity and civic well-being. February 11, 1911, the Legislature passed a resolution, resubmitting to popular vote the constitutional prohibitory amendment. At the special election, September 11, 1911, the citizens of Maine, after a notable fight, voted for the retention of the prohibition amendment. On September 9, 1912, the license local option candidate for governor was defeated and Hon. William T. Haines, a stanch friend of prohibition, was elected.*

MARYLAND: Of 23 counties, 10 are wholly without saloons, 3 have saloons in 1 municipality each, and 2 have saloons in 2 places each. Of the remainder, all but 3 have more or less local prohibition territory. The city of Baltimore is not included in the county organization. It has a number of prohibition districts, notably the Johns Hopkins University grounds, the manufacturing section known as Hampden, and a district surrounding Goucher College.

MASSACHUSETTS: Massachusetts has a high license local option law, voting annually as to the sale of liquor, the cities voting in the autumn and the towns in the spring. This year 17 cities voted for license and 16 against it. The city of Newburyport changed from "no" to "yes" with a very small majority. The state as a whole has a majority of about 12,000 for license, but outside of Boston fully two-thirds of the area is no-license. The temperance societies are uniting this year for certain measures, chiefly the putting away of the sixth class or druggist's license. They are also opposing vigorously certain bills presented by the liquor men, notably the establishment of a state licensing board which, if appointed, would have power to grant hotel licenses in all no-license territory.

MICHIGAN: A large part of the state has voted out the saloon under the county option law. The people have grown weary of fighting local option battles over and over every two years and are asking for state-wide prohibition. Several bills have been introduced into the legislature of 1913 and it is hoped that Michigan will vote on that question in 1914.

MINNESOTA: About two-thirds of the townships of the state are without saloons; one county is dry; six have only one wet place each; several others have only two wet places; eighteen county seats and about two-thirds of the townships are dry. The effort during the coming year will be to secure a prohibitory amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor.

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

MISSISSIPPI: *Statutory prohibition enacted February, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the Legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote.*

MISSOURI: Out of 114 counties, 87 are wholly or partially dry under local option, and the prospect is good for many more this year. This law permits cities of 2,500 inhabitants to vote separately from the county. The past year has been one of victory in the 37 local option elections. New territory was gained and none lost. Much temperance sentiment was created by the state-wide campaign in 1910. A county unit bill is before the present Legislature.

MONTANA: Several large Indian reservations and military reservations comprise the only prohibition territory. The few anti-liquor laws are being well enforced in many communities, among them the midnight and Sunday closing laws.

NEBRASKA: Of 90 counties, 31 are dry. At the present time about one-half of the population of the state is in dry territory under the provisions of the local option law. Under a state law, all saloons are compelled to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m.

NEVADA: The Indian reservation near Pyramid Lake is the only prohibition territory. The Legislature of 1911. in its revision of laws, brought to light one forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and re-enacted it with a penalty of from $50 to $500, or imprisonment; also a law against selling to habitual drunkards or drunken men on complaint of family or a peace officer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: From 1855 until 1903 the state was under prohibition. In 1903, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns are required to vote on the question of license or no-license at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years. If the majority vote for no-license, then the prohibitory law remains in effect. Of 11 cities and 224 townships, 4 cities and 203 townships have voted out saloons. About 65 per cent of the population live in prohibition territory.

NEW JERSEY: About 100 municipalities in the state are without saloons, some by local ordinance, others by charters or deeds which forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors. The granting of licenses is in the hands of a variety of boards or persons, judges, boards of judges, mayors, mayors with the consent of council, city councils and excise boards. The commission government law permits a certain amount of home rule in communities adopting it. All commission towns which grant their own licenses can, by the initiative and referendum, secure no-license.

NEW MEXICO: Besides four Indian reservations, and four military reservations, there are fourteen cities and towns that have closed their saloons under the territorial law permitting local prohibition ordinances, or because of a license prohibitively high. One other town, Mountainair, has a prohibition clause in all deeds. San Juan and Chavez counties are dry. There is a territorial law that forbids licensing of saloons in towns of less than 100 population, and about 40 towns are dry under this restriction. In 1912 a resolution favoring the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people passed the lower house of the legislature, but was defeated in the senate. An effort to secure submission of the question to the vote of the people will be made again this year.

NEW YORK: Of the 933 townships, nearly one-half are under no-license and 200 under partial license. Two counties in the state are practically dry, and in several of the other twenty-three in which there are no cities, a large portion of the territory is under no-license. A county no-license bill, with the county as the unit, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, and making no provision for the reversal of the verdict when the county once votes dry, is to be introduced by the representatives of the W. C. T. U. during the present session of the legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA: *Statutory prohibition, adopted by popular vote, May, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909.*

NORTH DAKOTA: *When North Dakota entered the Union in 1889, the prohibitory clause of the constitution was voted upon separately and adopted. The first legislative assembly passed a strong law for the enforcement of this constitutional provision. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme Court, and its enforcement has been strengthened by legislative enactments. The law is well enforced and the sentiment for it stronger than ever before, as prohibition has here proved itself to be synonymous with prosperity.*

OHIO: Eighty-five per cent of the state is dry territory. Out of the 88 counties, 45 are dry and in the 43 wet counties, by the local option law, seven-eighths of the territory is dry. Some of the wet counties are wholly dry with the exception of one town, usually the county seat. The new constitution adopted last year provides that all existing local option and regulatory laws remain in full force and effect. Townships, municipalities and counties can vote on the wet and dry issue as before. There can be but one saloon for each 500 of the population. A municipality may further reduce the number of saloons. Brewery-owned saloons are prohibited.

OKLAHOMA: *Constitutional prohibition, adopted September 17, 1907. November 8, 1910, a local option and high license amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and was defeated by a majority of 21,077. Sentiment in favor of law enforcement is stronger than ever. Shipment of intoxicating liquors by freight and express has been prohibited by a recent Federal court decision in that part of the state formerly known as Indian territory, because of the twenty-one-year provision in the Enabling Act.*

OREGON: Of 33 counties 8 are dry and there is an increasing number of dry towns. A bill is pending which if passed will prohibit all sale of liquor outside of incorporated cities and towns. A strong measure which would prohibit shipment into dry territory is also pending. Prohibition sentiment is growing in Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA: The liquor traffic is subject to the regulation of the Brooks high license law. Under it licenses are granted by the court of quarter sessions, which can issue any number of licenses and revoke any or all at the end of the year. A bond of $2,000 is required from the applicant for license, who must also have the signatures of 12 *reputable* electors of the ward, borough or township in which he desires to start his saloon. Approximately 11,000 saloons are now in operation in all parts of the state. Four counties have prohibition under judicial decision, and there is a fair prospect of others being added to the list during the year. Probably 200,000 of the 7,000,000 people in the state live in dry territory. Six hundred towns in various parts of the state have no legalized saloons, and there are about 20 boroughs and towns where no saloons can be started. Sentiment for no-license is largely on the increase. Five different temperance bills will be presented this year.

RHODE ISLAND: Seven towns are under prohibition, out of a total of 38 towns and 6 cities. This is a loss of 2 dry towns.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Of 43 counties, 36 are under prohibition, while the remainder have dispensaries only in the principal cities—in most counties only in the county seat. At the last election out of the eight counties where petitions for re-submission were circulated, in only two, Union and Chester, were sufficient signatures secured to permit elections to be called. The former lost by only 113 votes and Chester remained dry by a vote of 3 to 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Of the 66 counties, organized and unorganized, 12 are without saloons. In some cases this is because the counties are part of Indian reservations, and in other cases because the counties are unorganized, and, therefore, according to Supreme Court decision, under prohibitory law. Three of these counties have voted dry, aside from those above named, and 1 county was never wet. Some of the counties are almost rid of saloons by voting them dry by townships or by towns under the local option law. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision that under the law county commissioners can, if the people so desire, grant no-license. Other anti-liquor measures are the anti-treating law, daylight saloon bill, and a measure forbidding drinking on the railroad trains.

TENNESSEE: *Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1909. Prohibition of sale of intoxicants in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910. The temperance people are hoping for the passage of some laws that will strengthen the prohibition laws, thus bringing about better law enforcement in the two or three larger cities.*

TEXAS: Of 249 counties 175 are under prohibition, 20 are wet and 54 partially wet. In many of the latter, however, liquor is sold only in the county seat. An effort will be made to secure from the legislature a law prohibiting the sale or serving of liquor in hotels and restaurants; also asking for an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in the state.

UTAH: The present state law makes each incorporated city or town a unit and the entire county outside of these cities or towns a unit in itself. At the June 27, 1911, local option elections, held in 110 cities and towns, 87 towns and cities voted dry, Salt Lake City and Ogden voting wet. Only one county, Carbon, a mining district where the foreign element predominates, is wet. An effort will be made to have the legislature allow the people to vote on state-wide prohibition in 1914.

VERMONT: In 1912 after nine years' experience with the licensed saloon, 225 towns voted against it and 21 for it, but only 15 granted licenses and had saloons. The total majority in the state against license was 9,238, an increase of 35 per cent over the year before. The total number of saloons in the state was reduced from 84 to 67, or 20 per cent. The license fees received by the state amounted to $70,739.40, a decrease of 28 per cent. Every county, 14 in number, gave a majority for no-license, and seven counties were white. Under Ver-

THE MOST SINISTER INFLUENCE IN SOCIETY

Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner, D. D.

I have never engaged in an anti-liquor crusade for the reason that I have generally been too busy with other matters. During the past three years, however, especially in connection with my work in the vice commission and its investigations and deliberations, I HAVE BECOME FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NOT A MORE PERNICIOUS, SINISTER OR VICIOUS INFLUENCE IN SOCIETY TODAY, LOOKING TO INEFFICIENCY AND CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND DEGENERACY IN PRIVATE LIFE, THAN THE INFLUENCE EXERCISED BY THE ORGANIZED LIQUOR FORCE.—Chicago American

AMERICA'S THREATENING EVIL

MRS. FLORENCE EWELL ATKINS SPEAKS BEFORE JOINT SESSION OF TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

Of all the evils which threaten the American republic, there is not one greater than the liquor traffic. For years the liquor interests deluded the people into believing that we must endure the evil for financial reasons, and even to-day there are those who think the saloon is necessary for prosperity, but real facts disprove this.

Look at Maine. The liquor people try to make us believe that "Maine is poverty stricken," etc., but to-day Maine has on deposit in her savings banks two hundred and twelve dollars per capita. Not naturally a rich state, yet prohibition Maine has the largest per capita savings bank deposit of any state in the Union. For sixty years she has conserved her best resources—the brain and brawn of her men. There are only two other states that in any way approach Maine in savings bank deposits per capita, and they are Kansas and North Dakota, the two states which, after Maine, have had prohibition longest.

The liquor traffic not only does not help financial interests, but it robs, degrades and impoverishes all lines of legitimate industry. Not only does the traffic hurt business, but under our own system of license and regulation it has grown so rich and insolent that to-day it presumes to dictate our policies and control our government. So mighty and daring has this evil become, that it is well nigh impossible to have an honest election or to secure a just verdict when the liquor interest is involved, and anything which corrupts the electorate or the jury strikes at the very heart of this nation; for the life of this republic is dependent upon the purity of the ballot and the jury box.

But it is not because the liquor interests interfere with our money getting, (though we are interested in financial conditions); it is not because the purity of our elections is menaced, (though we are patriots, and seek the highest and best for our government); it is not because of these things that the womanhood of the land is aroused to keen and relentless opposition to the business: it is because of what it does for the individual and the home.

The voice of science declares that alcohol is a deadly narcotic, irritant poison, attacking first the finer brain cells of the individual, deadening and lulling to sleep all that is highest and holiest, its irritant properties at the same time stirring into activity all the baser and lower passions.

I have in mind today a young man—a friend of mine—who was bright, ambitious, proud. I have never known a stronger character. In a burst of confidence he told me that he expected to sit on the Supreme Bench of this nation. He was conceded to have the best legal mind in his state, (one of our great southern states). Today he lies in a dishonored grave, genius, hope, ambition crushed by this abominable thing.

I hate the whole diabolical traffic for what it does to little children—shadows their young lives. A year or so ago, while in the state of Illinois, I saw one day, a tall, broad-shouldered man lying by the roadside, his wagon broken, the horses trembling with fright. One or two little children stood on tiptoe holding the bridle and trying to quiet the terror stricken horses, another child stooping over the prostrate form, with his baby hands actually trying to pull the man to his feet. I heard the child, as he pleaded: "O daddy! dear daddy! Please—can't you get up and help us? Don't you know the wagon's broken, and it's most night? Please, daddy, get up!" He might just as well have been pleading with the dead. The man *was* dead-drunk.

I turned to my host and hostess and asked, "Do you know that man?" They replied: "O, yes, everybody around here knows him. He is the son of one of our oldest and richest families. He has had two fortunes left him, and has sunk them both in the saloons."

Last fall, while I was in the state of Oregon, I heard the chief executive of that state say: "I am assailed on every side because of my antagonism to the liquor interest. I hate the traffic for what it does to helpless women and children, and if ever I am in danger of forgetting, all I have to do is to walk out to the cemetery and read my own name on the tombstones there. I have seen this thing lay a mighty man low. I have seen it drive one of the best women on earth out from her home between midnight and day, terrorized and afraid, to hide in fence corners and with trembling hands try to cover with her old, black calico skirt two little frightened children. I know these things are true, (said the Governor) for I *was there*."

These are some of the reasons why the womanhood of the land hates the liquor traffic with a deathless hatred; and I say to you that any business that has even the remote possibility of producing results like these has no right to receive protection and elevation at the hands of honest, decent and self-respecting men, and yet to-day this hideous thing stands at our door and pleads with you for recognition. It is not a question of the liquor traffic *perhaps* doing the deadly work I have pictured; it is an *absolute certainty*. It cannot possibly exist (in any form) without blighting mighty genius, crushing high hopes and ambitions. It cannot exist without taking the joy out of women's lives and hurting helpless children. Brain and brawn, and love and hope inevitably perish under its cruel hand.

The enemy sneers at prohibition and says "It is *impossible* to enforce the law." I say to you that the prohibition law CAN ALWAYS BE ENFORCED WHEN MEN OF HONOR AND INTEGRITY ARE IN THE OFFICES. I am so thankful that my own, dear state has written a prohibition law upon her statute books, for to-day we can look the world in the face and say truthfully, if our sons are still destroyed, and our homes still wrecked by alcohol it is done OVER THE PROTEST of our people, and NOT WITH THEIR CONSENT. I thank you for what you have done and pray you, our king and lawgiver, to GUARD WELL our prohibition law, and enact other laws that shall ensure its rigid enforcement.

"What the temperance people want is not regulation of the liquor traffic, but its destruction; not that its evils should be circumscribed (idle fancy) but that they should, to the full extent of the state's ability, be utterly eradicated. No shilly-shally legislation can endure, and it would be good for nothing if it could. Stave in the heads of the barrels, put out the fires of the distilleries, confiscate the demijohns, bottles and glasses that have been polluted by the infernal traffic."

The Chautauqua School of Nursing Trained This Nurse at Home

"My association with The Chautauqua School of Nursing has been the pleasantest year of my life. In the year since my study I have had 18 cases and earned $640."
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12th Year

TO THE TAXPAYER

Like war and fire, the liquor traffic is waste. It produces no wealth but destroys wealth everywhere. As a tax-gatherer it turns in less than five per cent of the money collected from the people. The expense of taking care of the product of the saloon is always greater than the license money received. The brewer gets rich; the taxpayer foots the bills.

Look Around You And See

They are in every town and hamlet — dependent ones — living on relatives and friends, or striving with unaccustomed labor to earn the bare necessities of life. All brought about by the death of the chief support, *who provided no protection that would live after him.*

Don't let your family become dependent on others. There is one sure, inexpensive way. Insure Yourself! You may lose the savings of years, but nothing can touch your insurance.

It is usually the temperate man who is most concerned about his family's future welfare. He is a good risk, and we do what no other company has ever done—give him the benefit in lower rates than can be secured anywhere else. This policy is most unusual, covers both life and disability through accident.

Rev. C. H. Mead, the noted preacher and temperance lecturer, is vice-president of this company, and he hopes to see all temperance people enlisted and enjoying the benefits of our special insurance. Address inquiries for further information to Mr. Mead, at address below.

We offer lucrative employment to both men and women who will interest their friends in this insurance opportunity.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

253 Broadway. Dept. 30 New York

HOW PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN GEORGIA

W. C. T. U. Institutes Bring Out Interesting Testimony

In an address on "Christian Citizenship" at a recent W. C. T. U. Institute, Judge T. A. Parker of Waycross, made the following statement: "For the encouragement of the good women in the W. C. T. U. I want to say that prohibition does prohibit, and the sentiment for stricter enforcement is growing. When you hear fellows going around blowing about prohibition being a farce and bragging about how much liquor they can buy, they are talking only for effect.

"On a train on which I was returning home from court, where several blind tigers had been tried and got the limit of the law, was one of those fellows whom some folks call 'a knight of the grip.' We call them plain drummers. He was bragging about how much liquor he could buy in the town where court had just closed, insisted that the judge, (meaning me) need not think he could break it up, emphasized his statement by naming a number of places where he had bought it. The sheriff and bailiff were both on the train so I instructed them to take a blank, fill it in and hand it to the drummer, ordering him to appear at court. He began to tremble and beg that he be not required to do so, stating that he did not care to go back. 'Oh,' I said, 'a fellow who knows as much as you do is worth so much to us that you will have to go.' Finally, cowed and embarrassed, he admitted before the crowd that he had never bought but one quart of whisky in that place and that was four years ago before prohibition went into effect.

"Things are growing better all the time, prohibition does prohibit and we have the liquor gang on the run. If Congress will only have sense enough to pass that Kenyon bill we will have the strictest kind of prohibition in Georgia."

Beginning with January 20, W. C. T. U. institutes, embracing two days and nights each, with buffet luncheon each day, were held at Macon, Savannah and Waycross. The attendance has been fine, the programs helpful and inspiring. Mrs. T. E. Patterson, state president, assisted by Mrs. L. R. Gilreath, state evangelist, is conducting the institute work in the state this year.

Dr. W. L. Pickard stated before the institute at Savannah that sentiment in favor of prohibition and total abstinence had grown rapidly during his residence in that city. "When I first came to Savannah seven years ago," he said, "the wedding at which intoxicants were *not* served was the exception, and each year I have performed from fifteen to twenty marriage ceremonies. During the past year I have married as many as any previous year, and at only two weddings has wine been served."

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill

You Can Weigh What You Should Weigh

I know it because I have **reduced the weight** of 30,000 women and have **built up** the weight of as many more.

My pupils are among the most refined, intelligent women of America.

You Can Be Well

so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feel better in body and mind for your very presence.

You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health prescribed to suit your particular needs.

No Drugs—No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.*

By teaching **deep breathing** and **correct poise,** so that each vital organ is in its proper place, and by **strengthening the nerves and muscles** to these vital organs, I have built up the strength and vitality by Nature's own means.

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my pupils

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such Chronic Ailments as:

Indigestion	**Constipation**	**Torpid Liver**
Nervousness	**Headaches**	**Anaemia**
Rheumatism	**Sleeplessness**	**Catarrh**

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women. Call and see me when in Chicago. I am almost always at my desk and glad to see any woman interested in this great work.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

TO THE MERCHANT

The liquor traffic is a parasite that thrives on the destruction of legitimate trade. Saloons are sponges that absorb that which should be spent with you. It is responsible for most of your bad accounts; it gets the cash. You give the credit. Abolish the saloon!

REMEMBER

that the FRANCES E. WILLARD name plate adds very much to the value of pictures already hung. It is easily placed on any frame.

The plate is made of brass, gold plated, with name engraved in old English

Price, $1.75.

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Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
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Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

DOES IT MEET YOUR NEEDS?

If the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is meeting a need in your work, pass the news along to other workers. From Mrs. Florence Richard, the president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., comes this encouraging word: "The Campaign Edition is surely a sentiment-maker and a vote-winner. I shall endeavor to secure a large number of subscriptions in my state for this 'entering wedge' to state-wide prohibition."

Miss Helen Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., writes: "The Campaign Edition furnishes the latest and most reliable news from the prohibition battlefield. I could not do without it, and everywhere I am, I recommend that the women become subscribers. Every white ribboner should be a subscriber."

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

If you like this number of the Union Signal and can use extra copies for distribution, you would better send in your order immediately. A few thousand extra copies have been printed, but they will not last long. Price, two cents a copy. Send names and addresses of those who should read the paper, with two cents for each paper ordered.

GETTING THE PAPERS

It frequently happens that subscribers to THE SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* grow anxious about their papers if they do not receive them within a week of sending in their subscription. We regret to say that it is impossible, under the most favorable circumstances, for our friends to expect either SIGNAL or Crusader within two weeks from time of sending in their subscription. Each subscription goes through many processes before the name is ready to be placed on the wrapper of a paper to be carried to its destination. So, dear friends, be patient and don't send in a complaint before you have waited three weeks. Then if your paper has failed to reach you, write us and we will find out the cause of the delay.

If you are already a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, watch the date on the wrapper of your paper, and send in your dollar at least a month before your subscription expires, and you will thus avoid the danger of losing any copies of your paper

WANTED — MANAGER. Man or woman for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

POST CARDS W. C. T. U. post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send 5c for samples
Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio.

VALUABLE CHARTS FOR WORKERS

Superintendents of Scientific Temperance Instruction and all teachers need the set of

Graded Charts on Alcohol and Tobacco

These charts are reproduced in colors from the originals made and used by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. The set comprises eight charts (24x36) with manual. Price, $1.50.

Superintendents of the Department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies and secretaries of Missionary Societies will not have their list of helps complete until they secure the

Missionary Charts

reproduced from the exhibit at "The World in Boston."

The set comprises eight charts in colors (11x14):

Africa	3
India	1
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Price, per set, $1.00.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WHO KINDLES THE FIRE?

(Continued from Page Six)

the comparatively innocent country right under your nose."

Josiah took out his bandanna and wiped the member spoke on as if he would shelter it in its gay folds and keep it from knowin' too much, and he had a dretful onbelievin' look in his face as I resoomed forwards.

(Continued next week)

Supplies for Union Signal Day

LATEST PICTURE OF
MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS

Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00.
Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price $10.00.
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Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Mrs. Mary Tomlinson. Price 10 cents.

Special Number Union Signal, February 6. Price, per 100, $1.50.

Annual Address, delivered by Mrs. Stevens at National Convention, at Portland. Price, each, 5 cents; per 100, $4.00.

FOR DISTRIBUTION:

Assorted leaflets, written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Per package, 200, 35 cents; per package, 300, 50 cents; per package, 500, 80 cents.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

mont statutes any beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol is intoxicating liquor, the sale of which, without a license, is prohibited. The legislature now in session has refused to grant the "innkeeper's license" for which a strong fight has been made.

VIRGINIA: Of 170 incorporated towns, 150 are dry. Of 20 cities, 10 are dry. Of 100 counties 86 are without saloons, 66 having no form of legalized manufacture or sale of strong drink. There is much sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition and the temperance forces are working to have the question submitted to a vote of the people. A bill for this purpose passed the house in the Legislature of 1912 by a vote of 62 to 30, but failed in the senate by vote of 23 to 15.

WASHINGTON: The sale of liquor is prohibited within two miles of the University of Washington at Seattle, within 2,000 feet of every other state school, and within one mile outside the boundaries of every incorporated municipality in the state. The 1909 legislature passed a city and country precinct option law under which saloons have been driven from a considerable portion of the state. As the result of a vote in 91 places, 56 excluded the saloon and 35 retained it; 203 saloons were closed by law; 34 of the 39 counties are now dry territory in the unincorporated part. Eighty-seven per cent of the total area of the state is dry territory. A state-wide prohibition campaign by initiative is planned for 1914.

WEST VIRGINIA, *November 5, by a majority vote of over 92,000, adopted a constitutional amendment. Legislation to make effective the amendment has passed both houses of the legislature.*

WISCONSIN: Over 717 towns, cities and villages out of a total of 1586 are dry. The state has one dry county—Burnett. Several anti-liquor bills will be presented to the legislature during 1913. The county option bill presented last year received but six favorable votes in the senate. The majority of no-license towns are located in the southern part of the state.

WYOMING: Under a law passed by the Legislature of 1908-9 providing that no license shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated cities and towns, more than 90 per cent of the area of the state became dry territory. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon, and the Yellowstone National Park, under the control of the Government, and the Shoshone Indian reservation are also dry territory.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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LATE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Kenyon-Webb bill, prohibiting interstate shipment of liquors, is still in the hands of President Taft, awaiting his signature. He is reported to have referred the matter to Attorney General Wickersham for his opinion as to its constitutionality. In the event of a veto it is understood to be the intention of Senator Kenyon and Representative Webb at once to move in the Senate and the House that the bill be passed over the President's veto.

The United States Supreme Court, on February 24, declared constitutional the Mann Act, prohibiting interstate traffic in women.

February 26, 1913.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Recent Interesting Pronouncements on Alcohol—"Arkansas is Going Dry"—Law-Making in Oregon—Shall Liquor or Law Rule?—Victory for Woman Suffrage in Maine—Liquor Domination at an End in Tennessee—Who Kindles the Fire, a story by Josiah Allen's Wife

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATOR KENYON AND CONGRESSMAN WEBB EXPLAIN INTERSTATE BILL—OPPOSITION TO JONES-WORKS EXCISE BILL CONTINUES – STATUS OF IMMIGRATION BILL—BEAUTIFUL FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL SERVICE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Up to this time, Saturday, February 22, President Taft has failed to sign the Kenyon-Webb bill. Just what we are to expect from this delay, it is difficult to determine. The following statements from Senator Kenyon and Representative Webb covering the working of the law, if law it becomes, will be of help to those interested:

Senator Kenyon explained that liquor that may be shipped into a dry state under the Webb bill will not be prohibited for personal use unless the state in question has a law to that effect. Such liquor becomes amenable absolutely to the laws of the state.

When asked to clear up the point which has been in doubt as to the rights of individuals living in dry states to buy liquor from a wet state and bring it in for their own use, Mr. Kenyon said:

"The Webb act does not, for instance, prohibit a Washington dealer in liquors from sending his products into Virginia or North Carolina for personal use. The reason is that neither these states, nor any others, have ever prohibited the personal use of liquor. To prohibit such use would be unconstitutional.

"The law, if it becomes a law, is clearly constitutional for the reason that Congress has an absolute and defined right to regulate interstate commerce. If Congress chose to declare liquor as a contraband of commerce, then it would be so declared and the Supreme Court would sustain it. It is obvious, therefore, that if Congress can declare liquor a contraband of commerce it can do the lesser thing.

"It is patent to anybody who knows anything about this legislation, however, that the only purpose of the bill is to prohibit the wholesale violations of state laws under the cloak of the interstate commerce character of liquor shipments."

Upon request Mr. Webb explained still further: "The Webb bill only deals with interstate shipment, and has nothing to do with local option or *intra* shipment.

"This matter is left entirely with the state legislature, and the National Congress has no supervision over *intra* state commerce. In other words, the Webb bill is as much as the temperance people can secure from the National Congress, to wit: granting the privilege to each state of handling the liquor question as it may see fit."

Jones-Works Excise Bill Meets Strong Opposition

The Jones-Works Excise bill for the District of Columbia is the battle second in Congress now. As has been stated repeatedly this bill passed the Senate almost unanimously April 26, 1912, went to the House, and was referred to the House District of Columbia committee. This committee is supposed to meet weekly, but for eight months, certain members of the committee opposed to the Jones-Works bill and the Kenyon Red-Light Injunction bill for the District, failed to be present at the meetings. The chairman, Hon. Ben Johnson of Kentucky, and other friends of the bill were present, but not in sufficient numbers to make a quorum. Finally after nine months of inaction, the chairman sent a personal letter to every member of the committee that on the next meeting day, the business of the District would be taken up whether a quorum was present or not. Upon the meeting day there was not a quorum present and the business was transacted as the chairman had said it would be. But when the Jones-Works bill was introduced William J. Cary of Wisconsin declared that if either the Jones-Works bill or the Kenyon Red-Light bill was brought forward, he should raise the point of order, the lack of a quorum, thus preventing "discussion or vote on these measures." Great mass meetings of the citizens of the District were held; resolutions in protest condemning the action of the opponents were sent to Congress; and a committee composed of thirty prominent clergymen, business men, and leaders in reform, waited upon the Speaker asking his aid. He heard us, and said he understood the situation thoroughly and when his attention was called to the rule cited below, he promised to recognize any one introducing the measure. Whereupon the District W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, the Christian Endeavor and citizens generally waited upon the members of Congress individually—presenting the following petition and requesting their signature: (For two days women and men worked, and worked hard, going from room to room and securing a large number of names.)

"We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives believing that the House should be permitted to vote on the bill to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, S. 5461, commonly known as the Jones-Works bill, which passed the Senate on April 26, 1912, respectfully petition the Committee on the District of Columbia to report said bill immediately to the House, and in the event said committee neglects or refuses so to report, we do hereby respectfully petition the Committee on Rules to grant a special rule for the immediate consideration of said bill by the House of Representatives.

"6771. The Committee on Rules may report a resolution for the consideration of a bill, even though the effect be to discharge a committee and bring before the House a bill not yet reported."

Senate Takes a Hand

Just at this point, the Senate took a hand, and placed the Jones-Works bill and two other District measures as amendments to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. This carried the measure directly to the floor of the House and opponents of the bill were nonplussed.

The chairman of the appropriations sub-committee, made the customary request, that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendments, and send the bill to conference. Representative Willis of Ohio objected, and, as a consequence, the measure was referred to the appropriations committee. The objection of Mr. Willis is the forerunner of a fight to be waged by the anti-prohibition members of the House. They intend "going to the limit" in parliamentary tactics and filibustering to kill the Jones-Works bill, but we have warm friends in the House equally alert and we believe the measure will carry.

The Red Light Injunction bill was favorably reported out of committee, and is now on the calendar. The friends of righteousness and purity over the country must help us in this battle too. It means cleaning out a section of this beautiful city which since the days of the Civil War, has been designated "the Division," and which has been given over to houses of ill fame where thousands of young girls and youth commenced lives of shame.

The bill is drawn "to enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation, and prostitution; to declare the same to be nuisances; to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same and the owner or agent of any building used for such purpose; and to assess a tax against the building and owner thereof."

Status of Immigration Bill

The immigration bill which passed both Houses of Congress, was vetoed by the President on the literacy test. Upon its return to Congress, the Senate by a two-thirds vote declared the bill should pass. When it reached the House, strenuous efforts were made by the advocates of the legislation to swing into line a sufficient number of members to make the bill a law, despite the disapproval of President Taft. They failed to carry their point by a narrow margin, the vote being 213 to 114 in favor of overriding the veto. Those who wanted to pass the bill in the face of the veto, fell short just six votes of the necessary two-thirds. The failure to put the bill through the House was a great disappointment to Democratic leaders, it being told about the Capitol that President-elect Wilson was desirous of having the question disposed of by this Congress.

Beautiful Frances E. Willard Memorial Service

Tuesday, February 18, a beautiful memorial service was held in Statuary Hall. A large company was present. The superintendent of the Capitol, Mr. Elliott Wood, had chairs arranged in a semi circle in front of Miss Willard's statue while as many as were seated stood in a solid mass back of the chairs. There had been provided a platform with tables and chairs, and a great basket of spring flowers, tied with a large white satin bow was placed at Miss Willard's feet. Mrs. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. presided. Mrs. Robinson, vice-president. Mrs. Henry corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lineback recording secretary; Mrs. Moore, treasurer, and Mrs. La Fetra all participated in the opening exercises.

Mrs. Andrews, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Culbertson president of the Interdenominational Missionary Union; Mrs. Ella H. Thacher Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Miss Ellen Stone, Mrs. Don P. Blaine, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Andrew Wilson, president of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League, and Captain Richmond P. Hobson were the speakers. Each one gave a fresh glimpse of Miss Willard's many-sided, beautiful character.

In the crowd we saw a man noted for his opposition to temperance legislation the secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the District, and a seller of strong drink. His face was a study probably never before had he heard such testimonies concerning a woman, and through the exercises, which were two hours long, he stood listening to every word spoken, and finally when Captain Hobson left the House Chamber long enough to make a gem of an address his wonder was even greater.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

RECENT INTERESTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ON ALCOHOL

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN
World's and National Superintendent of Medical Temperance, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

The chain of Liggett Drug-Stores in twenty-two cities of the United States and Canada has announced that henceforth no intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold by them. The announcement says:

"We shall refuse to sell liquors just as we long ago refused to sell habit-forming drugs or anything to be used for questionable purposes, not waiting for such things to be forbidden by law."

The well-known firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, the largest mail-order house in the world, informs its patrons through its latest catalogue that no more patent medicines will be carried in stock, because they believe such merchandise to be either harmful or valueless. They say, "The patent medicine business is a public evil."

Alcohol and Cancer

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, recognized all over the world as an authority on cancer, in a recent medical lecture, stated that the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution (insurance company) was that death from cancer was more than twice as frequent among the non-abstaining section of their policy-holders as it was among the abstaining section. His experience of this disease led him to say that it was more rapid and more distressing among those who took alcohol.

The insane man, Schrank, who tried to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt, was found to be a bartender and saloon-keeper by occupation.

Dr. Casey A. Wood, in a contribution to a medical journal, states that wood alcohol is used in some quack medicines, hair tonics, cheap whisky and essences, and sometimes is used for "rubs" after baths. He says that serious damage to the digestion, sight and nervous system may result. He quotes Dr. Lewis as saying that so small a quantity as one teaspoonful of wood alcohol may cause blindness.

The Equitable Life Assurance Company in its paper for policy-holders, *The Human Factor*, says: "The alcohol and drug habits are constantly adding to the degenerate list and death-roll."

The Peruna Company, a short time ago advertised that doctors were offering to give them testimonials for Peruna, and they expressed willingness to give the name and address of one such doctor who they said was a railway surgeon, president of the county medical board, member of state medical society, etc. Investigation showed that the doctor was a self-admitted addict to the morphine habit and was not of the standing claimed in the advertisement. Probably he was willing to *sell* a testimonial for Peruna or anything else, as a morphine addict could hardly have a good practice.

Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst of New York City conducts a column in the *New York Journal*, and a few days ago he utilized his column to praise wine as a substitute for whisky, quoting an agent of the Wine-Growers Association of California as authority for the statement that drunkenness is unknown in wine-growing countries. Dr. Parkhurst should inform himself before he conforms to the demand that seems to be made of all writers for Hearst publications, the demand to speak well of wine and beer no matter how ill whisky may be dealt with. He should know that European countries are now fighting alcohol in all its forms in a vigorous way, and that leading physicians of Germany, France and Italy declare that the use of lighter drinks does not lessen the demand for whisky and brandy. The latest government report giving health statistics in France emphasizes the fact that the highest death-rate from tuberculosis occurs in those sections where the greatest amount of alcohol is consumed. The latest vital statistics of Italy draw attention to the fact that more persons connected with the sale of alcohol than any other class commit suicide. These wine-drinking countries use quantities of brandy and the insanity-producing drink, absinthe. If drunkenness is absent from the streets it is due to thorough policing. In the last government statistics of insanity in France of the alcoholic insane, 53.20 per cent is given as due to brandy and 22.57 per cent to wine.

Last year Bavaria reported the result of an official investigation of the effect of the use of alcohol on the frequency and the character of crime, showing 8674 convictions for crimes committed in a state of drunkenness. Evidently European countries are far from being so free from drunkenness as Dr. Parkhurst and the Hearst newspapers would have people believe.

Total Abstinence for Soldiers

An interesting item comes from Austria. In the province of Tyrol there are numerous military stations high in the mountains. It has been found that when hard physical or mental work is to be done by officers or men, absolute abstinence from alcohol is requisite for success. Consequently the soldiers are forbidden to use alcohol and the officers are taught to abstain. It is said that these experiences may lead soon to an order prohibiting the use of alcohol altogether in the Austrian army.

The well-known anti-alcohol leader in Austria, Dr. Max Kassowitz, was recently, on his seventieth birthday, the recipient of high honors from the Medical Society of Vienna and the medical faculty of the university.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, professor of pathology at Cambridge University, England, said a short time ago in speaking of alcohol as a medicine: "In 90 per cent of cases when alcohol was given it was found that instead of getting a better condition, the heart and blood vessels attained a condition more dangerous to the patient." Dr. Woodhead was asked for a substitute for brandy in cases of collapse; he recommended hot water and hot milk. These could be carried in a thermos bottle as easily as brandy is carried in a flask. He was also asked if port wine is blood-making and he replied it is no good whatever in that respect.

The New York Times, in its Sunday editions last year, had several strong articles against alcohol, one of which, by Dr. Beveridge, has been published in leaflet form by the Medical Temperance department.

"ARKANSAS IS GOING DRY"

ANTI-LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN ARKANSAS

"Arkansas is going dry" is a favorite refrain in the legislature and throughout the state. "The thirty-ninth general assembly is strictly prohibition in taste and temperament," says the *Arkansas Gazette*, in a spirited report of recent legislative proceedings in that body. "Every bill that is labeled 'prohibition' is expected to ride through both houses on a gallop."

Senate bill No. 118, which provides that no liquor shall be sold except on petition of a majority of the adult white citizens of an incorporated town, said petition to be published for at least ten days or in two issues of the town papers before the granting of the license, has passed both houses of the legislature, and received Governor Robinson's signature, February 17. This means that each saloon-keeper must secure a majority of the names of adult white citizens to his petition before he can secure a license, and that every petitioner shall be well known to his community. Negroes are excluded from signing the petition and white women are included.

It is the opinion of the president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. and other temperance leaders that no town in the state will have liquor sold after December 31, 1913, when the bill goes into effect.

A measure to prevent the sale of liquor within ten miles of Texarkana has passed and received the signature of Governor Robinson.

White Slave Bill Passes

A late communication from Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., tells of the passage of a white slave bill. The prospect for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment is hopeful, as a majority of both houses has declared in favor of it.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN NEW ZEALAND

Rev. G. H. Mann, ex-president of the New Zealand Methodist Conference, in an interesting article in *The Alliance News* on prohibition in "the land of experiments," New Zealand, gives the following interesting bit of history:

"Just before this system (prohibition) came into operation, plans were passed for enlarging the police station of Geraldine, but on the eve of the election the work was delayed for a while. That police station has never been enlarged to this day. I was in the police station recently and found that one of the cells had been turned into a dark-room for photography, another was used for making picture blocks, another one was a lumber room, while another was used as a storeroom for the sergeant's gardening tools. I asked where the prisoners were kept and was told there were none. For a straight run of sixteen weeks after the passing of no-license there was no business whatever for the magistrate in that town."

LAW-MAKING IN OREGON

WOMEN SHOW KEEN INTEREST IN LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH. President Oregon W. C. T. U.

To properly understand the almost dramatic situation in the Oregon legislature one must know that we have a Republican legislature and a Democratic governor and that with the exception of a short interval this condition has obtained in Oregon for several years. The Republican legislature has formed the rather interesting habit of spending a goodly portion of the legislative session in the highly entertaining and dignified "play" of trying to put the governor "in a hole." As the people are in large majority behind the chief executive this play is one that seems to require more finesse than the leaders of the opposition have at their command and both the governor and his friends are watching the game with smiling interest.

Moral Uplift Measures Predominate

The last election gave us a much better grade of men for the legislature, which fact is somewhat due to the more than usual interest taken by the class we are pleased to call the "common people." This was directly brought about through study of the initiative. Among the measures introduced this session an astonishing number are directly and very closely indirectly related to moral uplift.

Governor West Knows His Men

The larger part of these have been introduced at Governor West's request and the skill he has manifested in choosing the man who should introduce and champion them, would recommend our little governor as head of the most difficult diplomatic post in the world. He sits in his office playing those men as a chess player moves his pieces on the board and yet keeps them friends all the time. The weeks I have spent as a representative of the largest woman's organization in the state has only confirmed my faith in the beautiful character and splendid political ability of Governor West.

Opinions of W. C. T. U. Solicited

The W .C. T. U. has played no insignificant part in this legislative session. We put ourselves at the command of the governor, and while away have daily communications from the executive office. The tested and tried plan of letter-writing has been worked and when word has been passed on to them, our women have bravely responded. They have done good personal work also. We have realized as never before what it means to stand behind measures as voters. If one had any vestige of doubt as to the effect of equal suffrage, a few days at Salem would thoroughly have dispelled it. Never before had I been asked to send in written opinions to members of a legislature, never before had a senator left his seat during the discussion of a measure and come to me to ask what the women would say about a certain state policy, and never before had a member apologized to me for his adverse vote upon a measure which he knew I was supporting. All these things and more have happened and I live to say I have not lost one vestige of womanliness.

The most dramatic scene so far occured in the senate when the resolution submitting to the people the repeal of the Home Rule bill, secured by our campaign in 1910, was under consideration. At the opening of the session there seemed not a ghost of a show for the passage of this measure. No organization but the W. C. T. U. had worked for it, as some felt that it did not matter much as the measure could be brought up through the initiative. We had felt the added power of legislative submission in our recent campaign for suffrage and were anxious to have that support, but thought there was only a fighting chance. Hundreds of letters had been sent in, however, and when the final vote came we had the lobbies packed with "our folks" and the white ribbon was much in evidence. I had written one man from our own county telling him I was jealous to have such ability as his on our side; but as yet there was no hope that we would have it. Just before the opening of the session one of our women went to this member and in a most winsome way set the matter before him.

"I Believe I Am a Prohibitionist"

For days the city had been packed with a liquor lobby and friends of that side were ready with invective and specious argument to do valiant service. We have many brilliant men who unfortunately are on the wrong side of moral questions and they were ready for battle. It was the meeting of Greek with Greek and sword with sword—but oh the pitiful fact that there were few swords on our side! I anxiously watched the man whom we had tried to interest in the bill's behalf. At last he sprang to his feet and with flashing eyes opened his remarks with the words, "I believe I am a prohibitionist," and then followed such a speech! It was not long, nor was it heated, but was cool, calm, logical and convincing. Another, at his side, left the enemy and spoke for us. When the vote was taken we lacked but one of winning. This was somewhat comforting—but we were beaten! Meantime there was opporutnity for work to be done. The time was not lost and at the very opening of the next session the president of the senate, who has political aspirations, left his chair to move a reconsideration and we won. The house is almost always with us and as the measure is with a friendly committee we have hope of success. Governor West tells us that many of the bills pending will pass and they cover much needed legislation for women and children.

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SHALL LIQUOR OR LAW RULE?

"The day is coming when the country will be awake to the truth that there is nothing in liquor domination which Americans will tolerate if they hope to remain a nation of free men and women."

In endeavoring to account for the large white area on the map of the United States, the *North American* of Philadelphia, in a recent editorial, remarks:

"It is generally conceded by those who have studied the question that the spread of prohibition territory is due to the growing understanding of the economic side of the liquor question. In the South, for instance, the progress of prohibitory laws has been most noticeable. The southern white man is not opposed to his mint julep, but he is in deadly earnest in his opposition to the red rooster liquors sold among the colored population. The southern white has been moved to sacrifice his own personal tastes because he found the suppression of the liquor traffic necessary for the protection of southern white women and indispensable for conservation of the labor so necessary for the development of the material wealth of the south.

"Science, too, has aided in spreading the white space on the map by teaching people the deadly effect of alcoholic liquors on those suffering from tuberculosis and other wasting diseases. And it has taught that the evil results of alcoholism do not stop with the individual, but that he passes them on, a heritage to future generations. Whatever defense may be offered for a man's right to injure himself, none can be adduced to show that it gives him the right to inflict hereditary mental and physical defects on unnumbered generations of his children to come.

"For years the liquor interests have been identifying themselves with lawbreaking by their open sympathy with dealers prosecuted for Sunday selling or other violations of the law, and by their aid and comfort to the keepers of speakeasies or worse dives charged with selling without licenses. It seems to have been impossible for the big liquor interests to dissociate their business from the lowest and vilest who peddled their wares. The country has come to judge the old hen by the chickens under her wing.

"But probably every other single influence has had but slight effect on public opinion as compared with the effect of the liquor interests' attempt to break down the law where states or smaller communities under state authority have decided that the sale of liquor should not be permitted within their borders. And with insulting effrontery the liquor men have seized the federal power as the instrument with which to crush the principle of home rule when it conflicts with their interests.

"The pouring of liquor into territory where the local laws say it shall not be sold has been carried on under the guise of interstate traffic and with the aid of the federal government. The resentment which has grown out of this arrogant policy of the liquor traffic has done more than any other single force to confirm the deep-rooted opposition to the business.

"The *North American's* position on the general question is well known. We stand alone in our policy of refusing all liquor advertisements. We realize the danger of being held too strongly prejudiced. For that reason we particularly desire to speak temperately and without bias. We would rather understate than overstate the case against the liquor interests. But we think we read the signs of the times correctly.

"We see the growing knowledge of the dangerous character of this traffic. Its record of devastation is a scar across the face of civilization. The manhood it has wrecked, the homes it has ruined, the women it has wrung in hopeless sorrow and the other women it has buried in nameless shame, the children it has starved and murdered—these are the witnesses against it."

VICTORY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MAINE SENATE

UPPER HOUSE OF LEGISLATURE VOTES 23 TO 6 TO SUBMIT AMENDMENT—IF MAINE WINS SUFFRAGE IT WILL BE THE FIRST OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES TO BE THUS HONORED

"On the afternoon of February 12 the judiciary committee of the seventy-sixth Maine legislature unanimously voted that the constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage ought to be passed. After the great hearing in the main house, the committee went into executive session, and then, without discussion or argument of any kind, the members took a vote and nine of the ten, without hesitation endorsed the constitutional amendment. The tenth member did not vote either way." Thus the *Portland Daily Press* sums up the recent hearing on the subject in question. It continues:

"Down upon the state house came the women of Maine today to plead and to argue before the members of the judiciary committee that they be given the ballot and enjoy the same privileges as men. They were armed with well-prepared speeches, short and concise. A cohort of oratorical women fired argumentative projectiles into the ranks of the theoretical opposition,—but there was no other kind of opposition manifested.

"No voice was raised against the women. No man or woman came out to speak against granting suffrage to the gentler sex, for when the request was made that opponents to the proposed measure stand up, there was not a response. The proponents had everything their own way.

"Women of all ages were present. There were girls from school with the rosy color of youth upon their cheeks and there were matronly women, gray-haired and dignified in the audience."

Among the speakers of the day were Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T .U., Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. Franchise superintendent, Miss Helen N. Bates, Mrs. George F. French, and Mrs. Effie Lambert Lawrence, National W. C. T. U. organizer. Mrs. Stevens, among other things, said:

"I think the day has gone by when the claim is made that women do not know enough to vote and have not the time to give to it. I speak for many thousands of Maine women who want the ballot—who believe they could wisely use it 'against the wrongs which need resistance,' and in behalf of the 'causes which need assistance' and we contend that it is illogical and unjust to deprive us of the ballot because some women do not want it. The case would be somewhat different if anti-suffrage women should be compelled to vote. All men do not vote and probably when we have woman suffrage all women will not vote.

"This is a sacred, serious question—not a partisan nor a sectarian measure. I have heard the courageous young Democratic Governor of Oregon declare for woman suffrage. We have heard the Democratic Governor of Colorado declare that equal suffrage has been a great success in his state. We have heard the Republican Governor of Wyoming declare that woman suffrage in his state has been in every respect as successful as man suffrage and that woman has not neglected her home duties. We have heard the Governor of Idaho say that woman suffrage has proven a marked success in his state, especially in regard to the welfare of children and the uplift of humanity. The newly elected Governor of Kansas is outspoken for woman's ballot. In every state where they have woman suffrage prominent statesmen of all parties testify to its beneficent effect.

"In Statuary Hall, under the great white dome of our nation's Capitol, stands the marble statue of Frances E. Willard, founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union—the only woman ever honored by having her statue given a place in our nation's Valhalla. Miss Willard was an ardent advocate of woman suffrage.

"Gentlemen of the committee, in the name of childhood, in the name of womanhood I appeal to the noble manhood of the state of Maine to grant us the privilege of walking beside them clad with the garments of power."

On February 19, the measure passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 6.

LIQUOR DOMINATION AT AN END IN TENNESSEE

A CHAPTER OF RECENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY THE YEAR 1913 BIDS FAIR TO BE NOTABLE

MRS. MARY P. BANG

That Tennessee is waking up, throwing off the shackles that have bound her to unworthy traditions of the past and is stepping forward to take her place among the most advanced and enlightened of the sisterhood of states is evidenced by a number of recent happenings.

In the first place the old liquor-dominated Patterson political machine is smashed to smithereens, the last one of his lieutenants has been relegated to "innocuous desuetude" by the legislature now in session, and good men and true who esteem more highly the welfare and happiness of the women and children than they do that of the liquor traffic, have taken their places.

The people have risen up and at the ballot box declared for the third time in unmistakable tones their intention that the liquor traffic in the old volunteer state shall die and stay dead. In this year of great Democratic landslides, they have elected to the Governor's chair over Benton McMillan, a progressive and popular Democrat, who stood on a liquor platform, Ben W. Hooper, a Republican on a prohibition platform. "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad." It was Patterson's baleful influence which caused the liquor plank to be put in the Democratic platform and on account of it the party went down to defeat.

Tennessee for the second time has honored herself by placing Ben W. Hooper in the Governor's chair. We have never had a stronger, cleaner, wiser, more capable chief executive than this man has already proved himself to be. His declaration in his inaugural address that he had been fighting the saloon since he was sixteen years old and expected to fight it as long as it existed and deep down in his heart he felt that the time was coming when there would not be a saloon left under the American flag, proclaims him a man after our own W. C. T. U. heart. Our legislature now in session is largely composed of men who have the state's best interests at heart and will not truckle to any adverse "interests." They have their faces toward the sunrise and are broad enough to consider fairly and dispassionately any reform measures, however at variance they may seem with antiquated traditions.

A hearing was recently granted the W. C. T. U. by both houses in joint session, and addresses by Mrs. Sllena M. Holman, our state president, Mrs. Clements, our vice-president, and Mrs. F. E. Atkins, National organizer, were listened to with marked interest by our solons, vigorous applause being accorded at times. Miss Lillie O'Daniel, county president, introduced the speakers. Law enforcement, prohibition and compulsory education were the subjects presented by our women. A number of organizations have presented strong pleas for compulsory education and our state superintendent, Mrs. Meda Taylor, has done efficient work for that measure which will doubtless be enacted into law.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has had drafted a bill removing the legal disabilities of married women, giving them property rights, power to make contracts, etc.; in other words, making them "folks just the same as men" and it has been introduced and unanimously reported for passage by the judiciary committee of the senate. This committee gave the federation ladies a hearing and some of the senators waxed so eloquent in behalf of the women that it is said that if an equal suffrage bill had been presented at the same time it also would undoubtedly have been recommended for passage. At the recent equal suffrage state convention held in Nashville, a splendid impression was made, and the cause gained many new adherents. The addresses of Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and Miss Mary Johnston, authoress, of Virginia, were without doubt as masterful, convincing and eloquent as any addresses ever heard by a Nashville audience.

New Bills Introduced

Several bills have been introduced in the legislature giving the Governor power to remove officials who neglect or refuse to enforce the law. One bill declaring gambling houses, saloons and disorderly houses of all kinds public nuisances, which can be enjoined by the district or county attorney, or upon complaint of five resident electors, has also been introduced.

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WHO KINDLES THE FIRE?

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

"Josiah, do you remember last week as we went into Jonesville the big crowd gathered round a poor boy crazed by strong drink draggin' him off to jail? Most all the bizness men in Jonesville who had voted for license to make the place lively, wuz lookin' on at the victim they had made. He wuz a good young boy, a only child and like the apples of his parents' eyes, but easy tempted, and had been sent by his Pa with a drove of cattle to put on the cars. At family prayers that mornin' his Pa prayed, 'Lead us not into temptation, deliver us from evil.' And the boy would have escaped, but the two pardners, Government and Saloon, met the poor boy and overtbrew him. The institution you men and Christians vote for wuz too much for him and he set off on the downward path to ruin and spent the first night of his journey in jail. How did his Pa and Ma feel when night come and no boy come home? His Pa had voted for this very license. How did his broken-hearted Ma feel and how did them respectable cattle feel left onguarded and alone?"

"Respectable!" sez Josiah, "I never hearn critters called respectable and intelligent before."

"I called 'em so, Josiah, because they knew enough to keep out of the fire the poor boy fell into. But how did that crowd of citizens and voters feel as they saw the poor boy dragged to jail, as they looked on this object lesson of what their fine license laws turned out."

"Oh, you temperance folks will ketch up one thing, Samantha, and run it into the ground."

"I wish we *could*, Josiah, I wish we *could* run sunthin' into the ground, and I know well what it would be."

"There hain't many such cases, Samantha."

"Josiah Allen, I will simply name over what has took place right here round us on every pint of the compass, east, west, north, south. To begin with the east, do you remember old Miss Wilmer, who got drunk as a fool and fell off that high hill into the creek and died as the fool dieth?"

"Well, yes, I knew about that."

I turned my body round like a dummy in a store, but more gracefuller, and pinted my finger due west—

"Do you remember the two Wizzell boys that follered the law you Christians vote for and helped Jonesvillians' prosperity by buyin' enough liquor to git drunk on, went out on the lake and wuz drownded? They helped bizness in Jonesville jest as much more as two cheap coffins and a grave digger, then the profit stopped because bein' dead they couldn't help the Government and Saloon-keeper by drinkin' any more."

"Well, well, that wuz some time ago."

"The law is the same. It stands ready for other helpers of Jonesville prosperity to meet the same fate. Then north of us," sez I, turnin' my frame slowly and pintin' towards the north star, "do you remember Eben West, who took his own life in drunken craziness and would have killed his wife and childern if they hadn't got away from him——"

Josiah didn't speak, and I sez agin, "Do you remember that, Josiah?"

"Well, yes, but Eben wuz a good man naterally."

"Yes, he wuz, but no goodness can stand firm aginst that fire, when it rages in a man's bosom, the fire that drinkmakers kindle. And then south of here, Josiah," sez I, pintin' my inexorable finger towards the south pole.

"I don't want to hear what took place south of here. The Equator is south of here and the Pole, but what on't!"

"I shall finish my Zodiac, Josiah Allen," sez I with dignity. "South of here only a mild off old John Miller wuz found lyin' in the road with his whisky jug by the side on him frozen to—death."

"Well, you can't throw fire in my face if he wuz friz!" Josiah wuz beginnin' to be huffy.

Sez I, "Such subterfugin' is onworthy of a perfessor and a deacon. I've brung up uvery pint of the compass, Josiah, and you know every word is true as the book of Job and more melancholy than Job ever wuz in his boilinest time. And the hull world between them four pints of the compass is full of crimes and miseries jest as bad, ruined lives, ruined homes, broken hearts, and heaven knows what futures awaits the drink-taker and the drink-maker."

"Well, I hain't a drink-taker, Samantha Allen, or a drink-maker."

Sez I solemnly, "One makes the net to catch the fish, one holds it, and the busy waves dash to and fro and drives 'em in. Every mesh of that net has to be looped with human hands. The man that makes it, the man that holds it, are equally responsible. What did they make it for if not to ketch the poor fish that swim into it onbeknown to them."

"Well, I've got to go to the barn," sez Josiah, and he got up and went out quick. But when he came in I spoke calm but stern, "Be you goin' to vote for license agin, Josiah Allen?"

"Id'no what I shall vote for or what I shan't vote for; I want my thumb mended."

I took his mitten and calmly put a patch on his thumb. I don't believe he'll vote for license agin, and yet I don't know; men are ambitious, and their idees of prosperity is fur different from wimmens.

AMERICA!

Tune, "*Maryland, My Maryland*"

Mrs. H. E. Bartholomew

The curse of rum is on our land,
America, America,
We dare not boast a nation grand,
America, America.
Our noble sons and daughters fair
Whom anguished mothers for you bear
Are sacrificed, dost thou not care,
America, America,

Thou'rt drunk with lands and herds and gold,
America, America,
But thou art poor, with wealth untold,
America, America,
If with thy wealth, honor and truth
Are held in scorn by thy fair youth,
Perish thy greatness soon, forsooth,
America, America.

A holy war is in our land,
America, America,
Thou'rt forced in it to take a stand,
America, America,
Thou can'st not longer halting be
The tocsin rings from sea to sea.
Purge thy fair name, if thou art free,
America, America.

Arouse you from your death-like sleep,
America, America,
The night is past, thy vigil keep,
America, America,
Oh! God of battles hear our cry,
Wipe out this curse or we must die,
Thy day of judgment draweth nigh,
America, America.

"This Is the Man Who Profited by the Crime"

At the trial of a negro, who, on Christmas night, in Washington, D. C., committed a most horrible and revolting crime, the formal demand of the court that he plead guilty or not guilty, elicited from the prisoner, according to the *Washington Times*, these words:

"I just don't know how to plead."

"Did you do this act or not?" inquired Clerk Sebring, severely.

"I drunk so much liquor that night, I don't remember," replied the prisoner, cowering before the gaze of the court and those about him.

"Our idea of effective journalism," says *Collier's Weekly*, by way of comment, "would be for the *Times* to have its reporters investigate just what brand of liquor this negro drank, find out the manufacturer and print his photograph and his name, with the simple legend: 'This is the man who profited by the crime.' The man, of course, would turn out to be a highly respectable citizen of Louisville or Baltimore or some other of the great whisky-manufacturing centers; at the very moment when the tragedy that he stimulated was blighting a family in Washington he was sitting smugly and happily at the head of his Christmas table, surrounded by his family whom he keeps secure from crime with all the safeguards that money can provide."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

"THE MAINE LADY"

MILDRED AUTEN SPENCER, Chicago, Ill.

"I know, I know. It's the Maine Lady. It's the Maine Lady!" came an excited chorus as twenty pairs of eyes gazed upon the picture Miss Lucy held before them.

"It's the lady you told us about keeping Maine from the naughty saloon men," added Jennie's timid voice.

"We have a picture just like it and mama has told us lots about how much good she does in the W. C. T. U."

"She's its president," proudly announced another voice, "and she belongs to the paper that you read us stories from. Mama gets it every week, and tells us what it says about lots of things."

"Well, well," laughed Miss Lucy, "I see I won't have to spend much time telling you who the picture lady is. Shall I tell you about her birthday parties instead?"

"Oh, yes!" cried the twenty little legioners delightedly,—for everybody loves birthday parties.

"Well, almost every year she spends her birthday at Rest Cottage."——

"That's Miss Willard's old home," interrupted Bessie; "we've got a book with pictures of it."

"And *The Young Crusader* comes from there," added Tommy wisely. "Don't you remember, Bennie, that's where Scamp lives?"

"Sure enough," agreed Miss Lucy, "and the UNION SIGNAL comes from there, too. But as I was saying the Maine lady has such lovely birthday parties. What do you suppose her birthday presents are?"

"Automobiles," suggested Jack promptly.

"Gold watches." This from Bessie, longingly.

"Gum drops?" asked Bennie, hopefully.

"Oh, no!" Miss Lucy shook her head decidedly. "Something ever so much nicer. I am afraid you never would guess, so I'll have to tell you now—dollar bills."

"Oh!" Twenty little legioners were indeed awed.

"Yes, lots and lots of them. Sometimes they are made into bouquets, sometimes they are pinned together, making long chains, and they come from all over the country. What do you suppose they are all for?"

"Silk dresses," suggested the little girls.

"I bet they are for gum drops," insisted Bennie.

"Oh, dear, no." Miss Lucy laughed, and shook a reproving finger at Bennie. "You see the Maine lady and all the others that wear the white ribbon aren't selfish enough to think of just themselves; they all want to do something for the white ribbon they wear. So because the Maine lady does 'belong to the paper' she wants her birthday presents to be given to it. That is why her birthday is known as UNION SIGNAL Day, and that is why people all over the world send such presents. The dollar bills are for subscriptions to the paper, you know."

"I think that is the nicest kind of party," said Bessie. "I wish we could send her a bouquet of bills."

"Oh, dear," sighed Annie, "we never could get dollar bills. Why, we've only got fifty cents in the treasury, and that's to send flowers to the poor little city children."

"Perhaps we could earn some pennies if we tried real hard," suggested Jack.

"The very thing! Suppose each of us earns some money this week. Then next Friday we'll all bring our pennies to the meeting, and I'm sure we'll have enough for a crisp new bill," said Miss Lucy so persuasively that every one agreed to try it.

"But just one dollar won't make much of a bouquet," objected Tommy.

"Perhaps not, but why can't we do something else, too? The dear white ribbon ladies don't do things just for themselves, but for the beautiful white ribbon cause. Can't we give the Maine lady the kind of a birthday gift she likes,—not for herself alone, but something that will do our L. T. L. good?" suggested Miss Lucy brightly.

"I know what you mean," said Bessie thoughtfully. "When any one has a birthday at our house we always do something extra to help mother and father and the rest. We call it our 'love gift,' and it makes us feel so good in our hearts. For my present I'm going to study the lesson every week so Miss Lucy won't be disappointed."

There was silence for a few moments, as the meaning of Bessie's words became clear. Then there was a tumult of voices.

"Although I'll have to practice the new ones an awful lot, I'll play our songs and marches every week so Miss Lucy won't have to do that," said Jennie, heroically, for how she did hate to practise.

"Jimmie and I will come early and set out the chairs, and get the books all ready," promised Tommy, although it meant a half hour less of play.

"And I'll stay afterwards and help you clean up," said Jack, trying to forget the ball games he would have to miss.

"And I won't ever eat gum drops during the lesson, honest I won't," said Bennie, who could think of no greater sacrifice.

"Why how lovely!" exclaimed Miss Lucy with shining eyes as one by one the girls and boys promised to do this or that service for the L. T. L. "I'm sure the Maine lady could wish for no sweeter bouquet than this beautiful 'love gift' that you boys and girls are sending her."

And the twenty little legioners returned Miss Lucy's happy smile.

NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

It is never, never, never taste wine,
It is never, never, never taste beer,
It is never, never taste alcohol
Any time, anywhere!
Never to touch and never to taste,
That is the only safe way;
It is sanity, power, my boy, my girl,
Forever and ever and aye.

It is never, never, tobacco touch,
It is never, never, the cigaret;
Keep sweet your mouth and clear your brain,
And save yourself regret.
Never to smoke or chew the weed,
Herein is wisdom; yea,
The saving of money, of health, of *you*,
Forever and for aye.

It is ever, ever, ever to be true!
And never, never, never play sneak!
It is ever, ever be bold for right,
And never beat retreat!
Forever to stand and never to flinch,
Builds manhood high each day;
And the happiest life is the purest life,
Forever and ever and aye.

THE CALL FOR HEROES

We're calling now for heroes brave
With hearts as true as steel, sir,
Who'll forward march 'gainst every foe
Of boyhood, with true zeal, sir.
Our country needs her coming men—
She needs them clean and strong, sir,
To bear her sacred banner on
And never stoop to wrong, sir.

No foe can haul her colors down,
No fear can e'er appal her,
With boys so true, we know, don't you,
No harm can e'er befall her.
She will triumph over wrong,
For we will help her do it;
We'll pledge to her our loyalty
And evermore renew it.

History may tell this tale
In far-off future ages,
When other boys in other times
Shall turn its sacred pages —
How the boys of our day
Resolved to lead the fight, sir,
Against the wrong in every form,
And to uphold the right, sir.

—*Anti-Cigaret Speaker*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS KATE W. GROVE

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Evanston, Illinois, February 27, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

DAYS TO BE REMEMBERED

On the calendar of every white ribboner three days in March should be so marked as to keep them constantly in mind: March 1, UNION SIGNAL Day (the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens); March 9, Temperance Sunday, and March 20, Prohibition Rally Day (the birthday of Neal Dow). An enthusiastic observance of these three days ought to give to the work of the year an impetus that will make possible the achievement of great victories for temperance.

While noting these special days in March, do not forget that other important occasion—Y. P. B. Day, April 26. The W. C. T. U. needs the young people, and the young people need the W. C. T. U.

LOOK FOR SHOWERS ON MARCH 1

Though the remainder of the year be full of sunshine, the Circulation department confidently expects showers on March 1—UNION SIGNAL Day. Don't disappoint us. Send showers of subscriptions for our official organ.

The Movement of the Hour

The change of sentiment on the question of woman suffrage in the last few years is shown by the favor with which the resolution for the submission of an amendment giving full suffrage rights to women was received in the Maine legislature. Not only did the judiciary committee of both houses vote unanimously for it, but it passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 6. One would naturally expect that conservative New England states would be among the last to join the ranks of those engaging in a suffrage campaign, but not only was the reception accorded the women who presented the arguments courteous, it was more than that—it was enthusiastic. As the hearing before the committee closed, one member of the house remarked, "We shall hardly hear so many good speeches on any subject during all this session as we have heard this afternoon." The opinion of the best element of Maine's voters is undoubtedly reflected in the words of the *Portland Evening Express*, which says of the possibility of carrying the amendment for equal suffrage, "If the women of Maine as a whole are admitted to the full rights of citizenship, its standard will be considerably raised over the present condition."

Personal Responsibility and Personal Liberty

Today the number of people who do not know and regret the evil effect of the use of tobacco upon the youth of the land is so infinitesimal as almost to amount to a cipher. It, therefore, is hard to give credence to the information contained in an article recently appearing in the papers of St. Louis, Mo., wherein interviews with certain pastors of that city are given at length. Choosing to lay emphasis on so-called "personal liberty," rather than on personal responsibility, they, to whom the young people naturally look for the pattern from which they shall weave their own life fabric, are set forth as not only dealing lightly with the matter, but unmistakably putting themselves on record in favor of the use of the weed. How can these men of the cloth fail to see that by such action they are incalculably lessening their influence as consistent exponents of all that is good and true—all for which they should stand as spiritual leaders of men?

Mothers and the Militia

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Daughters of the Empire were invited to send representatives to a military conference held in Canada this month. Recognizing that two subjects to be dealt with at that meeting—the canteen problem and the cadet movement—were of vital importance to the mothers and sisters, the minister of militia gave them this opportunity to express themselves as to the military conditions which shall surround their sons and brothers. "This is perhaps the first time," says the *Ottawa Citizen*, "that the mothers have been given this direct privilege. Heretofore they have stood on the outskirts of authority expressing their wishes vainly, and yet continuing to contribute their sons for the defense of their country. Women have always been the greatest sufferers from war, just as they have been the greatest contributors to its maintenance. It is they who pay the supreme price of patriotism as expressed by war. It is, therefore, fitting that at last their real relationship should be recognized and in part rewarded. It is but scantiest justice that the mothers should have some authoritative say in the military training of their sons and in the environment by which they are surrounded while in training. Were the authority of motherhood and sisterhood everywhere dominant today, there would be no more of war. But since that happy time has not arrived, it is at least due to motherhood to give what authority is possible under present conditions."

There's a Reason!

According to the report of a western college, three university co-eds recently outranked fifty college men in a course in sophomore economics. The professor of the course declared that these girls won the only three honor grades in a recent examination. It was also stated that few girls venture to take the course on account of its difficulty, yet the dozen or more who have done so have not only carried off the highest honors, but have done work averaging higher than that of the men. This may not mean that the girls are naturally of any finer mental caliber than the men. When we remember the handicaps which men voluntarily assume, the wonder is that many of them make their grades at all. Constant devotion to the cigaret, the pipe and the "social glass," late hours and a consuming interest in things not requiring great mental activity are not of prime assistance in winning "honor grades." A narcotized brain is incapable of the highest mental effort. If our girls should ever become devotees of the cigaret and pipe, we would cease to hear of their winning honor grades.

MISS GORDON MADE MEMBER OF TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

By unanimous invitation of the members of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association, Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., has become a member of the Temperance committee which decides the policies and the plans guiding temperance teaching and temperance pledge-signing in the Sunday school. "The participation of Miss Gordon in the work of this Sunday School Temperance committee," writes Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, "will strengthen the harmonious working relations already established between the white ribbon sisterhood and the Sunday school brotherhood, and will bring added vitality, vigor and success to Sunday school temperance teaching and Sunday School temperance pledge-signing throughout the whole international field, which is practically the whole of North America. With genuine joy the Sunday School leaders welcome Miss Gordon as an official co-worker." This action was taken at the annual meeting of the Association held in January, 1913, at Dayton, Ohio.

Are you planning to take advantage of the generous offer of the Chicago Training School for a seven weeks' temperance course, with the finest of instructors, equipment and opportunities for investigation? If so, correspond at once with Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, 4949 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

Late Equal Suffrage Victories

As we go to press word is received that three woman suffrage measures have passed the North Dakota senate. Also that the Missouri senate, by a vote of 19 to 7, has passed a joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment, giving women the right to vote. The Michigan house of representatives, sitting in committee of the whole, is said to have reported in favor of resubmission of the woman suffrage amendment.

Doubtless the news of other suffrage victories is on its way to THE UNION SIGNAL.

"There is No Crime in Getting Drunk"

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

With these words a judge in one of our eastern cities recently prefaced his decision on an appeal which had been brought before him. As we read the sentence we began to wonder whether it were really true or whether it was one of those half truths which go so far to the making of whole falsehoods.

Technically speaking, it must be granted that "there is no crime in getting drunk." The difference between sin and crime is very clearly defined. The one has to do with our relations towards God and His high moral law; the other with our relations to the laws of the community, state or nation in which we live. It is not a crime in England to take into the country costly laces, rare curios, etc., because in England these things do not come under a tariff law which forbids their free importation. The moral act involved in their purchase and introduction into the country is the same in the United States as in England, but in the United States the one who would introduce them without first subjecting them to the rigid scrutiny of the customs officer is treated as a criminal because he or she has violated the law of the land.

No state or community, to our knowledge, has passed laws against drinking, although many have passed them against selling alcoholic liquors. Therefore, in itself there is no crime in getting drunk. The judge was correct. But is the situation so simple that it may be summed up in such a sentence? If a man deliberately puts himself in a condition where he may become a criminal,—if he knows that a large proportion of the crimes committed in all lands have been committed by men in similar condition, does not some measure of criminality attach to the surrendering of himself to such a state?

Face drunkenness as it exists in our land today. Is there no crime in robbing children of a father's love, of a mother's care, of the comforts of a home, and the possibility of an education? Is there no crime in breaking hearts as well as in breaking heads? Many a woman has been as truly killed by her drunken son or her drunken husband as if he had put a knife through her heart. What of the manhood of the drunkard, slain by his own hand? If, in a court of law, to be "an accessory before the fact" convicts of crime, then every man who commits crime, or every man who may commit crime in a state of intoxication becomes "accessory before the fact," and should be treated as, in some degree, a criminal. If there is "no crime in getting drunk," there surely ought to be, and it is high time our courts of justice ceased delivering themselves of such sentiments which can only cause those who hear them to think with increasing indifference of the evils of drunkenness. Any judge ought to be ashamed of such a statement, and public sentiment ought to bring such pressure to bear upon him that it will never be repeated.

The Signal, a Beacon of Light to Local Unions

ROSE A. DAVISON, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

When she is afield the organizer is sometimes obliged to wait for days for her mail, and at such times it is impossible to get papers regularly. Thus, weary from constantly giving her vitality, and homesick from isolation from "our folks" as well as from her own home, this organizer, when she has labored in unorganized fields, has sorely missed THE UNION SIGNAL. At the close of a long stage trip it was like food to my hungry soul to find THE SIGNAL on the reading table of my charming hostess. She, too, feasted upon it and gleaned the inspiration and information she needed to serve as president of that isolated union.

Another organization fifty miles from the railroad owes its existence chiefly to one old member who, by reading THE UNION SIGNAL, has always kept the fires of her devotion burning, even before I was sent to that town to organize. Thus our paper serves as "the tie that binds" the little struggling country unions to others in the centers of throbbing, rushing city life. I always advise new unions to cull the latest news from it and give it at each meeting, as well as carry out special programs and study the scientific articles.

I know of another place where THE SIGNAL paved the way for a union by going to a former white ribboner who passed it around among the friends while she talked organization. The Campaign Edition has won many teachers and business men to our society and I believe has interested them in attending our meetings. It was my privilege this last year to speak from the pulpit of a young minister who said he was brought up on THE UNION SIGNAL by a white ribbon mother and that he would not miss the opportunity of having our women speak in his church.

So the paper we all love has a direct influence both on the organizer and the possibilities of organization.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

You will secure in this country absolute total abstinence and with it the solution of the liquor problem, when the Christians of all churches, all denominations, and all communities have formed in solid rank and file and demanded in the name of God and humanity that the drink evil shall go.—*Rev. G. H. Mann of New Zealand*

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Anderson Hughes, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary from New Zealand, has arrived in British Columbia, and after a few weeks on the western coast, will come eastward *en route* to England. Her friends will be interested to know that her brother, Rev. John Hughes, is much improved in health.

Miss Adda Burch, formerly of Concepcion, Chili, S. A., is now located at Hatillo, Porto Rico, where she is preceptress of a boys' industrial school. During the few months of her stay in the United States Miss Burch did much to aid our W. C. T. U. endeavors.

Mrs. George Green of New Bern, North Carolina, a prominent white ribboner, was among recent callers at National Headquarters, where she was warmly welcomed by the workers who always hail with especial delight advocates of the cause in the great prohibition states, of which North Carolina is one.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

JUDGE J. C. LAMSON, *Pineville, Mo.*, aged eighty-five, husband of Lois A. Lamson, charter member of the Pineville W. C. T. U.

SEATS FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Seats for the Convention are selling rapidly. All seats in the first row of the first gallery are sold. Seats on the main floor, in the first gallery, and in the front row of the second gallery are $2.00; all except front row of second gallery, $1.50. Every seat in the house is excellent. All applications for seats should be sent to Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, Room 509, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and seats will be assigned in order of application.

Do you want special training in public speaking to make more effective your work as a W. C. T. U. woman? Write to Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, 4949 Indiana avenue, Chicago, for particulars concerning the Seven Weeks' Temperance Course at the Chicago Training School.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—*Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Week of Prayer—Lord's Day Week

MRS. SUSAN McWHIRTER OSTROM

The week following Easter Week, March 30—April 6, inclusive

Civilization has followed in the wake of the Gospel. The rise and fall of civilized nations has been coincident with their observance or non-observance of Christian teachings. No other command in the Bible is more definite or explicit than "Six days shalt thou labor," "Remember the Sabbath Day," etc. Christ's own example and teachings further emphasized the need for proper observance of the Lord's Day.

History has proven that a Sabbath is necessary for the state as well as for religion. It is at the foundation of the social structure. Good citizenship and social well-being grow out of the observance of one day in seven, which man may spend in the worship of God, in the furtherance of family life, and in spiritual achievement and physical rest.

The state has as much right to establish a six-day-week as it has to establish an eight-hour-day. The nation and the individual need the Sabbath more than ever before in the history of the world. The stress of modern life demands it. The Constitution provides for it. "All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience." Liberty demands that men shall be as free to worship as they are not to worship. Every encroachment upon the Christian Sabbath should be regarded with apprehension since it is an institution necessary for our spiritual, social and physical well-being.

The week following Easter week, March 30-April 6, inclusive, will be observed as the thirty-fifth annual World's Week of Prayer, for the better use of the Lord's Day.

Urge pastors to preach special sermons upon the importance of the Lord's Day. Ask church officials, Sunday school superintendents, presidents of W. C. T. Unions, and young people's societies to arrange special programs during Lord's Day Week, for the discussion of Sabbath observance.

Request the influence of all persons for the enforcement of present Sunday laws and seek to raise the standard for a sane and wholesome observance of the Sabbath.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

(Let each number be brief, no talk to exceed ten minutes.)

1—*Hymn*—"Oh Sabbath! 'Tis of Thee" (leaflet No. 2).

2—*Scripture Reading and Lord's Prayer.*

3—*Six One Sentence Reasons* Why the State Has a Right to Legislate for Sunday Closing (given by six different people).

4—*Paper*—"What, in our Town, are the Greatest Enemies of the Sabbath?"

5—*Brief Talk* By a Business Man—"Value of the Sabbath to Working Men." (leaflet No. 8.)

6—*Hymn*—(all standing)—"God Opens Wide the Gate of Heaven." (leaflet No. 2.)

7—*Hymn*—"O Day of Rest and Gladness."

8—*Short Address*, "The Sabbath for Physical, Intellectual and Spiritual Growth." (leaflets No. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 19.)

9—*Announcement* By the Leader—"What the W. C. T. U. is Doing to Promote Better Sabbath Observance."

10—*Pledge Signing.*

11—*Hymn and W. C. T. U. Benediction.*

PARLOR AND SOCIAL MEETINGS

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

As the Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Brooklyn, New York, October 23-28, every union should hold one social meeting in the interests of this great organization. That our women may be informed in regard to the officers; the number of World's Conventions held and where; how many World's missionaries have been sent out by the United States and the World's W. C. T. U., and who are the present World's white ribbon missionaries, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon has prepared a "Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U." in which these and many more questions are answered. This may be obtained of Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson, 212 E. Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J., or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., at 2 cts. each; 10 for 15 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.

I have prepared a suggestive program and the readings by Miss Anna A. Gordon may be purchased as follows:

"Together" 1 for 2 cts.; 100 for 50 cts.

"Why We Wear the White Ribbon," 2 cts. each; 100, 30 cts.

Booklet of Mary Allen West, 15 cts. each.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

Instrumental Music
Hymn—"Christ For the World We Sing"
Scripture Reading—Isaiah 32
Prayer
Song—"Some Glad Day"
"Catechism on The World's W. C. T. U." (Questions and Answers)
Song—"We Belong"
Reading—"Together" by Miss Anna A. Gordon.
Solo—"There's a Shadow on the Home"
Reading—Biographical Sketch of Miss Mary Allen West, compiled by Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon
Reading—"Why We Wear the White Ribbon" by Miss Anna A. Gordon
Song—"White Ribbon Rally Song"
Reading of the Pledge
Social Hour

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER

In every locality thrift teaching needs the help of our W. C. T. U. members and in most school districts where they have brought the subject to the notice of the parents and teachers the response is ready. It is easy to suggest to the boys and girls to save their pennies for useful purposes that they may have something of their very own with which to do good, thus offering to help them into habits of thrift and temperance. We pledge them and we want to turn their thoughts into channels of honest and happy methods of employing time and money.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Rev. Mary Moreland, National evangelist, spent several days recently in De Kalb, Ill. She spoke at the regular W. C. T. U. meeting, at a union meeting of three churches, at a mass meeting at the union headquarters and addressed about three hundred students of the township high school.

The poem "The Word that is Writ" by Mrs. L. A. Nash, which appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 6, has been set to music by Mrs. Lucia Additon of Portland, Oregon, and will be sung by her at the UNION SIGNAL red letter day exercises of the Mount Scott union.

Many yearly subscriptions expire at this time of the year. It would save the Circulation Department much labor and expense if all subscribers would consult the wrapper on their paper, showing date of expiration, and renew promptly.

The largest sum of money ever received from a local medal contest was reported by the Palmer Park union of Chicago, the gross receipts being $104.90, net receipts, $80.55. An excellent program, well drilled class, good music and advertising brought about this splendid result. What an impetus it would give the work in the county and state if every union would try at least to accomplish something in this work!

Scientific temperance is a popular study in Sterling, Kansas. One of the reasons for this may be the fact that it is the home of the able superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Agnes E. Rogers. Another may be that every member of the school board is an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. The pupils in the high school are this year studying "The National Government and Trade in Intoxicants." The subject is taken up in the English classes as a substitute for one that had been assigned and full credit for it is given. Similar work on a different topic is carried on in the grades.

The good citizens of Tennessee are rejoicing in the election of Governor Ben W. Hooper to a second term of office. At the inaugural ceremonies, which took place in the Ryman Auditorium, Nashville, many ladies were in the audience, including large delegations from the women's colleges. Members of the Legislature assembled at the Capitol and in a body marched to the Auditorium where seats were reserved for them. Other blocks of seats were reserved for wives of members, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the bearers of the invitation cards. Governor Hooper was spoken of during the service as having "a spotless character and blameless life; untiring in his efforts in the interest of the public good."

SPECIAL

TWO REST COTTAGE CALENDARS at the price of ONE.

A limited number in stock and now is the opportunity to secure one for your own desk and one for the friend.

Regular price, 35 cents.

SPECIAL price, two for 35 cents.

Prices include postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

"Once a white ribboner, always a white ribboner" is the principle actuating the local union of Sterling, Kansas, in making provision for the payment of dues of members of long standing who through a change of fortunes do not feel able to continue to pay membership dues.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., spoke at the regular Sunday service in the Oregon penitentiary recently. Mrs. Unruh is known to the men there as an earnest advocate of Governor West's honor policy and she was received enthusiastically and often applauded. There is a great change in the atmosphere in this prison since the inauguration of the honor policy.

The night before the Boston city election, the Roslindale (Mass.) union held the closing contest in a series of six, planned in the interests of a no-license sentiment. This community as yet has been free from the curse of an open saloon, but conditions this year disclosed the necessity for greater effort. It was planned to hold five silver medal contests, one in each of the local Protestant churches, and to end with a contest for the gold medal. When, having completed the round of the churches, it was discovered that the closing contest had resolved itself into a double affair (as there were now four young ladies and four young men winners of silver medals), Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, who had been at each contest and presented the medals, suggested adding to this double-gold, a singing silver contest, and with a volunteer from each of the four churches and a cornetist, a program was arranged that stirred to enthusiasm an audience that crowded the Baptist church. Much credit for the success of the series is due to the intrepid spirit of the superintendent of Medal Contest work, Mrs. Julia E. Wells.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

(Continued from Page Ten)

It is easy to bring before educators and bankers the advantages of teaching children business habits and to cite to them instances of the good that school savings banks have already accomplished. Let us speak these words East, West, North and South—especially in the South. Inquiries from Louisiana, Florida and Texas come frequently to your National superintendent, and we earnestly ask the aid and coöperation of our dear women in these states.

Latest Department News

Here is some of our latest news: School savings banks were established in the public schools of Ida Grove, Iowa, January 1, 1913. The W. C. T. U. there took the initiative, directing the attention of the school superintendent, Mr. Schlafer, to the benefits of thrift teaching. He responded happily by placing the system in the schools. Mrs. Robert Reed and the W. C. T. U. of Amenia, North Dakota, recently introduced the school savings system in the public school. The schools of Thomaston, Connecticut (with fifteen teachers), received on deposit the first of January, the scholars' first school savings. Upon the same date, through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. the school savings banks system was taken up by the public schools of Smithville, Ohio. The schools of Salem and Elida, Ohio, are planning to take up the work this month, and those of Lum, Michigan, are establishing the system.

Dr. Charles Hine, secretary of the state board of education of Connecticut, is sending out to his school superintendents throughout the state copies of the "Statistics of School Savings Banks in the United States" compiled by your National superintendent, and responsive interest is evinced.

Over fifty cities and towns in Massachusetts have the School Savings Banks teaching in their public schools. In Marshfield, Missouri, an entertainment to raise funds to push the School Savings Banks work was held last month by the W. C. T. U., with encouraging results. In Rolette, North Dakota, the children have earned all the money they have deposited. The collections were started December 16, 1911. The interest on the deposits is paid to the children quarterly. Recently when it was paid it averaged the depositors about two cents each. Miss Johnson, the W. C. T. U. superintendent, writes enthusiastically of the work.

The system was placed, last fall, in the public schools of Coledale, Pa. Mahanoy City and Shamokin are endeavoring to arrange for its introduction in their schools.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COFFEE THRESHED HER

15 Long Years

"For over fifteen years," writes a patient, hopeful little Ills. woman, "while a coffee drinker, I suffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but did not get much relief.

"I never suspected that coffee might be aggravating my condition. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.) I was down-hearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help me.

"Several years ago, while at a friend's house, I drank a cup of Postum and thought I had never tasted anything more delicious.

"From that time on I used Postum instead of coffee and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world.

"My appetite is good, I sleep well and find life is worth living, indeed. A lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum, it was so weak and tasteless.

"I explained to her the difference when it is made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavour is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45 to 50-cup tin 30 cts., 90 to 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

MISSOURI W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

MRS. LORA S. LaMANCE

Behold the methods of the head of the Kansas City District W. C. T. U., Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, who recently put in one day in the following manner: At quarter to eleven she went to the printers to read copy for a mass meeting program; later she delivered contest tickets down town for one hour, attended a noon prayer service, took lunch, went to the W. C. T. U. headquarters and held a thirty-minutes-long committee meeting, attended a housewife's club and "jined," then went to a special revival service for women only. Reaching home in time to get supper she called up some of her workers and read her mail, and in addition to all this managed to squeeze in somewhere in the twenty-four hours a press quiz. Who said woman's physical strength would not allow her to stand the fatigue of going to the polls!

Braymer W. C. T. U. reports that it arranged a mass meeting on World's Temperance Sunday and held a memorial meeting in honor of Missouri's old-time president, Clara C. Hoffman. Both of the meetings were a success. It has done charity work in connection with that of flower mission, has taken up legislative work, and is "saying a word for franchise in season and out of season." How is that for the record of a union in a small town?

A National organizer was to have gone to Neosho, to put the W. C. T. U. upon its feet. Two or three faithful women had been paying dues, but there was no active organization. Death in the organizer's family kept her away. The state president, Mrs. Kate F. Newton, essayed to go to them, for she knew as everybody else did, that it was largely the plucky work of the women that gave the drys their splendid victory in January. However, a delayed message cost her the train, so she could not reach them, whereupon the not-to-be-cast-down Neosho women met and organized themselves. Fifteen became members and Mrs. Purdy was elected president.

Notwithstanding the fact that the richest man in the town sowed the city with circulars stating he would stop his building operations and offer his property for sale if the saloons were put out, Eldorado Springs went dry January 28 by 114 votes. Eldorado's people worked valiantly and much personal work was done.

Mrs. L. B. Henry, state superintendent of Rescue work for Missouri, is developing into a lecturer. She recently gave a well received address in Poplar Bluff. Work among foreign speaking people is also one of her themes. After her address the union, which had been much discouraged, revived, and it is contemplating the employment of a depot and city hall matron in the interest of rescue work.

Interest in the Missouri white slavery bill is intense. The papers say more petitions have been received on this one measure than on all others together. Mrs. Kate F. Newton, the state president, and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, the state corresponding secretary, have alternately gone to the Capitol in the interests of the bill.

Callaway district W. C. T. U. has been running a membership contest among eight unions. The race is not to the swift or to the strong. The big unions have let the little ones run away with the honors. New Bloomfield union gained forty-five per cent, McCredie sixty, Carrington thirty-three and Cedar City eighty. Pretty good rate that!

PENNSYLVANIA W. C. T. U. PEN POINTS

Lawrence, one of our dry counties, is safe for another year. According to the statute the applications for license must be filed three weeks before the license court sits. In this case the applicants were one week too late, and came into the court to demand that Judge Porter change the time, extending it to suit their date of filing. The judge, however, gave a decision which makes the holding of a license court unnecessary. Therefore, for the first time in many years, Lawrence county will have no license court, and the temperance people are thus saved great expense.

There are two possible reasons why the applicants did not file their papers in time. The one they themselves give is that there was a misapprehension as to the matter. The people declare that they did it to circumvent the remonstrants by crowding them for time and instead circumvented themselves.

When two years ago Lawrence county went dry, every liquorite predicted that the principal hotel, the Fountain Inn, could not be run without a bar. In order to prove that it could be the temperance people formed a stock company and purchased and refurnished it in splendid style. It was opened with a grand reception on New Year's eve and is proving a most successful enterprise.

Mrs. S. Canfield Nelson, president of Clearfield county, and one of the state organizers, has made a successful tour in the field, adding many members to the unions and organizing a Loyal Temperance Legion which now numbers 200. Scientific temperance instruction has the assistance of the Congressman of the district who has given ten dollars in gold for prize essay work.

Beginning February 27 Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be in Beaver county for one week. Where Mrs. Armor is for a week or a day, something is bound to move!

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., will campaign in Somerset county with Billy Sunday in the no-license campaign,—a powerful combination that will surely bring results.

Chester county is working with its might for no license. All temperance forces have combined and success is hoped for.

Mrs. A. B. Parsels, state vice-president-at-large, keeps up an unending campaign in lecture work in all parts of the state.

Philadelphia has been busy and will continue to be so all winter. Among the National speakers to visit the Quaker City are Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Cora Seberry, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston and probably Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins.

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES

As a moulder of public sentiment, G. W. Hanna, superintendent of the city schools of Valley City, N. D., places the medal contest in a niche of its own, and lays emphasis upon the opportunity it offers the speaker to use his voice in the furtherance of a good cause. He says: "The Willard W. C. T. U. has held several contests in which students from my school participated. I regard these as of great value as forces for the wide dissemination of temperance information of a very effective type. The interest in the speaker makes the attitude of the audience a very receptive one, and expression of these temperance thoughts commits many speakers irrevocably to the temperance idea. From a declamatory standpoint, alone, such contests are worth while, as the speaker receives good training in a very worthy phase of education."

THE MARSHAL'S "FLYING SQUAD"

The Maryland legislature of 1912 passed an act providing for the appointment of not more than five policewomen, with salaries not exceeding one thousand dollars. In June of the same year three women were appointed, Miss Mary S. Harvey, Miss Mary B. Eagleton, and Mrs. Elizabeth Faber. These women are of high grade and eminently fitted to perform the duties which are assigned them by Marshal Farnam, Baltimore's capable chief of police. Office headquarters have been provided at the Central police station, and the women police are designated as the marshal's "flying squad."

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The KeadmaCo., Rogers Park, Ill

STUDENTS INTERESTED IN TEMPERANCE

"More than 300 young people in Arkadelphia have recently signified their intention of signing total abstinence pledges," announced Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National Y. P. B. secretary, in an address in Little Rock, Ark. "A number at Hope and Prescott also have shown interest in the work. Our greatest field is in the high schools and colleges, and only a few days ago the entire student body of Hendrix College signed a petition which was sent to representatives at Washington, asking for the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. So great is the interest at Prescott that the students voluntarily have given one chapel hour for the discussion of temperance reform."

Seven Weeks' Temperance Course

WHERE—Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
WHEN—March 11—May 1.
WHY—To make you a more efficient worker in the temperance cause.
HOW—Write Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer for particulars.

White Ribbon Activities, Here, There and Everywhere

One of our wide-awake National organizers who lives in a university community, has sent for copies of THE UNION SIGNAL of January 9, containing statements on the drink evil by presidents of higher institutions of learning, for the purpose of having them published in the local papers. "We need those sentiments in our own university," she writes.

Mrs. L. W. Fairchilds of Collins, Ohio, president of the Huron county W. C. T. U., is putting out a unique "W. C. T. U. Greeting" which is just the right size to slip into a man's vest pocket. It contains ten golden rules that if lived up to would make this a splendid world. The public school and Sunday school teachers are using them.

Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, president of the Vermont W. C. T. U., spoke for the organization against the Innkeepers' Bill which will be voted on during this legislative session.

Niagara county, N. Y., at its mid-winter institute at Barker, provided a program of especial interest. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the state president, was the speaker and, whenever she spoke, enthused the large audience. Dr. M. May Allen, one of the lecturers of the state board of health, gave a helpful address on "Eugenics and Heredity."

Mrs. Ida H. Read, the president of the Vermont W. C. T. U. from 1892 to 1908, and now vice-president-at-large, is spending the winter with her daughter in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Maude L. Greene, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has been working in Louisiana since November, 1912, and has been reaching daily with picture and voice from 300 to 1200 boys and girls and young people in the public schools. At night chalk lectures have been given in churches and halls, with fine audiences, notwithstanding the rains which are almost daily occurrence at this season. Mrs. Greene was engaged for one month, but has been requested by the state officers to remain for twelve months.

At a parlor meeting of the Frances E. Willard union of Joliet, Ill., held at the home of Mrs. Everett Converse, teachers from the Richards street school were present to receive a picture of Frances E. Willard. This is the fifth picture the union has presented to the schools of the city. The program consisted of an inspiring address by Rev. I. M. Schneider, pastor of the Richard Street M. E. church, and musical numbers by Miss Schuelte, Miss Keefer and Mrs. Cash Mills.

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, recording secretary of the Virginia W. C. T. U., has successfully carried out the following scheme for securing new subscriptions to the official paper: As president of the Martinsville (Va.) union she offered a copy of the new "Life of Frances E. Willard" to the member securing, within a limited period, the largest number of Virginia Edition subscriptions. The contest was most interesting and closed with a finely attended meeting. Several regular subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL were gained, each one counting for four Edition subscriptions. Nearly forty names in all were secured, some from non-members and residents of nearby sections which were in need of a temperance paper. The book was won by Mrs. Robert L. Walker, with Mrs. Martin Hundley a close second.

A school of methods in scientific temperance instruction and the L. T. L. Branch was held in Auburn, N. Y., on February 15. Three counties, Cayuga, Onondaga and Seneca, were well represented and the three county presidents shared the honor of presiding over the sessions. Papers and discussions of unusual value were given and the school was addressed by Mrs. Oberlander, state S. T. I. superintendent; by Miss H. I. Root, state L. T. L. secretary, and by Dr. Burt, lecturer for the state department of Health. Interest in the coming World's W. C. T .U. Convention was stimulated by remarks by Mrs. Willis, state parliamentarian. The state secretary of the Young People's Branch was also present.

The Newport (Vt.) W. C .T. U. gave a complimentary banquet in honor of the seventy-nine new members gained in a recent contest, which was considered a grand success.

On January 30, the twentieth anniversary of the Frances Willard Settlement in Denver, Colo., was celebrated at the Settlement House. This enterprise was started by the W. C. T. U. as a city mission and in later years developed into a settlement. On the occasion of the anniversary celebration the rooms were very prettily decorated with mottoes, pictures and potted plants, and a generous donation of carnations. About ninety women were present, and a short program was given, the principal address being given by Mrs. F. I. Smith, president of the Cottage Home Board, who assisted at the opening twenty years ago. Mrs. E. M. Craise, who has been the superintendent since its beginning, gave interesting facts regarding the work. Over ninety children are enrolled in the Loyal Temperance Legion and the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the settlement.

An Illinois county W. C. T. U. voted $50 to send two young women to the Chicago Training School to take the Seven Weeks' Course in Temperance. Why not suggest similar action in your local union?

On February 16, a new union of seventeen members was organized at Howard, S. D., by Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, the state president. Mrs. Hattie Willard Christiansen, a second cousin of Frances E. Willard, was elected president. "South Dakota is especially proud to have this relative of our promoted leader come into the work," writes the SIGNAL's correspondent.

At the Willard Memorial meeting of the Phoenix (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., held at the home of Mr. C. E. Candee on the afternoon and evening of February 11, the honorary members furnished the program for the evening meeting. The general topic was "The Home." Pastors, the school principal and others discussed the subjects, "The Effect upon Children of Good and Bad Morals in the Home," "The Influence of Good and Bad Companionship," "Responsibility of Parents to Children," "American Citizenship." Between the afternoon and evening sessions a bountiful supper was served to over eighty people. Musical numbers enlivened the exercises. Ten active and three honorary members were secured.

An all day county convention was recently held at Russell, Warren county, Pa., the county president, Mrs. Vick, presiding. Twelve county officers and representatives from eleven unions were present. Mrs. Lillian Hunter, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, advocated placing Captain Hobson's speech, "The Great Destroyer," in the hands of all seventh and eighth grade pupils. Mrs. Levi Smith gave a very enjoyable report of the National Convention at Portland. Other features of the program were addresses by Mrs. Walker, superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. Randall, superintendent of Suffrage, Miss Smith, superintendent of Mercy, and Rev. Siler of the Methodist church.

The W. C. T. U. federation of Pasadena, Cal., recently gave its sixth annual reception in honor of the superintendent of schools, the board of education and teachers of the public schools. It was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Merritt and was attended by over two hundred people, whose interest centers in the welfare of the boy and the girl. Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, on behalf of the W. C. T. U., gave the welcome address, to which W. W. Ogier, president of the board of education, responded, declaring his ardent temperance principles as well as those of the other members of the board, and his sincere interest in, and desire to advance, temperance legislation and temperance education. As a help in prize essay contest work the board of education has secured a generous supply of temperance reference literature for the use of the students. Other speakers were Prof. Jerome O. Cross and Miss Marie C. Brehm. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Jennie E. Albert, president of the W. C. T. U. Federation.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, South Block No. 77, Southampton Row, London, England.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

S. T. I. Superintendent in Washington

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis has been in Washington three days this week, doing splendid service in visiting and addressing schools. In company with Mrs. W. H. Howard, District superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Davis visited two or three schools daily, addressing the students of seven high schools and two normal schools.

Last evening a meeting was called by the superintendent of Education of the District of Columbia and a committee composed of supervisors and teachers from the normal and high schools was appointed to arrange for a prize essay contest. Mrs. Davis then addressed them and gave valuable hints and helps for their guidance in carrying forward the work. She won all hearts and rendered valuable aid in inspiring to greater zeal both teachers and scholars.

Mrs. Thacher has been sorely bereaved this week in the passing on of her only daughter's little child, Ellen Camerou, whose home was in Tucson, Arizona. Notwithstanding her grief, Mrs. Thacher went on with the work planned, holding a Sunday morning service at Washington Barracks and in the afternoon entertaining twenty-one boys, some of whom expect soon to be sent to Cuba or Mexico. A number of them accompanied her to church in the evening.

February 22, 1913

LAW-MAKING IN OREGON

(Continued from Page Four)

Among the bills we feel fairly sure of are the following: Minimum wage, training school for girls, anti-shipment (prohibiting shipments of liquor into dry territory), sterilization, abatement and injunction, bill making it a felony for a man to live off the shameful earnings of women, with not less than five years in the penitentiary as penalty, prohibiting issuance of license for sale of liquor outside of incorporated cities and towns, prohibiting sale of soft drinks outside of cities and towns and in dry cities and towns. The governor's prison policy has come up for a grilling but with the support of the people he will win out, we feel sure.

Dr. Harry Lane, for two years mayor of Portland, and who has endeared himself to white ribboners by his brave support of moral measures and his efforts to give us a good city government, starts soon for Washington, having been elected United States Senator. He will, we feel sure, stand by us. It is worth while for our women to know that a Republican legislature, because of our direct vote for United States Senator, which amounts to a command, elected this Democratic Senator in about ten minutes. The people are beginning to rule in Oregon.

Helping Governor West Enforce the Law

Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, superintendent of the Municipal department of Public Safety for Young Women of Portland, Oregon, in a letter in the last number of *Vigilance*, tells of her automobile trip with Governor West on one of his famous raids. Mrs. Baldwin will be remembered by attendants at the Portland Convention as one of the distinguished guests. We quote from her letter, as follows:

"Upon returning from luncheon one day, my stenographer informed me that the Governor wanted me to be ready to accompany him on a trip. All she knew was that it was to be a 'joy ride.' Imagine my surprise when, a short time afterward, the Governor came in and asked me if I were ready to go, that he wanted a pilot for the roadhouses. We have all learned in Oregon that when Governor West speaks, there is but one thing to do and that is to obey, and without knowing what I was about to face, I put on my hat and accompanied him outside where a large auto awaited us, in which were seated Adjutant-General W. E. Finzer and Major-General Knapp, of the Governor's staff in full uniform. However, having gone thus far, I could not back out and I entered the car with these three remarkable escorts. But the worst was yet to come. The chauffeur drove rapidly to the Armory where several other soldiers of the National Guard joined us, and when we were seated the Governor said, 'Now, Mrs. Baldwin, show us the roadhouses.'

"It was a remarkable trip for many reasons. Governor West entered the resorts as one in authority and was shown from cellar to garret. He was thoroughly businesslike, peremptory in his orders, and scathing in his denunciation of the way in which all these places were run. He gave orders that all bedrooms, gambling tables, high fences and dance halls be eliminated. He was fair and impartial. The keepers were treated courteously, and in turn treated the Governor's party with the utmost respect, as well they might.

"I was impressed by his fairness. He made no discrimination between the vile, cheap, dirty little place, and the palatially furnished roadhouses.

"In some places, bartenders and attachés were frightened and in others, they tried to curry favor, but the Governor's commands were given in a manner which showed plainly that they were to be obeyed and the roadhouses were given to distinctly understand that the state militia would be called out against these institutions and the paraphernalia would be confiscated if these orders were disregarded.

"It was a splendid demonstration of what the law is able to do when there is a willing spirit to enforce it. I have been an officer of the Portland Police Department for eight years, and I have never seen the law enforced as it has been under Governor West's administration. The death knell was sounded that day to roadhouses about Portland. We have since had no trouble with these places, as the county commissioners have refused all liquor licenses to them and we have been able to handle the situation as never before.

"Governor West has been accused of being spectacular, but results are what we are after, and where the Governor has made one enemy, his methods have made for him hundreds of staunch friends and supporters."

KENTUCKY WHITE RIBBONERS IN BANQUET

"As the deadly earnestness of war is enlivened by the beat of drums and by flying banners, so the women of the W. C. T. U. hid the evidences of the hardship and the scars of the thirty years war behind candles and flowers, clever, witty speeches and good things to eat." Thus the local press described the annual banquet of the Lexington (Ky.) Central W. C. T. U., held on February 11, and attended by nearly 300 guests. In her speech as toastmistress, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president, spoke on the "Aims and Ideals of the W. C. T. U." On the program, which was of an educational nature, were Prof. J. C. T. Noe, Mrs. Juliet L. Powers, Dr. A. W. Fortune, Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Miss Laura Clay, Prof. Melcher, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor. Mrs. Powers made a most excellent point when she declared that the W. C. T. U. merely demands that the liquor traffic be regarded as an evil and be forced to take its chances with other criminal influences, and that women be not compelled to see their homes ruined "in strict accordance with law." Prof. Noe expressed it as his belief that the W. C. T. U. had compelled even science to reverse its position and to declare that total abstinence is the first rule of health. The guests of honor were the members of the faculty, with their wives, of the Transylvania University and the State University, also the members of the medal contest class of the State University, and the officers of the state W. C. T. U.

VALUABLE CHARTS FOR WORKERS

Superintendents of Scientific Temperance Instruction and all teachers need the set of

Graded Charts on Alcohol and Tobacco

These charts are reproduced in colors from the originals made and used by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. The set comprises eight charts (24x36) with manual. Price, $1.50.

Superintendents of the Department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies and secretaries of Missionary Societies will not have their list of helps complete until they secure the

Missionary Charts

reproduced from the exhibit at "The World in Boston."

The set comprises eight charts in colors (11x14):

Africa	3
India	1
China	2
Bulgaria	1
North American Indian	1

Price, per set, $1.00.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Pale Girls
AND
Frail Women

sometimes suffer discomfort and contract colds because their blood is thin or insufficient, but if all such people could fully realize the blood-making properties of *Scott's Emulsion* they would cast false prejudice aside and appropriate its benefits.

Scott's Emulsion is an easily digested, concentrated, nourishing food of the highest efficacy which is promptly converted into rich, pure, energizing blood.

Every Drop is Wholesome—Without Alcohol or Opiate.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-127

Have you a pneumonia patient to deal with? Don't give him alcohol in any form, for by so doing you may prevent his recovery. This is the gist of the statement of a writer in the *British Medical Journal*, whose experience proves that pneumonia treated with any form of alcohol has a very high death rate, while without it the mortality is less than half.

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT SAYS:

"No corporation or individual can acquire any rights, by contract or otherwise, which the government can not annul and take away, if the exercise of such rights becomes detrimental to the public health or the public morals."

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

KEEP A-SMILING

A Scotchman visiting in America stood gazing at a fine statue of George Washington, when an American approached.

"That was a great and good man, Sandy," said the American; "a lie never passed his lips."

"Weel," said the Scot, "I praysume he talked through his nose like the rest of ye."

"A SALOONLESS NATION In 1920"

You need this great song in your home, your W. C. T. U., and all your rallies. It is in our book,
"Songs and Sayings for You"
Which contains many other beautiful songs, such as "How I wish he knew my Jesus," "Is it nothing to you." Also a line of reading such as, "A bottle of tears," that is fine for recitation, public readings, etc. Price 25c, but to introduce it will mail 6 for $1.00, or 10 for $1.50 from a lot somewhat damaged. Order today of the publisher,
REV. L. L. PICKETT, St. Augustine, Fla.
We also conduct a hotel on Christian lines. Remember this when in Florida.

MONTANA SEED SOWING

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Hutchinson, state president, has just finished a very successful five-weeks' trip in the interest of the temperance cause. She traveled 1,738 miles, organized three new unions, and one L. T. L. She gained thirty-eight active, ten honorary members, and five life members. She also secured a number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and *The Young Crusader*.

Mrs. Weed, our National lecturer, has been busy, lecturing before women's clubs and other organizations, agitating and educating, and gaining friends everywhere for her Mothers' Pension bill, which is to be presented to the legislature.

Mrs. Drysdale, for so many years our L. T. L. secretary, has been doing most excellent work in the six Butte L. T. L.'s, which includes one colored organization.

Our superintendents are all pushing their special lines of work and if full reports are given at the next convention we will find that Montana has made rapid progress.

POST CARDS W. C. T. U. post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send 5c for samples
Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio

THE WHITE MAN'S GREED HURTS THE RED MAN

Under the heading "The White Man's Greed Hurts the Red Man," there recently appeared in the *Dayton* (Mont.) *Leader* a pitiful story of the harm caused by drink to the Camas Prairie Indians and their chief. These Indians live in a beautiful valley and, until they acquired the liquor habit, were rich and prosperous. As the direct result of the use of intoxicating liquor, death has come to a full score of them, and blood-curdling tales might be told of the tragedies thus occasioned among these otherwise peaceful citizens.

The story is as follows: "Sub-chief Michel of the Camas Prairie Indians, who was convicted of bootlegging and sentenced to serve time was pardoned last week by President Taft. The Indian has aged greatly during the past eight years, and today is an object of pity. Twelve years ago he was a fine specimen, big, tall and stately in his bearing. Thirteen years ago he was friendly, happy and contented. At that time he was reported to be worth $100,000. His business brought him in contact with white men who were not averse to giving him liquor which, with false friends, has brought about his downfall. The white man's 'booze' has ruined this Indian as it does the whites. The government acted properly in prohibiting its use in reservations or its sale or gift to the Indians."

LIQUOR DOMINATION AT AN END IN TENNESSEE

(Continued from Page Five)

Another bill has been introduced, aimed at the traffic in women, making it a felony to harbor girls under twenty-one years of age in houses of prostitution. Other reform measures have been introduced and as Tennessee solons seem to be in a very progressive state of mind this year it is likely that many of these will become laws.

This good year 1913 bids fair to become a notable one in the annals of Tennessee, and Tennessee white ribboners, led by their tireless and sagacious general, Silena M. Holman, are not lagging behind in the fight for "sweeter manners, purer laws," but in the forefront are keeping step with the advance guard.

Last but not least, we Tennesseans in this good year have sent to the United States Senate, William R. Webb, the most distinguished educator of boys in the South, a man of strong mind, great heart, true faith and ready hand, a Christian man, who stands for what is best and noblest in our national life and who, in the few weeks he will wear the senatorial toga, will demonstrate his eminent fitness for the place, and awaken sincere regret that his tenure of office is to be so brief.

Supplies for Union Signal Day

LATEST PICTURE OF

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS

Size 20x24

Price, unframed, $4.00.

Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price $10.00.

Cabinet photograph, same style, 25 cents each

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

Life Sketch Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price, each, 3 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Mrs. Mary Tomlinson. Price 10 cents.

Special Number Union Signal, February 6. Price, per 100, $1.50.

Annual Address, delivered by Mrs. Stevens at National Convention, at Portland. Price, each, 5 cents; per 100, $4.00.

FOR DISTRIBUTION:

Assorted leaflets, written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Per package, 200, 35 cents; per package, 300, 50 cents; per package, 500, 80 cents.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5 cents per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

The new mayor of Lockport, N. Y., is Rev. G. A. Brock, pastor of the East Avenue Congregational church. He was elected on a commission government and a prohibition platform, and since January 1, he has closed up all objectionable slot machines and sent them out of the city and has rigidly enforced the Sunday liquor law. He has informed the police that they must "put more ginger into the enforcement of the curfew law."

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WE EXPECT GREAT THINGS

In honor of the birthday of our foremost white ribboner, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the Circulation department is expecting great things this year from the W. C. T. U. family. Each local member should not only see that her own subscription is renewed, but that her renewal is accompanied by the new subscription of a friend. Each local union should see that its members and the voters of its city are supplied with this agent for enlightenment along temperance lines. In ones and twos and threes, from all over the United States the subscriptions should come—drops, which, when collected at National Headquarters, will make a shower to gladden the heart of our loved leader.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS

Is it time to renew your subscription? If uncertain, refer to date on the wrapper of your last SIGNAL. If your renewal does not reach the office before the expiration of your subscription, you may miss a number of papers.

GIVE US TIME!

If you do not receive the paper as promptly as you think you ought after sending in your subscription, please remember that a subscription must pass through a number of hands before your name is placed on the wrapper of the paper to be carried to your home. If at the end of three weeks from the date of sending order you do not receive the paper, please let us hear from you.

WHAT IS THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL contains articles of educational value along prohibition lines. Friends who have used it in campaigns speak with enthusiasm of its practical usefulness. Why not prepare your citizens for the state-wide campaign you expect in the next few years to engage in by sending the Campaign Edition to them? It is published monthly. Price, 25 cents a year.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

"How I wish our women could all realize the benefits of THE UNION SIGNAL." —*Mrs. E. R. Richardson, president New Hampshire W. C. T. U.*

Mrs. Vinnie Logan of Cambridge, Ohio, in renewing her subscription, writes, "Please send back numbers, as I cannot live without a paper like yours in the home."

"I have been a subscriber to this grand old paper (THE UNION SIGNAL) for over twenty-one years and could hardly get along without it."—*Mrs. V. E. Baumgartner, Elk Lick, Pa.*

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Toots
A Break in Schedule Time

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Alcohol and the Human Body
A Modern Madonna
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Two
The Little Captain

These offers will not be honored after March 15.
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

$3,000,000 WORSE THAN WASTED

HOW A SALT LAKE CITY EDITOR FIGURED IT

In an article in a recent issue of *The News*, Salt Lake City, devoted to the horror and suffering caused by the legalized liquor traffic, statistics are given showing the enormous amount of money annually taken in by the saloons of the city in exchange for their wares, and telling what this money would buy in the way of necessities and luxuries if spent in the interest of the betterment of the homes of the city.

"The 100 saloons in this city," says *The News*, "pay an average of $400 per month each for rent, $100 each per month for incidental expenses, $500 each per month for salaries, $100 each per month for licenses, and perhaps $1,000 each per month for their spirituous, malt and vinous wares. Add to this $200 per month for profits, and, roughly stated, the grand totals for this traffic annually amount to $3,000,000.

"This three million dollars spent for liquor would buy 1,500 pounds of flour for every man, woman and child in Salt Lake City. It would provide each man, woman and child in the city with a handsome suit of clothes. It would buy automobiles for 3,000 families each year. It would provide nice little homes for 1,500 families each year. It would purchase pianos for 6,000 homes. It would furnish groceries for the year for 15,000 families."

No legislature can bargain away the public health or public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants.—*Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U. S. 814*

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings On a quiet street, near all street car lines Reasonable prices

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN
Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*
"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 6, 1913 No. 10.

Greatest National Prohibition Victory Ever Won

The Veto of President Taft of the Kenyon-Webb Bill has been overridden by both houses of Congress. On February 28, the Senate, by a vote of 63 to 21, repassed the measure, and, on March 1, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 244 to 95, took similar action.

I thank God I have lived to see the day, when the representatives of the American people will answer on the roll call with their votes, the entreaties and imploring prayers of millions of country-serving, God-fearing, home-loving men and women. This day, O men, we who hold high station, can dedicate one vote to liberty, country, God, and home and re-dedicate the Constitution to the people and withdraw it forever as a bulwark for that conglomeration of cormorants who debauch manhood, slaughter womanhood, butcher childhood, and crucify babyhood on the cross of alcohol.—*Representative Roddenberry of Georgia.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

OVERRIDING THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

What a time of suspense it has been, waiting, waiting, for the action of President Taft in regard to the Webb interstate bill. Ten days are allowed the President to declare his attitude, and as the days rolled by, and no word came to us, our hearts grew faint. But on the very last day and hour, what we had feared came to pass. A special messenger from the White House appeared in Senate and House bringing "a message from the President of the United States." Senator Gallinger, presiding in the Senate as president *pro tempore*, was in the chair, and laid the communication before the Senate at once, the clerk reading the same, while the Senator explained that a long argument concerning the constitutionality of the measure, by Attorney General Wickersham, accompanied the message. Senator Paynter of Kentucky, a Democrat, and Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican, made brief addresses in support of the veto, while Senator McCumber of North Dakota, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republicans, and Senator Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, made short but telling addresses opposing the veto, and in less than an hour after the message containing the veto was received, the Senate by a vote of 63 yeas, to 21 nays, passed the Webb bill, "the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding." On the proposition to pass the vote over the veto, 33 Democrats and 30 Republicans voted to override the veto, and 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats voted to sustain it.

As soon as I learned of the action of the President, I 'phoned Representative Webb, asking what now we might be led to expect? I received from him the following reply, showing what a good judge he is of the caliber of Congress:

Representative Webb Predicts Bill Will Pass House

"I am not at all surprised at Mr. Taft's veto. This was expected from the beginning, although in doing so he arrogates to himself much superior knowledge, for the bill passed the House by a vote of 239 to 64, and passed the Senate by a unanimous vote and I think each Representative and Senator who voted for it reveres the Constitution as much as he does. His inclination and surroundings are against such salutary legislation. I felt when the bill fell into his hands that it had no more chance than had poor Madero on his way from the palace to the penitentiary. I am greatly surprised, however, at the President's conduct in holding the bill until the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute, evidently for the purpose of making its passage over his veto more difficult, owing to the crush of business in the closing hours of Congress. We are going to make a vigorous effort to pass the bill over his veto; Senators tell me it can be done in the Senate, and I know it can be done in the House."

This Saturday noon, March 1, witnessed in the House of Representatives, a scene similar to that in the Senate. The House convened at 10:30, and after the opening prayer by the blind chaplain, and routine morning business, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, introduced a resolution to the effect that the House of Representatives pass Senate bill 4043, "the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding," and moved the previous question. Forty minutes were allowed for debate, twenty minutes for either side. Mr. Clayton opened the debate by a forceful speech of eight minutes on the constitutionality provision in the President's veto. Representatives Kendall of Iowa, Andrews of Wisconsin, a member from Mississippi, and Representative Webb of North Carolina, who were the speakers on our side, closed the debate. On the other side, were Mr. Stanley of Kentucky, Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri, Mr. Mann of Illinois, Mr. Du Pre of Louisiana, and Mr. Hardwick of Georgia. As the time for the vote drew near, the excitement although suppressed was intense. Nearly every member was in his place, the galleries and lobbies were crowded, the temperance element was out in force, and liquordom was largely represented. As the calling of the roll progressed, it was noticed that nearly every member was keeping tally, those favorable to the passage of the bill over the President's veto voting "aye," and those opposed voting "no." It was very still, the voice of the clerk as he called the names, and the responses being the only sounds heard. When all had been called, like a lot of school boys the absentees formed a line in front of the Speaker's rostrum, to report why they did not answer to their names, asking for the privilege of voting, and, when their names were called, they responded. When the pairs had been read by the clerk, a little slip of paper was handed to the Speaker who, with a single stroke of the gavel, gained immediate silence and attention as he read the result: 244 ayes to 95 noes. There was an instant of silence, and then a whirlwind of applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Speaker, in an effort to secure quiet, vigorously pounded his desk, crying in a voice of thunder, "*The House and galleries will be in order.*" Do you wonder there were warm hand clasps, and that men on all sides were smiling, and some were thanking God?

TEXT OF BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited.

But what of President Taft? To think that at almost the last hour of his administration he should strive to thwart the will and prayer of the best people in this nation. If he had any doubts concerning the legal points of the question, why was he not willing to leave it to the Supreme Court of the United States? He has brought a stigma upon his name that will remain, while the names of Kenyon, Webb, Sheppard, Sanders, McCumber, and others who have stood so nobly by this bill will shine out clearer and brighter.

Wrestling With the Jones-Works Excise Bill

Then, too, we have had a wrestle with the Jones-Works Excise bill in the House. As has been previously stated, the Senate placed this bill and two others as amendments to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and it was sent to the House, and referred to the committee on appropriations. Representative Burleson of Texas, chairman of the sub-committee, brought in a compromise measure which, after a desperate struggle, was voted down by a vote of 171 to 129. This puts the bill back where it was a week ago—in the hands of the Appropriation committee. We are making every effort to have this bill and the Kenyon Red Light Injunction bill passed before Congress closes at noon, next Tuesday, March 4.

Washington in Gala Dress

The city is taking on its gala dress: platforms and seats line Pennsylvania avenue. Platforms with thousands of seats have been erected in front of the Capitol, where the President-elect takes the oath of office, and delivers his inaugural address, surrounded by members of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, diplomats, and thousands of citizens, all eager to hear the first words as to his proposed plans for the future of the government.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Shall Liquor Be Declared an Outlaw in Prohibition States?

ELOQUENT ARGUMENTS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE WHICH LED THE U. S. CONGRESS TO VOTE A VIGOROUS AFFIRMATIVE

Senator W. S. Kenyon

I base my argument on the proposition that intoxicating liquors are recognized by practically, if not all, the states of the Union as differing from bread or wheat or corn. If this is not true, and if it is not so commonly recognized by mankind, then why license the sale of liquor any more than the sale of bread; why have regulations for closing hours; why prohibit the sale to minors; why prohibit sales on Sunday; why any of the hundreds of regulations that the various states and municipalities seek to adopt? Why does Congress make it an offense to introduce liquor into Indian country? Why prohibit sale to Indians? It is quite apparent and beyond successful argument that intoxicating liquors do not stand on the same plane with bread and wheat and other commodities, and all courts have recognized this fundamental distinction, and so has Congress.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire

I do not know how far the Constitution of the United States may prevent the individual state from being protected from interstate business in the carriage of intoxicating liquors, but I want to make one suggestion. Suppose forty-seven states of the American Union adopted prohibition laws and the great state of New York alone remained anti-prohibition. Is it conceivable that those forty-seven states should allow the state of New York to dot its valleys and its hills with breweries and distilleries and send broadcast into the forty-seven other states a commodity that had been outlawed by those forty-seven states? I apprehend that if that situation ever could be brought about the people of the United States would find a speedy way to protect themselves from the sale and use of intoxicating drinks that had been brought into their communities from the one state that had refused to adopt the laws that the forty-seven states had enacted. So I say today that if any state in the American Union, representing the majority sentiment of the people of that state, sees fit to legislate outlawing the liquor traffic, it has a right to demand that it be protected by the Constitution and the laws of the United States from having that law nullified by the interstate transportation of liquor from other states into that community; and I shall esteem it one of the special privileges that has come to me as a member of this great body to vote to protect those communities against what I deem, and what they deem, to be a great wrong, against which they ought to be protected.

Senator Webb of Tennessee

My widowed mother, in sight of the smoke of distilleries, told me on her knee that it was wrong to make and sell liquor. I never went to a teacher, from infancy to my graduation in a university, who did not teach me that it was wrong to handle, touch, or taste liquor. As a soldier boy in my teens I heard the general order of General Robert E. Lee read at dress parade that liquor brought to his army should be in sealed packages, put in charge of the surgeons, and that the seal should not be broken until the wounded were actually on hand. It was a sober army that made him a famous commander and put his statue in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. I have tried as a father, as a grandfather, as a teacher, and as a citizen, to transmit this great lesson to those who are to come after me. I am glad today that, as a Senator of the United States, I have an opportunity to make a record on this, the greatest problem before the civilized world. I am not a lawyer; I cannot meet the legal arguments of those learned lawyers on the other side. I have the greatest respect for their learning and ability; I covet today their equipment. I can say, and I do say, that if the Constitution of the United States stands in the way of this great reform the Constitution ought to be changed.

Senator Porter J. McCumber

If a state, when considering legislation for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors within its own limits, may properly take into view the evils that result from the promiscuous sale of intoxicating liquors, the commission of crimes, the debauching of manhood, the destruction of the health of its citizens, the ravages of disease affecting the weakened condition of the excessive users of intoxicating liquors, why may not Congress, invested with the power to regulate commerce among the several states, provide that such commerce shall not be polluted by the carrying of intoxicating liquors from one state to another? Has not Congress the same right to recognize the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks as it had to recognize the injurious effects flowing from the sale of lottery tickets. Is there not practically as large a proportion of the public of the land opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors as there was to the sale of lottery tickets? Has not the public, either through an awakened conscience or as the result of scientific exposition of the evils of the liquor habit, arrived at a conclusion that the evil must be stamped out in the only legitimate way—that of preventing its excessive use through the medium of public or private sale? I insist that the power to absolutely prohibit interstate commercial privilege to intoxicating liquors is clearly a congressional right, and if exercised by Congress the courts would not assume to declare that Congress had overstepped its legitimate authority. And if it has the right of prohibition, it must necessarily have the lesser right of imposing conditions.

Representative S. A. Roddenberry of Georgia

Able gentlemen have risen on this floor to propound the dangers that are in the constitutional questions involved. They need not have done that. For months every member's mail has been flooded by the voluminous briefs of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, the Model License League, the Liberty League, and every organization engaged in the liquor business of this country, expounding and interpreting the Constitution of our country and warning us that this legislation is unconstitutional. Has the time come when honorable members rise on the floor and engage in partnership with the views of the liquor traffic of this country and their legal hirelings in their interpretation of the fundamental law of our fathers? A vote for this bill, if nothing more, will be a rebuke to, and a solemn declaration of independence of, that aggregation of human vultures denominating themselves by such titles as the Brewers of America, the Wholesale Liquor Distillers, the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States, the Model License League, the Personal Liberty League, and so forth.

Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama

I do not wish to split hair about the Constitution. No one can doubt the complete power of the individual state for the exercise of its police power to control its commodities within its borders. This bill does not add to that power, but simply makes it more effective, and it does not surrender any interstate right over any commodity. But in the light of the nature of alcohol, the general welfare clause in the Constitution would be eminently applicable. I do not believe there is a gentleman on the floor who would question the statement that liquor drinking is a menace to the general welfare of any community in which it operates. In fact, deep beneath all the rights is the right of self-preservation. The community has this right, the state has this right, the United States has this right, and anything that threatens the perpetuity of the existence of any one of these political entities must be assumed to be contained in the rights of the community to succeed to their suppression.

A POLL OF THE PRESS

What Various Papers Say of the Kenyon-Webb Victory

"This measure is the most far-reaching piece of anti-liquor legislation ever put before Congress," says the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*.

"That the people believe in the fundamental morality of the measure," says the *Richmond Times-Despatch*, "is proven by the vote in the House."

"The victory for the bill is regarded as the severest blow ever dealt the liquor traffic," are the words of the *Nashville Banner*.

The surprisingly triumphant passage through Congress of the long delayed legislation stopping interstate shipments of liquor to points where state laws prohibit its sale, is the most spectacular victory and in some respects the most significant one—that temperance sentiment ever obtained in this country.—*The Continent*

The opponents of the measure say that from the day it becomes a law the breweries and distilleries of the country will begin to dwindle as commercial assets, and that by the time the "end of diminishing" is reached the business will be one-half what it is today and that there will be a corresponding shrinkage in the field of present employment in that line.—*Chicago Evening Post*

The passage of this measure has meant a signal triumph for the temperance people of the United States, while it will be a heavy blow to the liquor interests.—*Nashville Tennessean*

The fact remains that no one event in the last quarter of a century has given the brewery interests as hard a blow as this law. They will fight with all their power in the future, but they might just as well try to stem the tide or the waves of the ocean. Prohibition as the remedy for the drink traffic has come to stay.—*Kansas Issue*

HOW ONE WOMAN DID IT

LORA S. LA MANCE, Joplin, Mo.

First, little Mrs. Lilly laughed; then she almost cried. Such a looking sitting room! Such a bedroom! And she the very pink of orderly housekeepers!

There were packages everywhere, square ones, flat ones, oblong ones, and round ones. The library table was piled with them. They filled a corner and then overflowed into the bedroom and closet.

Every one of those packages was full of literature—temperance and red-hot prohibition literature at that. There were 50,000 leaflets, 200,000 pages.

It all came about naturally enough. Mrs. Lilly was one of the salt of the earth, ever ready to do her part in church, mission, or W. C. T. U. work. Her state was in the midst of a statewide prohibition campaign. She looked her duty squarely in the face.

Her own town had saloons and a sleeping people. Just north and east of her were two or three counties, so black, so wet, so utterly discouraging that people called it the Danger Zone of the state, and wrote the name with big capitals at that. It *was* a danger zone. Again and again this region had carried the state elections.

Entering the Danger Zone

One reached the Danger Zone by passing through a great tunnel, famous for its twelve foot vein of coal that the contractor dug out and thereby nearly paid for the tunnel. This tells that coal was king in that land. Miners populated the zone. There were many foreigners and very many colored people. The churches were weak. As for the W. C. T. U., it was not even heard of.

Mrs. Lilly wanted to sow this danger land with literature. She went without a new hat. She put the hat money with her tithe money and ordered literature. "To him that hath it shall be given."

Everybody knew Mrs. Lilly would work. Her own union, with the Danger Zone beyond the tunnel, and plenty of saloons in its own town, had a spasm of zeal and put all the money it could rake and scrape together into literature. Then they said, "Turn it over to Mrs. Lilly; she'll get it out!"

The district bought literature and sent a generous portion of it to Mrs. Lilly. "She'd know where to put it." The state was scared at this black, black territory. Knowing this faithful helper lived almost on the edge of the zone, they sent her package upon package of printed matter, and begged her to put it out.

Then a National worker came. She had ordered a quantity of literature for miners, colored people and others. It was lost. When the speaker left to go into another state she told Mrs. Lilly that that literature was to be hers if it ever came to light. Eventually it came.

A Colored Worker Helps

A colored worker was sent into that difficult territory. The National officers did not know where to reach her, so they packed eight big, heavy bundles of supplies for colored people, and sent them to Mrs. Lilly.

There it was—a fifth of a million pages, and one little woman responsible for its distribution!

She was the wife of a railroad man and could travel free. She had a mind to work, and her husband was willing for her to do her utmost to make the state dry.

Eight Big, Bulky Bundles

Mrs. Lilly took the eight, big, bulky, awkward bundles and started to find their proper destination. Some of them went into a suit-case, some were carried outside. The wonder was that one small woman could carry a load that weighed half as much as herself. The bundles were finally left. *That* much literature was in safe hands and where it would reach the right people.

There was a string of mining towns. For three weeks this brave little woman, sometimes alone and sometimes accompanied by her husband, visited these towns. They gave out literature—stacks of it. Before leaving they hunted up reliable parties and left plenty more literature to be given out.

Word came that the "wets" were poisoning the minds of colored people in a county not reached by the railroad. The Lillys hunted up a young colored man, a power among his people. He agreed to give his time if his expenses were paid. A livery rig was furnished him. They loaded the buggy with the spendid campaign literature published by the National W. C. T. U. for the colored people, and sent him forth on a week's trip. He came back and reported that everything was "all right," and that the influential men of his race were much impressed by what Booker T. Washington and others had to say about the urgent need of prohibition.

Our little worker went up town and down town. Seven thousand people lived in her town, and she scattered her leaflets everywhere. Then she visited three railroad shops. Here she found a man who told her of an inland settlement that needed instruction. It had never been visited by a speaker. This man offered to lay off a few days and go from house to house, distributing literature. Again an enormous bundle came to the front, and this man used it in his house to house canvass. Never was anything more timely. At election time this whole neighborhood gave only nine wet votes.

Did It Pay?

The literature melted away. The last of it went on election day. Mrs. Lilly's own town went dry by 895 votes. She felt repaid for all of those weary climbs over the steeps of that mountain city.

The negroes to whom the messenger went with special literature gave a tremendous dry majority. One of the Danger Zone counties went dry by 4,500. The worst county of all gave only one-tenth of the wet majority that had been predicted for it.

Did it pay? Ask Mrs. Lilly, the woman who lugged eight heavy packages as hand bag ammunition into the enemy's territory. Her motto is, "Pray, work, scatter literature, and then more, and more, and *more* and MORE."

WOMAN FOR WOMEN

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the growing tendency to give women everywhere the charge or oversight of girl and women delinquents and dependents. The old system which provided that men, and men alone, should deal with all classes and every phase of the derelict is already shattered, and only opportunity and publicity are required to make the new regime universal. In former years a large expenditure of time and effort was required to secure a police, depot or jail matron, and the mere suggestion of a "woman police officer" would have met with scorn, while such an appointement would have been considered unnecessary and impossible. Now there is a distinct consciousness in the mind of the responsible public that the addition of women to every force that has to do with the care and protection of women is a quite natural and proper procedure.

It goes without saying that the woman officer, the woman matron, or the woman serving in a similar capacity, will bring to those who most need it the vivifying touch of womanly sympathy and the support of moral principle. She will be more likely, too, to probe existing conditions, uncover and correct abuses of whose existence men may not, from the very nature of the case, have been informed, or with which they may not have felt called upon to deal.

Girls or women who may have become delinquent or dependent should, so far as possible, be protected from publicity and not be obliged or required to repeat to men details of their unhappy cases. Whatever of innate modesty and self-respect they may still retain should be nurtured and strengthened by contact with a sympathetic member of their own sex inasmuch as men, no matter how well inclined, can by no possibility obtain the viewpoint and the insight that by nature belong to the woman. It is to be hoped that the day is forever past when women, either criminal, defective, or dependent, will be left subject to the whim or the passion of those who have sometimes proved cruel and unscrupulous keepers.

The woman in official capacity will, we believe, concern herself largely with securing and using preventive measures: she will invite and gain the confidence of those with whom she deals, for the purpose of bettering conditions and removing causes which promote the results demanding her care. The very fact that the mass of women will eventually, through the woman official, become informed concerning the means and methods used to promote delinquency and will insist upon prompt and adequate punishment of the promoters, will have a restraining influence upon those who in the past have fostered evil conditions with impunity. Wherever women, girls or children, whether criminal, delinquent, defective, ill or in trouble of any kind, are found, there should be the voice and hand of woman. And there are women of broad mind, wide sympathy, innate tact, refinement, and truly Christian character, and possessed of the peculiar qualifications which will best fit them for this new, difficult sphere now open to them—and only such women should be chosen.

Millionaires and Business Magnates As Total Abstainers

STRONG PRESENTATION OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH

CHARLES BAILEY, Wheatley, Doncaster, England

"Well, you know glasses are used both over and under the nose. I always use mine *over*." The special guest at a Philadelphia banquet some years ago, Andrew Carnegie, touched no wine the whole evening. Naturally this aroused considerable curiosity among those present and at length one ventured to ask the famous millionaire if he were an abstainer. Facetiously Mr. Carnegie replied as just quoted, showing that his action on this occasion was but part of his constant practice of strict temperance principles.

However millionaires may be regarded in other respects, unquestionably commercial men of this rank and those of less enormous wealth possess experience of extraordinary character. They have an unusually close acquaintance with the world and its temptations, have keenly observed life in varied phases, thoroughly understand business and know fully the essentials for success. Hence, their views on the personal aspect of the liquor question perforce have great weight. Mr. Carnegie's opinions and practice in regard to the abstinence question, therefore deserve particular attention.

Mr. Carnegie—Temperance Advocate

Last November Mr. Carnegie completed his seventy-seventh year. An astounding career! Once a bobbin boy at a dollar and a few cents per week, now the multi-millionaire prince of philanthropists, the world-renowned promoter of international peace, library benefactor, and rewarder of hero and heroine. In addition to practically one hundred fifty million dollars already allotted by him to the purpose of bettering humanity, it is announced that all the accrued surplus unprovided for in his testament, will, also, at his death, be devoted to like objects.

Undoubtedly Mr. Carnegie's abstinent habits have formed a most important factor in the millionaire's remarkable career as a philanthropist and financier. Ten years ago the late Mr. W. T. Stead declared him "one of the pleasantest, jolliest, and most good-natured of mortals," keeping his youth extraordinarily well, "chirping" as a sparrow and feeling his responsibilities no more than a bird. The description is still largely correct. Repeatedly Mr. Carnegie has urged the advisability of total abstinence upon the youth of America and Britain. In 1905 he warned an audience of young men to shun alcoholic temptations as "a rock ahead," and "not to put an enemy into their brains to steal away their powers." That was, he declared, what alcohol did, and as they would nearly all have to "start scratch in the race of life" they could not afford to give up chances. Observation has taught him that the liquor habit is one of the surest and most prolific sources of failure in life. "From the insane thirst for liquor once the appetite is acquired," escape, he has found, is almost impossible. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," he ardently recommends as *the* rule regarding intoxicants. Frequently he has given to those commencing their careers the practical advice: "Remain teetotalers until you have become millionaires." "Certain I am," he has added in comment, "that this would greatly accelerate their victory."

> The future belongs to the men of clear head, sound judgment and steady nerve. Those weakened by booze will be left behind in the race of competition.—*U. S. Senate Document*

Temperance Views of Other Millionaires

Millionaires other than Mr. Carnegie hold like pronounced temperance views. The oil king, John D. Rockefeller, drinks nothing stronger than cold tea or lemonade, and is a notable example of the benefits of abstinence. "I feel fine," said he, on the occasion of his seventy-third birthday in July last, enjoying his usual game of golf notwithstanding the intense heat of the day. "In fact, I have not felt so young for years." Addressing a meeting four years ago he importuned those before him to abstain from every form of strong drink and stated that never throughout his career had he tasted one drop of intoxicants.

Similarly Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's success, both in acquisition of wealth and attainment of oratorical fame, can be attributed in no inconsiderable degree to his strict temperance habits. Trenchant were his words as to the degrading, destructive results of indulgence in alcoholic pleasures: "It has been a study with me to mark boys who started on every grade of life with myself to see what has become of them. One day, recently I began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit. Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors. It was remarkable that every one of those who drank is dead; not one living of my age. Barring a few who were taken off by sickness, every one who proved a wreck, and wrecked his family, did it from rum, and from no other cause." Reversely those who were abstainers and industrious invariably had prospered. It was knowledge of the same kind which constrained Mr. John R. Booth, the Canadian lumber millionaire, to take so strong a stand against the liquor system. Unreservedly he offered to place two thousand dollars in the public coffers if the authorities of the locality would refuse to permit licensed houses in the vicinity of his mills.

Kindred examples among the possessors of immense wealth across the Atlantic have not been wanting. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the distinguished Irish journalist and political leader, asked the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild whither he was going to rehabilitate his health, to Homburg, to Kissingen or to Carlsbad. "To none of these places," was the reply. "I never want a cure because I never drink wine; wine is to me a poison." Here was a man, "T. P." reflected, able to obtain the choicest wines in the world that money could buy or taste could desire, and yet refusing to use them. An ineffaceable impression was produced upon Mr. O'Connor's mind thereby.

However small a person's indulgence in intoxicants during business hours, the eminent London banker, Sir Felix Schuster believes "it does to some extent interfere with his work." Sir Thomas Lipton, the tea magnate, and also conspicuous yachtsman, once an errand boy in Glasgow for half a dollar or so a week, has given his warning, "Always beware of strong drink," adding his conviction that corkscrews have destroyed far more than cork jackets have saved.

A few months past the coal industry chief of South Wales, Mr. D. A. Thomas, one of Britain's richest mine owners, stated that for ten years he had abstained from wine. Humorously he informed the audience that he had in his wife's opinion become a much better tempered man since his full adoption of temperance principles. "I am not prepared to agree to that," he continued, "because I don't admit there was much need for improvement." Jocularity aside, he has found the benefit of constant practice of abstinence and is thoroughly convinced that absolute temperance is undoubtedly the best course for all persons actively engaged in business.

Health boards, armed with police authority, eradicate the carriers of typhoid and quarantine the victims, but alcohol, a thousand times more destructive to public health than typhoid fever, continues to destroy. Alcoholic degeneracy is the most important sanitary question before the country, yet health authorities do not take action because alcohol is entrenched in politics. We are face to face with the greatest crisis in our country's history. The alcohol question must be settled within the next ten years or some more virile nation will write the epitaph of this republic.—*Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl*

ONE TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

"Father!" A child's voice broke in upon the meditations of the tall man at the desk.

"Run away, little son. I'm busy now."

"But, *father*, what did the lady do who stands in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. You said that the folks that are there had all done something," persisted the boy.

"Why yes, so I did. That is Frances Willard, and she—well—she did a whole lot of things, son. I haven't time to tell you about them now."

"Were they good things, father?"

"Why yes, I—I guess so. I never heard of any—run along, son,—it's your bedtime and I am expecting some friends presently. I'll tell you some other time." Petted and indulged as he was, Ronnie Herrick knew when his father's voice reached the limit of endurance, and without further questioning he went away to his maid.

For some time after the sound of the small feet on the stairs had ceased, the father sat motionless, his head on his hand, and his thoughts going backward to the time when the young mother of this child had worn the white ribbon. Though never an aggressive worker in the W. C. T. U., she had firmly believed in its principles, and had she lived, her little son would have known about Frances Willard and her work.

"Strange the boy should ask those questions tonight of all nights," he thought to himself almost fretfully. He arose and going to a closet, brought out a box of cigars, a bottle of wine and glasses. "Waite and Sherman will expect to be treated, and I am thirsty myself," he said, as he poured out a portion of the liquor and drank it down with an uneasy look around, as if the presence of his young wife were placing an invisible check upon his action. "It almost seems as if Ellen's eyes, with that sorrowful look of hers, were on me," he muttered, as he set down the glass. "The child's talk has set my nerves on edge."

Just then his friends came in, and with the greetings which followed the perturbed feeling in a measure passed away. "There's been some pretty sleek work done on the firing line, Herrick," a while later observed Mr. White, a fat, puffy man whose face was an index to his habits. "Those temperance cranks with their big guns, thought they were going to march right on to victory, but I tell you we've got one little weapon which goes further than a whole volume of talk."

"And that is—"

"The little round dollar. It takes a mighty lot of them sometimes to turn the cake into dough, but they get there just the same."

"There used to be an overworked writing 'copy' in my book at school, 'Procrastination is the thief of time,'" remarked Sherman with a chuckle, "but I never expected to see it applied so neatly to temperance bills. No one could have done better than you have done, Herrick, in making time for us."

"Well, I have had considerable practice in getting cases put over to the next term of court," Mr. Herrick replied with a wink, taking his honors meekly. "If you can sidetrack a case long enough, the witnesses may die, or the defendant, and if you let a bill lie long enough it will be snuffed out by old age."

"Unless some young sprout of a reformer comes along and revamps it," growled Waite. "If we should live up to the notions of the reformers, this world would be too good to live in."

"That fellow Hunt gets on your nerves, does he?" laughed Sherman. "His speech today was about as lively as they make 'em. I thought I was going to snatch a nap while he orated, but first I knew I was sitting up and taking notice like the rest of you. A few more such firebrands would take that temperance measure to a vote and the vote to a majority as sure as shooting. I'm pretty thick-skinned myself, but some of his shots gave me a prickle."

"Well, gentlemen," Herrick remarked unexpectedly, "strictly between ourselves, he was everlastingly right. We are not in this business of stopping this legislation because we think it is wrong, but for the sake of policy, and we know it. The liquor dealers think it is going to ruin them (and may be it will) and they can afford to bid high, but frankly if I were making bottled smallpox I should expect to find something coming my way. Every man who manufactures liquor is dealing in a public nuisance, and he knows it."

"But I notice that you nibble at the 'nuisance' with the rest of us," exploded Waite with an unpleasant sneer.

"Yes, but I wish I had never seen it or tasted it, for I confess to you, gentlemen, that in my heart I am afraid of it. You know I have a son growing up."

"Oh well, we all have hours when the blue devils catch us," observed Sherman soothingly. "The kid will be all right, I'll venture, but just for the present we are pledged to do what we can to keep that bill from coming before the senate, and as honorable men we cannot go back on our contract. That's the plain truth of the matter. Just pass that bottle, will you?" He obligingly poured out wine for three, and in a few moments they were busy discussing "ways and means."

The bill in question was one of great importance, but it had as its opponents not only the powerful Liquor Dealers' Association, but every man of wobbling principles whom influence and money could bring to its aid in the house and senate. The honest outsider who knows that such bills are framed for the welfare of the state and nation, cannot understand why they are not passed. He sees hundreds of minor bills given respectful attention, but these great issues which mean so much to the very life of the nation, are ignored and tabled. He does not understand the power of the lobby, that insidious influence which with its money and careful planning undermines the principles of even honest men, or the trickery of politics which revels in technicalities, evasions and indefinite postponements. The object of the informal meeting was successful, the dreaded vote was delayed, and the forces of evil drew a long breath of relief.

The session being over, Mr. Herrick and his little son took long walks over the beautiful city, the child delighting in the companionship of his father, his busy brain and busier tongue finding many topics of interest. His questions were sometimes difficult to answer, and Mr. Herrick more than once halted between two opinions as he looked into the clear, trustful eyes of his little boy. One day they met a young lady wearing upon her coat a bow of white ribbon, and Ronnie greeted her with delight.

"I am so glad to have met you, Mr. Herrick," she said cordially. "Tomorrow is Temperance Sunday at our church, and I very much hope to see you and Ronnie there. Our Branch has charge of the service and we naturally hope for a large audience."

"Your Branch, Miss Thorn—" Mr. Herrick looked puzzled.

"The Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.," she explained. "Of course the ladies will help us and father will give a talk, but we do the planning."

"Oh, I see. You are the chips of the old block?" quizzed the lawyer with a smile."

"We are the daughters who hope to hold up the banners of our mothers when they are gone," replied Marjorie Thorn with pretty dignity.

"Pardon me, Miss Thorn, but if the mothers go on at the pace they are taking now, there may not be any further need of banners," smiled Mr. Herrick.

"I hope not, but it is too much to expect that all the sin and sorrow of this old world will ever be done away with, and we are in the battle to stay. Will you come to the service tomorrow, Ronnie, and bring your father with you?"

"Sure I will, Miss Thorn," cried the little lad in his flute-like voice. "Father and I are chums, aren't we, father?"

"I think we are, son, and if you see one of us tomorrow, Miss Thorn, you will likely see the other." With this ambiguous promise Miss Thorn passed on.

It happened that the young lady had met the lonely little boy with his maid, in their walks, and had become interested in him and his father. She had heard, also, of the attitude of the latter toward the temperance cause and was the more anxious that his unquestioned talent should be turned in the right direction, for the sake of the child as well as his own sake and that of the cause.

It was a very beautiful church where the temperance service was held, and Mr. Herrick and Ronnie were given excellent seats by a bright young girl, wearing the white ribbon, who acted as usher. The choir loft was decorated with broad

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

That Baby Boy

Rev. Mary E. Kuhl

Did you not hear that lullaby
From baby's lips you kissed good-by?
Did you not catch the warmth and flow
Of that little breath all aglow?

Did you not feel the magic wand
Reached out to stroke your cheek and hand?
That baby boy, that baby boy,
So pure and free from sin's alloy.

Then, father, if you drunken be,
Remember still the baby's plea,
The chirping song, the sweet good-by,
Then back to him, that baby boy.

The Christ will help, the Christ forgive,
And help you a new life to live,
For baby boy your steps may tread,
Or right or wrong he may be led.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

TEMPERANCETOWN AND WHISKYVILLE

This exercise is to be carried out by seven children, each speaking one verse and illustrating it by costume and gesture. The baker wears a white cap and apron and carries a rolling pin; the doctor carries a medicine case; the cook holds a mixing bowl and spoon, and has her sleeves rolled up; the grocer has a sugar scoop, and the mayor, a cane and a silk hat. Each child speaks twice.

This is the mayor of Temperancetown,
A worthy man of high renown;
He is often invited out to dine,
But he keeps his health, for he drinks no wine.

This is the baker of Temperancetown;
His bread is light and his rolls are brown;
No loss of custom has he to fear,
For people buy bread instead of beer.

This is the grocer of Temperancetown;
On his face is a smile instead of a frown;
Good money flows daily into his tills,
For temperance people pay grocery bills.

This is the butcher of Temperancetown;
His customers all pay money down;
For it pays to buy meat, his customers think,
Instead of spending their money for drink.

This is the doctor of Temperancetown;
He rides through the country up and down;
Not often he needs to use powder or pill,
For temperance people are seldom ill.

This is the cook of Temperancetown;
With clean white apron and calico gown;
Her cake is delicious, her coffee fine,
She cooks to perfection without brandy or wine.

This is a boy of Temperancetown;
A manly fellow, instead of a clown;
No cider or wine, tobacco or beer,
Does he handle or taste, so his conscience is clear.

But the man whom they license to keep the saloon,
And invite the boys in each fine afternoon—
He knows his business will never fail
If the boys begin drinking beer, cider and ale.

Alas for the baker of Whiskyville,
He finds it quite hard to collect every bill;
For, though his customers promise to pay,
They fritter in drink their wages away.

And sad is the grocer of Whiskyville;
His business is light, with few orders to fill;
What can a poor grocer from bankruptcy save
When saloons get the money the grocer should have?

The sorrowful butcher of Whiskyville,
It hardly pays him his poultry to kill;
For the cheapest of meats, for soup and for hash
His customers buy, and they seldom pay cash.

The doctor who lives in Whiskyville—
He hurries about, and is never still;
He soon would get rich, for his practice is large,
Were it not for the fact that his bills he must charge.

And alas for the cook of Whiskyville;
He knows how to bake, to roast and to grill;
But still he is always losing his place;
For a man who drinks is a shame and disgrace.

And the boys—oh, the boys of Whiskyville;
Their faces are weak, and so is their will;
They smoke cigarets, drink cider and beer,
And loaf about town every day in the year.

(All join hands and repeat together the following verse:)

Oh, who would live in Whiskyville;
A town that is steadily running down hill?
They who want honor, fame and renown:
Must leave Whiskyville for Temperancetown.

—Adapted from Sunday School Advocate.

EVERY DAY SCIENCE FOR LITTLE FOLKS

TALK IV—SOME MESSAGES

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"Oh," cried Harry, with a jump, "I didn't know there was a fire in the stove, mamma."

"The telegraph lines in your body are working well, I see," said mamma.

"What do you mean, mamma?" asked the children. "There surely can't be any wires in our bodies, like those in the real telegraph," added Harry, while May looked a little frightened, as if she feared the sharp end of a wire would prick through her skin.

Mamma laughed and said: "Oh, no! But there are fine, shiny, white cords all through your body, and they act some like the telegraph wires. These cords are called nerves. When Harry put his finger on the hot stove, a tiny nerve-thread in his finger carried this message to his brain: 'There is something hot here, and it hurts!' and his brain sent back the order along another nerve-thread: 'Take away your finger.'"

"Why, mamma, I minded that order quick, didn't I?" said Harry, "How can the message go so fast?"

"That I can't tell you, my boy. We only know that they do. Now see how many kinds of messages you and May can tell me of in our next talk."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, March 6, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

There is great rejoicing at National Headquarters over the return of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President-at-Large. Their presence at Headquarters is always an inspiration to their co-workers.

FEBRUARY CAMPAIGN NUMBER POPULAR

In order to supply the demand for the February 20 UNION SIGNAL, it has been necessary to publish a second edition. Orders for this number will be filled at the rate of $1.75 per hundred. Send in your orders early.

IMPORTANT DATES

March 9—Temperance Sunday
March 11—Opening day of Seven Weeks' Temperance Course at the Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day
April 26—Y. P. B. Day

NOTICE

Our readers will note the withdrawal of Miss Kate W. Grove's name as Circulation manager, and will therefore not address letters for that department to her personally. Miss Grove, previous to her coming here last December, was engaged in editorial and educational work, and feeling that to be her true vocation, she has determined to return to it. Miss Grove was not altogether a stranger at Headquarters, as, a few years ago, she was connected for several months with THE UNION SIGNAL in an editorial capacity.

Message of Victory Arrives on Mrs. Stevens' Birthday

Mrs. Stevens, the President of the National W. C. T. U. and the Editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, can recall hundreds of unique and remarkable greetings of which she has been the recipient on past birthdays, but perhaps none of these varied tokens of love and good wishes, deeply appreciated as they were, ever brought to her heart such joy as the message which on last Saturday, March 1, was flashed over the wires from Washington, D. C., "Praise God, the House, as well as the Senate, has passed the bill over the President's veto." With no thought of personal gratification over the success of a measure for which she herself has labored so indefatigably, after expressing her gratitude to Him who rules the affairs of the nations, with deep feeling she said, "And in our rejoicing over this victory we must thank that great body of splendid, consecrated women who have worked so tirelessly and faithfully for the measure."

The editors of the official organ recognize in this most auspicious happening upon its yearly subscription festival, March 1, a happy omen for the coming year. We wish to express our thanks to the friends who so generously remembered the Editor-in-chief and the official organ with gifts of subscriptions, among which were three hundred from Mrs. Stevens' native state of Maine.

Why the Bill Passed

"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," thoughtfully quoted a white ribboner as she read the news of the passage, over the President's veto, of the Kenyon-Webb bill. Pages might be written in explanation of the many circumstances and influences, political and otherwise, which entered into the final success of the measure, but all who have kept in touch with the movement for the legislation will agree that it was accomplished by the coöperation of the allied temperance forces of the nation, in the forefront of which was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It has been well said that the outcome is a demonstration of the fact that the united Christian forces of this country are far mightier than the united liquor interests, and in spite of the millions at the command of the latter, the traffic can and will be abolished. Back of the present victory is a history of months, yea, years of ceaseless agitation and education, of weary nights of prayer and days of effort in canvassing city and county to secure the sending of letters and telegrams to our representatives at the Nation's capital. Much is due also to the moral heroism of the men in Congress who, regardless of party affiliation and seemingly unmindful of their political futures, not only stood by the measure, but fought valiantly for it. The list of yeas and nays in Senate and House when the vote was finally taken makes interesting reading and may with profit be preserved for future perusal.

Prayer and Politics

Possibly the minister whose prayer was summarily cut short by the crack of the gavel of the presiding officer of one of our legislatures last week did not say to the Lord all that he had in his mind to say concerning law-making in that body; nevertheless he is to be congratulated on having made a point that should provoke some serious thinking on the part of those who listened to him. "O Lord, hasten the day when we shall cease to use the law to make drunkards, murderers and thieves"—he had prayed when peremptorily interrupted by the lieutenant governor who was presiding, and who evidently felt the clergyman was not mindful of his instructions to "make a prayer—not a political speech."

There is certainly something wrong with a law-making body whose equanimity can be disturbed by a prayer dealing with great moral problems. Certainly such a legislature must be seriously in need of the prayers of the Christian people—and what legislature is not. The practice of some white ribboners of having upon the list of those whom they daily remember in prayer the names of the men who are engaged in making and unmaking the laws of the state and nation might well be adopted by all our white ribbon sisterhood.

A Business Conscience

"I vote no! Booze makes paupers; we have to take care of paupers, and it breaks up homes. I figure that the county will be ahead if we do not grant the license." Thus spoke Mr. Martin, business man and commissioner of a prosperous county in a western state, when called upon to vote on the question of renewing the license of a saloon operating in a small town, against which no remonstrance had been entered and which was said to bear a "good reputation." The license was not granted! Certainly good business judgment and sound common sense are expressed in the epigram above quoted: "Booze makes paupers; we have to take care of paupers!" Booze also makes inebriates, causes crime and insanity and creates a vast army of dependents who have to be cared for at public expense. A train of unnumbered evils always follows the saloon. Just as surely as the saloon exists anywhere these evils also exist. The home, the community, the county, the state, the nation, and the world "would be ahead" if no license were ever granted to sell "booze." Mr. Martin has created an epigram that deserves to be widely quoted.

Half-Hour Jubilee. We earnestly request that every local union in its Neal Dow commemorative meetings include a half-hour jubilee for the final passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

NINTH TRIENNIAL WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28

On the day preceding the opening of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention there will be held an all day service of prayer and praise in Plymouth church.

World renowned preachers, educators and reformers, and W. C. T. U. specialists will bid the delegates welcome and will also be heard at other times during the Convention.

Department superintendents in addition to reporting their great work will, in many cases, conduct department conferences; while a W. C. T. U. School of Methods program will be instructive to those desiring to become more familiar with the plans and methods of work of our great organization.

On Sunday afternoon, October 26, at 3 p. m., a mass meeting with an attractive program will be held in the Academy of Music.

A banquet will be one of the many delightful social features the New York W. C. T. U. is planning, and excursions to nearby points of interest are being arranged.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon have recently been in New York and while there had very satisfactory interviews with Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, Evangelistic superintendent of the World's W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ella A. Boole and Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, president and corresponding secretary respectively of the W. C. T. U. of the state which is to entertain the World's Convention. Miss Greenwood has plans well under way for the Devotional day, with meetings in Plymouth Church, which is perhaps better known as the "Beecher" church. Mrs. Boole reports enthusiastic interest in the preparations for the World's Convention to be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

PLANNING FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

On February 24 the general officers of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. came to New York city to confer with Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon about National Convention plans. These officers—Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president, Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, corresponding secretary, Dr. Eva W. Lake, recording secretary, Miss Ida Lillian Page, treasurer, and Miss Helen P. Strong, W. C. T. U. president of the county in which is situated Asbury Park, the hostess city—have been able to make excellent arrangements for the convention auditorium, etc. The prospect is that the National Convention of 1913, with the New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union as hostess, will be a most inspiring gathering, as the state officers have declared their intention to make it "the best ever." Some of its special features will soon be announced.

SEVEN WEEKS' TEMPERANCE COURSE

The time is drawing near for the opening of the seven weeks' temperance course at the Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago. No white ribbon worker can afford to let pass this unparalleled offer without taking advantage of it for herself or seeing that some young woman from her section is given the opportunity to receive this most helpful instruction. March 11 is the date. Arrangements must be made quickly. Write at once to Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, principal.

FEBRUARY 20 UNION SIGNAL

So great has been the demand for the February 20 UNION SIGNAL (Neal Dow number) that it has been necessary to publish a second edition. Orders will be filled at the rate of $1.75 per hundred. If you are not already supplied with this valuable number, do not delay to take advantage of this offer.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MADAME COMBE IN AMERICA

Madame T. Combe of Switzerland has been spending some months in the United States, and will be in this country until the first week in April. Madame Combe is a well known author who, by her initiative, novels, newspaper articles, and public addresses, was the leader of the successful movement that swept the manufacture and sale of absinthe from the territory of the Swiss Confederation. She is an active worker in social reforms, and a leader in the Band of Hope movement. She has a home for working girls in Switzerland and a holiday house open for those of very small means. Madame Combe will soon visit New York, Boston, and Chicago, where we hope white ribboners will give her a cordial welcome. Her lecture, "The Story of My Endeavor," which gives an account of the ten years' fight for the abolition of the manufacture and sale of absinthe, is a dramatic one, with a mixture of pathos and humor. Madame Combe's literary work consists of many novels and a number of short stories published in inexpensive form, and sold for a penny each in her own country. They have had an enormous circulation, a million of them having been sold in France, and French speaking countries. They have been translated into English under the title, "Little Things that Matter."

MEMORIAL MEETING AT REST COTTAGE

According to a custom of many years, the Frances E. Willard Memorial meeting of the Evanston (Ill.) union, of which Louise E. Hollister is acting president, was held at Rest Cottage, on February 28. Dr. T. P. Frost, pastor of the First Methodist church, and Mr. A. H. Bowman, editor of *The Evanston News*, spoke of the influence of the life of Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U. on the present age. The union was favored in having as its guests Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, who spoke briefly. It was voted to present to the New Trier high school a picture of Frances E. Willard.

A revised edition of the National W. C. T. U. general catalogue will be ready in about two weeks, when orders will be promptly filled. We ask the friends interested to note this announcement.

STATE REPORTS DESIRED

The editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL from time to time finds the various state reports of great value for reference, and desires to have a complete file of them. Will not each state, therefore, kindly send a copy of its report?

OUR RED LETTER DAY AT HEADQUARTERS

March 1, UNION SIGNAL Day, and the anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Editor-in-chief of the official organ, is a date ever dear to the hearts of white ribboners the nation over. The workers at National Headquarters early in the day gathered informally in the editorial rooms of THE SIGNAL to bring to her whom they honored messages of love in the form of flowers, speeches, etc. Her heart was made glad by the announcement at this time of generous gifts to the Philanthropy Fund and subscriptions. Mrs. Stevens took the opportunity to present the new Circulation manager of the official paper, Miss Addie A. Austin, who briefly responded. This year there was cause for special rejoicing because of the fact that the date marked the close of the campaign to secure the enactment of an inter-state liquor measure, for which the National W. C .T. U. and other temperance organizations have for thirty years been fighting with the greatest enthusiasm and zeal, not unmixed with tremendous anxiety regarding the results. When it became known that over the President's veto both the Senate and the House had passed the Kenyon-Webb bill, the Headquarters flag was flung to the breezes and a bulletin announcing the glad news was fastened to a tree where the passersby might have the benefit. Many were the congratulations showered upon our chieftain, and many were the inquiries from Evanstonians as to the why and the wherefore of the jubilation.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

MEDAL CONTESTS

ADELIA E. CARMAN

The medal contest has successfully entered the missionary field, and has proven to be of great value, both in our own country and in foreign lands. Many workers report that by no other means could they have been so successful in reaching the public. Japanese and Spanish translations of the contest books have been well received and special recitations have been transcribed into Scandinavian. Contests have been held in Indian, Italian and colored missions.

It seems to the National superintendent an opportune time to publish a book of selections for use in missionary and aid societies, as a large proportion of our temperance women are missionary workers. These selections will consist of up-to-date facts along missionary lines. A part of the material for this book is already in the hands of the printer, and it will be published as soon as enough selections can be obtained. Please send me anything you may have which you consider suitable for this collection. Orations may be compiled from sermons and addresses.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

The department of Peace and Arbitration of the National W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. H. J. Bailey of Winthrop Center, Maine, is the superintendent, has had a very prosperous year.

Mrs. Mary S. Parry, the Peace superintendent for Pennsylvania, says:

"In the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as in no woman's club in America, is the organization so thorough and so powerful, or so well adapted for the accomplishment of practical, vital, active work for peace and arbitration.

"Of national importance and encouragement for the coming year of work is preparation for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples by the signing of the Treaty of Ghent; also the Sulzer Peace bill before Congress, which was introduced in the House of Representatives July 9, 1912. Of world importance was the meeting held of the International Congress of Peace Societies, at Geneva, Switzerland, followed by the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, also at Geneva. Greater than these would be the influence in the United States of the 500,000 public school teachers, if for the next five years they taught history as if they were all disciples of the Prince of Peace."

From Mrs. Parry's report we clip the following: "Number of pages of peace literature distributed, 110,650; peace sermons at solicitation of W. C. T. U., 175; county convention programs, 27; Sunday School convention programs, 12; debates and orations in high schools and colleges, 50; original and clipped columns in press, 80; peace resolutions in religious and educational bodies, 35; Hague Day observed, 150."

Dr. Lake, the recording secretary of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., sought to interest the Italians of her state in international arbitration by preparing a Peace issue for their paper, *L'Araldo*.

The department in Maryland worked energetically against the proposed introduction of military drill into city high schools and saw its measure defeated by the school board.

The New York department has distributed over 150,000 pages of Peace literature.

The women are each year doing more and more to bring the cause before the public in a spectacular manner. In Missouri one union decorated an automobile with flowers, vines, flags and bunting for a Fourth of July parade. In front, tied with white ribbon, were two guns crossed at rest. Above in large white letters was the word "Peace." Perched above all was a white dove with wings outstretched, a bow of white ribbon and streamers in its bill. Above all floated the Missouri Peace flag. The state superintendent gave an address.

Riverside, California, had a Fourth of July boat, decorated with Peace banners and with flags of all nations.

The W. C. T. U. Peace superintendent of New York state reports that the principal of one school, every day for a month, gave before her school, readings on Peace.

THE WEARING OF THE WHITE

MARY S. PARRY, Waynesburg, Pa.

St. Patrick's day is duly observed by the "wearing of the green." It is a beautiful custom because it emphasizes brotherhood. The "green" is an open sesame to the hearts of those of Irish blood, and is worn from a spirit by no means purely clannish in character.

I am wondering why our mighty organization, our truly great Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is not more given to the wearing of its precious bow of white, which is emblematic of purity of sentiment and loyalty to the tenets of our sisterhood.

One of the most devoted members of the W. C. T. U., who has given freely of her time, talents and money to the cause, on her return from a winter spent in California, said: "I saw but few white ribbons on the trains. Several women approached me with the remark: 'You wear the W. C. T. U. badge. I belong, but forget to wear my ribbon when I am traveling except to conventions.'" This cordial, earnest woman had attended four W. C. T. U. meetings and the Willard Memorial meeting in a large city on the coast where her own ribbon received no recognition when she had expected it to assure a friendly salutation. Let us not forget the bow of white.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

CAPT. WARREN GIFFORD, Dartmouth, Mass., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and one of the few surviving captains of the whaling industry that made New Bedford famous.

Through a misunderstanding on the part of THE UNION SIGNAL the convention of the Burma W. C. T. U., held some time ago, was named as the first National Convention, whereas it was the first convention attended by Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Burma, and the first held in five years.

By the courtesy of the department of Temperance Literature we publish this week "How One Woman Did It," by Lora S. LaMance, National W. C. T. U. organizer. This article, in leaflet form, can be procured from the National superintendent of Literature, Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill. Postage, per 100 copies, 10 cents.

Comfort in the Camp of Woodsmen

MRS. W. A. LOYNE, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work Among Lumbermen

The largest and most complete department bag that the department has had the pleasure of receiving for the use of the woodsmen, was made and contributed by a local union the past year. The picture shows the size of the same compared with an ordinary union bag. The articles spread on the table represent a few of the good things inside. Look them over. The books on the left are New Testaments in at least ten languages and the one leaning against the small bag is the Gospel of Luke in French; on the right, Black Beauty, Gospel of Matthew and Mark and the Moody colportage books in different languages. Just think for a moment what this all means to a lot of men far away from home and any settlement and without any possible provision against accident. This is the gospel of healing, and demonstrates in some measure what is being done among the many thousands of lumbermen.

The comfort bag had its birth during the Civil War when the noble women of the country made them for the soldiers and sent them to the front through the agency of the Christian Commission and the nurses in the hospitals.

It was in the winter of 1892, the first year of my work among the woodsmen of our state and the states bordering on New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, that the service of the comfort bag was inaugurated. I was at a loss to know just what to do to help the men. We sent in tons of the very best kind of reading matter and held services of all kinds, but it was apparent that something was lacking. One day I had a letter from a mission society in Saxonville, Massachusetts, asking if I could make use of comfort bags. I had never seen these, but from the description, it seemed to me that they were probably just what was needed to complete my outfit. The box came and its contents surpassed my expectations and those of the men who well realized that they were twenty, thirty and forty miles from any possible chance of getting anything in time of need. They greatly praised the kindness of the women and the demand for the comfort bags grew rapidly. It was the dawning of a new day in this department of Christian service.

To tell of the good done through this agency would more than fill a book. In one state alone, more than 11,000 of these "angels of mercy" have gone forth to heal the wounds and brighten the weary hours of the lumber-jack, helping both man and beast. Wherever there is a camp and men at work, there is the name of the W. C. T. U. honored and respected, and through the influence of the comfort bag many men have been led to live better and cleaner lives; through the power of the word of God furnished them in several languages, men have become Christians.

The department of Work among Lumbermen has distributed more than 30,000 comfort bags in the name of our Master and the W. C. T. U. The bag of today is much larger and more complete than was the first one sent out. During the month of January the Massachusetts superintendent of Work among Lumbermen, Mrs. Clara A. Webber, spent nearly one week in the woods among the men, and by her readings, songs, kind words and the gift of comfort bags made many friends, and a larger place in the hearts of the men, for the department. At the present time no less than seven clergymen and several women are helping in this grand and glorious work. The workers in other states where there is lumbering are equally faithful and enthusiastic.

Our superintendents very much need the comfort bag and without it they cannot do efficient work. The requirements may vary a little in different parts of the country, but in many states the union bag is the best liked and most appropriate. The individual bag is good in its place, but one is needed for each man, whereas the larger bag, as a rule, can be placed in the care of the cook or the foreman, and all the men get a chance at it. It may not be out of place to say that, during the history of the work, the department has placed probably over two hundred and fifty tons of reading material in the camps and boarding houses.

What better way of spending an afternoon than by making for the state superintendent a "buster" comfort bag, which is really like a hospital in the camp! Procure the department literature and proceed with the good work, feeling sure that countless blessings will thereby be brought to the men of the woods.

Please examine the date showing expiration of subscription on the wrapper of the SIGNAL and act accordingly.

BUSY WORKERS IN ARKANSAS

Special Correspondence

Arkansas is planning district organization and will hold two district conventions in March, one at Mansfield, in the western part of the state, and one at Arkadelphia, a college town in the center of the state. At the latter place the program includes a lecture on sex hygiene by Dr. Greene, superintendent of the state hospital for nervous diseases.

The state president has been afield and has organized two new unions.

Miss Dees, our state S. T. I. superintendent, has also been doing field work with splendid results, as has Miss Rhena Mosher, ever popular among us. These two workers have given us four new unions.

Our state Y. P. B. superintendent, Mrs. Eugenia Hineman, is now in the field and daily adding new organizations among the young people. We are planning to have a diamond medal contest at the state convention in Camden next October.

Our state president has been in Little Rock acting as legislative superintendent and watching the progress of bills introduced according to our plan. She will attend the district conventions.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles, and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Praise for Governor Carey of Wyoming

REV. MINNIE FENWICK

The twelfth Wyoming legislature, now in session, sought to enact a law to permit the sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere in Wyoming. They can only be sold now in incorporated cities and towns, and license is obtained by consent of fifty-one per cent of the legal voters of each precinct. Governor Carey sent the bill back to the Senate unsigned. In declining to sign this bill, which was passed by both the house and senate, he said. "The saloon in the little towns, without police protection, is very bad. It would keep the people in constant trouble to determine who are the legal voters." And again, "It would be a step backward in the progress of Wyoming."

This act of the Governor means a saving to our state in dollars, in morality, and in good citizenship. It means less crime, less midnight brawls in the mining camps of Wyoming, less heartaches of mothers caused by drink. It means less murder and less crime of all kinds. All honor is due our chief executive for his refusal to bow the knee to Baal and to a legislature which has voted for all liquor bills. One liquor bill was passed granting licenses to hotels and restaurants to sell liquor on Sunday. Oh, the awful struggle against principalities and powers in our state which stand for the liquor traffic!

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. H. J. Bailey, as National superintendent of the W. C. T. U. and as chairman of the committee on temperance and peace of the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends, represented both societies in an address delivered before the meeting of the Maine Branch of the American School Peace League, which was held in Portland in connection with the State Teachers' convention.

Of course no one wishes to miss a number of THE UNION SIGNAL. To avoid such a possibility, renewal slip should be sent in at least a month in advance of the date of expiration on the wrapper of the paper.

Extracts from Miss Willard's addresses, with special music, were the main feature of the Memorial service of the Sullivan (Ill.) W. C. T. U. This union is securing signatures to the anti-polygamy petition to be presented to the Illinois legislature, and is distributing to the school children of the city Captain Hobson's address, "The Great Destroyer."

Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Medical Temperance lecturer, since the Portland Convention has been doing excellent work in Oregon and California. After a lecture in Los Angeles on "Drink and its Medical Aspect," she was invited to address the students in a medical school. Her demonstration of "The Twentieth Century Medicine Chest" is of absorbing interest. Everywhere she goes she scatters the printed pages giving the latest facts against alcohol.

To prevent the issuance of a license to a druggist to sell intoxicants, the members of the W. C. T. U. of Parkersburg, Iowa, circulated a remonstrance petition which was signed by the citizens who were friendly to the best interests of the town. On the day of the hearing, through the biting cold, the president of the union drove fourteen miles to the county seat. In spite of the efforts of five representative men from the town and one of the best lawyers in that section to secure the applicant his license, the judge took the side of the white ribboner and in refusing the permit quoted from the code of Iowa upon which the union had based its remonstrance: "No permit shall be granted unless the court shall find that the reasonable conveniences and necessities of the people, considering the population and all the surroundings make the granting of the permit proper."

The need of missionaries at the ports of entry was made a special feature of the Willard Memorial parlor meeting of the Norristown (Pa) W. C. T. U., which was attended by twenty-five women. THE UNION SIGNAL of January 23 was used in the preparation of the program. Sketches of Miss Willard's life were given and "How Beautiful to be with God" was sung. An offering of five dollars to the Memorial Fund is reported.

In appreciation of her twenty-two years of faithful, efficient service, her W. C. T. U. co-workers of Kent county, Mich., presented to their president, Mrs. Mary E. Bodwell, a most beautiful ring. Mrs. Charlotte Brown, corresponding secretary of the county, to whom it fell to present the gift, among other things remarked: "This circle is intended to represent our principles which encircle the world and also our love for you which has no end."

The splendid efforts of the National British Women's Temperance Association at the recent United Kingdom Alliance Bazaar at Manchester, England, resulted in raising the sum of approximately $4,153. Much credit for this success is due to the unselfish and unstinted personal service rendered by Miss Agnes E. Slack.

Rev. Etta E. Shaw, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, with her husband, Rev. S. B. Shaw, called recently at Headquarters also visiting Rest Cottage and the Literature Building. Mrs. Shaw will spend March, April, May and June in Colorado, filling some dates in Kansas on the way.

The ninth annual conference of the National Child Labor committee will be held in Jacksonville, Fla., March 13-16. Among the speakers will be Miss Julia Lathrop of the Federal Children's Bureau, Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, and Governor Trammell of Florida. One feature of the conference will be a collection of pictures and charts about child labor, including the extensive exhibit on home work in the New York tenements, which has been prepared within the last year, and it is the most complete presentation of the subject that has yet been made.

860 NEW MEMBERS FOR ELMIRA (N. Y.) W. C. T. U.

A wonderful opportunity has come to the white ribboners of Elmira, N. Y. As one result of an evangelistic campaign a Men's Civic League of 3500 members was organized. The evangelist told the women that inasmuch as they could not join this league, they ought to join the W. C. T. U., and 860 pledged themselves so to do. The union has ordered one hundred copies of THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution among the new members.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss May Yates, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Food Reform, would be very grateful for any information she can obtain in regard to the progress of the bread and food reform in this country. This can be sent to her at 182 Regent's Park Road, London, N. W., England. She is anxious to have full particulars for use in preparing her department report to be presented at the Brooklyn World's Convention. At recent meetings attended by about 8,000 people Miss Yates, with gratifying results, directed special attention to the "Diet and Drink Crave." She feels that the reports she has received since the Glasgow Convention confirm the resolution there unanimously adopted, namely, "Practical experience shows that the use of whole meal, oatmeal, other cereals, pulse, fresh fruit and green vegetables helps to cure and prevent inebriety, and without advocating their exclusive use, attention should be directed to the good results obtained by the more general use of the previously mentioned healthy, nourishing, non-stimulating foods."

CLEAR HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues.' These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing Trained This Nurse at Home

"My association with The Chautauqua School of Nursing has been the pleasantest year of my life. In the year since my study I have had 18 cases and earned $640."
Alice L. Westlake,
Concord, N. H.
(Portrait)

Thousands of our graduates, without previous experience, are earning **$10 to $25 a week.**

Write for "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book, explaining our correspondence and home practice method; 370 pages with the experiences of our graduates. 48 specimen lesson pages sent free.

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12th Year

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TERRIFIES POLITICIANS

"The sad plight of the British statesmen who live in terror of the suffragets is as nothing compared to that of the members of the California Legislature," says the *San Francisco Bulletin*. It adds: "Just what the women will do with their ballots nobody knows. However the politician is obsessed with a notion that the women will recall every member who dares to vote against the anti-prize fight bill or the prohibition amendment. A small minority in both houses of the legislature know no fears. They are the men who have introduced the troublesome measures and who are heroes in the eyes of the women."

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the first policewoman in the United States, is reported by the *Pittsburg* (Pa.) *Telegram* to have said that eighty per cent of the crimes committed in this country can be attributed to the evil influences of the saloon, and that she believes most of the offenses against the law are caused by intemperance.

"FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT"

"I love this fighting for God, home and country," writes a local white ribboner of early Crusade days in Ohio, who is nearing the eighty mark, and must now hand on the active work to younger hands, "and by faith I see the dawning of the day for which we have long worked and prayed. I shall not be here, but the day will surely come when there will be no more curse in the land, for God hath said it." In addition to the consecration of the early pioneers of the temperance movement, let us make use of latest methods and equipment. May you, local member, by a wise use of the Campaign Edition, hasten the coming of the glad day for which white ribboners are organized.

WOMEN FOR JUDGES

"Justice has been always personified as a woman with her eyes shut, but woman has now gotten her eyes open and it is time that justice did the same," said Judge McKenzie Cleland of Chicago, recently, in advocating the need of women as judges to curb crime. He further declared, "It would be refreshing to see what would happen to the unspeakably vile county jail and police stations with a few women on the bench. While women constitute only 5 per cent of the lawbreakers, they suffer 95 per cent of the misfortune which comes from the prevalence of crime."

HE SERVED OUT HIS TERM

During the recent temperance contest in Tennessee, a man who had a son in the penitentiary because of a crime committed in a drunken brawl was approached by friends of the governor, and told that his son would be pardoned if he would vote on the side of the "wets." The father finally laid the proposition before the son himself. Promptly there came back from the penitentiary this message: "I have disgraced the family once. Father, don't you disgrace it again." So the father returned answer, "If that is the price of freedom, the boy will serve out his sentence."—*Quoted from Bishop W. F. Anderson*

MATERIAL FOR PROGRAMS ON THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Report of the Eighth Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., Glasgow, Scotland. Price, 20 cts.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Handy Booklet of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Price, 2 cts. each; per hundred, $1.00.

Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U.
Why We Wear the White Ribbon
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Missionary Fund
Price, 2 cts. each; per hundred, 75 cts.
Together. Price, per fifty, 20 cts.; per hundred, 30 cts.

Prices include prepaid postage
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

POST CARDS W. C. T. U post cards advertised and sold at National Convention, Frances Willard, White Ribbon and Pink Invitation cards, beautiful to send to sick and shut-ins. Send **5c** for samples
Mrs. R. S Harmount, Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio

THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

H. L. BARKER

1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.	911 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Special Library Offers Good Until March 15

FOR TEN DOLLARS
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The Life of Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Alcohol and the Human Body
Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine
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Two
A Modern Madonna
Lois Morton's Investment
A Singular Life
Toots
A Break in Schedule Time
The Little Captain
Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic
Freckles
Profit and Loss in Man
Particeps Criminis
The Man from Glengarry

FOR FIVE DOLLARS
(regular price $6.35)

The Life of Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Alcohol and the Human Body
A Singular Life
A Modern Madonna
Lois Morton's Investment
Two
Toots
A Break in Schedule Time

FOR THREE DOLLARS
(regular price $4.00)

The Life o. Frances E. Willard (the new biography)
Alcohol and the Human Body
A Modern Madonna
Nineteen Beautiful Years
Two
The Little Captain

These offers will not be honored after March 15.
Prices include prepaid carriage.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

President-elect Wilson has said he intends to "drop in" on Congress frequently and to occupy the President's beautiful room in the Capitol adjoining the Senate chamber. This by some is considered as a revolutionary step, for while a room is reserved for the President it is never used except on the last day or night of the session when the chief executive goes to the Capitol to sign bills passed in the closing hours. President Washington was the first and last president who ever went up on Capitol hill to transact business with members of Congress. No other has ever done so, but instead, members of Congress have been summoned to the White House.

Suffrage Pageant Awaited Eagerly

Washington has seldom been more deeply stirred and interested than it has been during the past few weeks over the question of suffrage. Headquarters for the suffragists and the anti-suffragists have been opened, where literature is sold and given away, and where all sorts of information concerning the status of women in all parts of the world can be obtained. Yellow flags are to be seen on all sides. Monday, March 3, a great suffrage pageant will pass through the streets of the city. Heralds, trumpeters, women's bands of music, pioneers, college girls, ministers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and last but not least a company of men members of Congress from states where women vote, will march from the Capitol steps to the White House in line with the women. In the preparation for this pageant no pains have been spared to make it the most effective ever undertaken as a demonstration of the work of women. Women from nearly every state in the Union are here to take part and if the weather proves favorable, the affair will without doubt reflect great credit upon the women suffragists of the country.

Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, spent two days in Washington this week in the interest of her department, speaking, holding conferences, and visiting foreign schools. That the District of Columbia needs this work was shown by the following statistics recently gathered: There are here 3,000 Italians, 300 Greeks, forty Armenians, a large number of Yiddish and Germans, many Chinese, and some Syrians.

March 1, 1913.

THE GIRL WHO BOUGHT A HOME ON NINE DOLLARS A WEEK

Miss Lena Stark, for seventeen years stenographer for C. W. Post of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., owns three homes in that city and has money in the bank. At a time when the office force of this company consisted of Mr. Post and a bookkeeper, Miss Stark left business college with her course uncompleted and started in as their first stenographer at a weekly salary of $5 which, the following week, was raised to $6. This amount was increased until at the time she left their employ it was $75 a month, and she was the owner of two homes renting for $12 a month each. The story of how she has taken care of herself and at the same time has become a property owner with money in the bank reveals Mr. Post's ingenious way of helping his employes, and thereby giving them a definite interest in the success of his business. Homer Croy, writing in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, in telling the story, says:

Mr. Post goes on the theory that an employe does his best work when he has responsibility on his shoulders. As soon as a man has worked for him a year, he is willing to take him into partnership—willing to sell him a home. To carry out this idea, Post bought one outlying section of Battle Creek, platted it off and began putting up houses. He told his people that philanthropy was not moving him to this, and informed them that he was going to make six per cent on his investment. He put up several houses as models, but he would build any house that an employe wished and build it the way the workingman wanted it, after Mr. Post had passed the plans. In this way the wife of the worker could have a linen chute, a basement or any improvement about the house that she desired. For this Mr. Post asked that one one-hundredth of the value of the house be paid down as first installment and the rest in the form of monthly rental until paid for. For instance, if the house was to cost $2,000, the first payment would be $20 and the rest to come in at $20 a month, or one one-hundredth of whatever the price was. As a result, more of the people employed by the breakfast-food king of Battle Creek own their own homes than are owned by the employes of almost any other concern in the United States.

CIGARETS AND YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS

"Heredity and environment, no matter how good, are of no value after a boy becomes a cigaret smoker," writes D. H. Kress, M. D., in a letter in the *Chicago American*, in which he states that Teddy Webb, one of the Chicago auto bandits, who has been captured recently, was a confirmed cigaret fiend. Webb is the son of honest parents who aimed to make him a self-respecting citizen. Dr. Kress continues: "By inquiry you will ascertain that all of his youthful companions who took part with him in his holdups were cigaret fiends, and probably began the use at an early age. The cigaret, more than any other one thing, is responsible for the present crime wave and for many youthful criminals. The fact is that 95 per cent of the young fellows who figure in our police courts and enter our reform schools are cigaret smokers and begin their downward career with their use. These facts are well known by judges of juvenile courts and other officials."

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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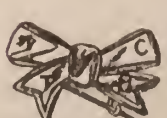
Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.



W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5 cents per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

ONE TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

(Continued from Page Six)

white ribbons, and a framed picture of Miss Willard had been given a place near the pulpit.

It would be difficult to describe the service—the spirit, the atmosphere of the day. Mr. Herrick sat like one enthralled as it progressed and memories of the precious life which stood for all things lovely and of good report thronged upon him. When his little boy was born what great plans had they made for his future.

"If he is only a good man, Ronald," his wife had said wistfully, "I do not care much whether he is wise and great, but it would break my heart if he were to become like other young men I have seen—a drinker and a profligate."

"Ah well," thought Mr. Herrick, "it will do the boy no harm to be here. She would have wished it." Finally the truths being presented gripped hold of his own heart, too, and he began to realize more keenly his responsibility as a father, and again his conscience received a prick as to his duties as a citizen.

"How they rub it in on a fellow here," he said to himself before the close of Dr. Thorn's talk, in which the duty of the individual to himself was emphasized. Ronnie's bright little face was full of keen interest. "Say, father, isn't that the Statuary Hall lady?" he had asked eagerly, when they first came in, pulling his parent's sleeve.

"Yes, son, but you mustn't be asking questions here." Also how was he to answer those which the child would put to him when they were alone? The boy was gifted with a clear vision, and his "whys" were not easily satisfied.

That day was the turning point in Ronald Herrick's career. His uneasy, restless conscience had become fully awakened, and he went out from that service a changed man. It was not long before his colleagues discovered it. Where he had been active in opposing he became most eager to promote, and it was not long before the bill in question was passed triumphantly.

No one rejoiced more in the father's new viewpoint than did Marjorie Thorn, and in her warm interest in the little boy she came to know his beloved parent better. There may yet be another story to tell,—that of two hearts united in a common cause, the love of a little, motherless boy an added bond of union between them.

You Can Be Well

When the circulation is forceful, the nerves strong, breathing correct, and vital organs working properly, disease germs, grippe and colds have little hold upon you.

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to keep well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health prescribed to suit your particular needs.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should Weigh

I know it because I have reduced the weight of 30,000 women and increased the weight of as many more. In my work for reduction or building flesh I strengthen every vital function so that you are full of life and energy.
I am at my desk from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. personally directing my work. If you are in Chicago come to see me.
My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to **common sense.**

No Drugs—No Medicines

You can—
Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.
Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—
Improve Your Figure—in other words be at **your best.**

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what I can do for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such Chronic Ailments as:

Indigestion	**Headaches**	**Weaknesses**	**Rheumatism**
Anæmia	**Nervousness**	**Constipation**	
Sleeplessness	**Torpid Liver**	**Catarrh**	

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my pupils—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37, 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

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Which contains many other beautiful songs, such as "How I wish he knew my Jesus," "Is it nothing to you." Also a line of reading such as, "A bottle of tears," that is fine for recitation, public readings, etc. Price 25c, but to introduce it will mail 6 for $1.00, or 10 for $1.50 from a lot somewhat damaged. Order today of the publisher,

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We also conduct a hotel on Christian lines. Remember this when in Florida.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Shelley of San Jose, Calif., writes that she has been repaid a hundredfold for the time expended on the correspondence course in Medical Temperance conducted by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent. She says: "The study is interesting from beginning to end, and as there is no time limit set for the completion of the course, even a very busy woman need not fear to undertake it, and once completed the answers are always at hand for easy reference; they contain valuable material for papers for institutes, for regular meetings, or department days. I feel assured that no state or county superintendent would delay applying for the course if she realized the importance of the study and the added interest it would give her in her work."

For the books and questions for the course, write to Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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Is your union using the Campaign Edition as largely as it should? Is public sentiment in your community strong enough to carry for prohibition the election you are to have this spring? Are all the voters educated along temperance principles? Could your state be carried for a state-wide prohibition measure? If not, your union is the one that should subscribe for the Campaign Edition for its voters. This edition was planned to help you, and the results of its use by others have been gratifying. In the communities where the Edition has been used most liberally, elections have rolled up the biggest majorities for righteous legislation. Let the Campaign Edition make sentiment in your community. For five dollars the Campaign Edition will go twelve times to twenty of your most influential men. What may it not mean to win them to our side?

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY OF IT

A Connecticut woman says: "The Campaign Edition is one of Mother National's wisest moves."

"I am delighted with the Campaign issue of our UNION SIGNAL," says Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., "and will do all in my power to circulate it in South Dakota, realizing its great worth in moulding sentiment."

Mrs. Kate F. Newton, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., says in the *Missouri Counselor*, "We do not distribute literature enough, and THE UNION SIGNAL is the most valuable temperance literature that is printed anywhere in the world today." This is true of the regular edition of the SIGNAL, but it applies with especial force to the one edition in which is collected the choicest of "hand picked" temperance facts and truths which cannot fail, if you will open the way, to make friends for the cause of temperance.

Mrs. Fannie S. Barnhill, Madisonville, Ky., who is eighty-two years old, writes: "Go where I will in my home I find THE UNION SIGNAL. Oh, how glad I am to see it each week. It brings joy and gladness to my soul; it is my solace and comfort. I cannot do without it. It is the best paper to raise children by, and I wish every mother could take it."

"WHISKY DID IT"

One who had been an eye-witness of a heart-breaking incident gives the following account:

"I was called to my door one morning by a boy thirteen years of age, a cripple. He asked that I would go to talk and pray with his father, who was to be hanged the next day for the murder of his mother, and that I would plan to be with him and his sisters when the body was taken home. I went to the jail, where I found the father, who had been so crazed with drink that he had not the slightest remembrance of his crime. He said that his wife had been a good woman and a faithful mother, and he cried as though his heart would break.

"The next morning I made my way to the miserable quarters of the poor children. In a little while two strong officers came bearing the body of the dead father in a rude pine box. The children gathered about his face and smoothed it down with kisses, and between their sobs cried out,

"'Papa was good, but whisky did it.'

"In my heart I said, 'In the whole history of this accursed traffic there has not been enough revenue to pay for one such scene,' and I there promised God to vote to save my country from this terrible wrong."

—*Evangelical Friend.*

ADVERTISING FOR TEMPERANCE

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., at a W. C. T. U. institute recently held in Macon, Georgia, advocated, in her address, the placing of temperance posters and blackboards with W. C. T. U. literature on the lawns of the city, declaring that if the members would do this, inside of one year they could turn the whole town upside down for temperance and for righteousness. She further said, "From the mountains to the seaboard you find great billboards advertising tobacco, to curse and blight the lives of our boys. I want to see the signs of the W. C. T. U. scattered over the entire state in every town and in every prominent place. We can change the public sentiment in this city and in the whole state if we will only try."

You Are as Old as You Look

"Why is not the skin of your face as fair and firm as that of your body? If you look older than you are, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature. My exercises in

Physical Culture for the Face

do for the face what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 60,000 women. Results are *quick* and *marvelous*. In six to ten minutes a day you can do more with these exercises at home than massage will accomplish in an hour a day in a beauty parlor."
—Susanna Cocroft.

Miss Cocroft, after years of experience, has prepared the instructions for this course, including also the care of the **Hair, Eyes, Hands and Feet.**

Wrinkles, Flabby, Thin Neck, Sallow, Freckled Skin, Double Chins, Crow's Feet, Dandruff, Tired Eyes, Pimples, Thin, Oily Hair, Pouches Under Eyes, Sagging Facial Muscles, Tender, Inflamed Feet

and many other blemishes are relieved and overcome. The expression is invigorated, the skin cleared, the hair made glossy, more abundant, the eyes stronger and brighter, the feet comfortable, hands smooth. Our pupils look **10 years younger** after our course. Write for FREE booklet today.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course
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BREAD UPON THE WATERS

By a White Ribboner

Some time ago our W. C. T. U. notified the public through the papers that the names of all license signers would be published. Later this was done, though the union was obliged to pay an extra price for the necessary space in the papers. One of the signers was so enraged that he stopped two of our women on the street and abused them soundly. Next he went to the home of his mother, who is a white ribboner, and began to use abusive language to her. Rising to her full height, she said, "Remember I am your mother. I hate the liquor business. Knowing the evils of the drink traffic, how dare you, the father of three children, put your name to such a paper, disgracing them, their mother and me? Go home and beg forgiveness on your knees."

In a few weeks that man joined the church. There seems to have been a real change in his life. Not in this city is there a prouder or happier woman than his mother. She says it is bread cast upon the water, and that the return tide was caused by the publishing of the names of the license signers.

THE DEMAND HAS BEEN MET
and the
Graded Charts on Alcohol and Tobacco

together with the manual, fully explaining the charts, and containing **Supplemental Lessons** for the **Public School** Are Ready

¶ These charts are produced in colors from the originals made and used by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, A.M., Litt.D., Superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges, World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 13, 1913 No. 11.

W. C. T. U. NOTES FROM MY DIARY

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

There is a welcome for women on the moral battlefields of this busy age. It is a home-like place for a woman's soul to dwell in, this golden harvest-field of Christian work.—*Frances E. Willard*

Early in the month of November I received a letter from Miss Tsune Watanabe, for many years president of our union in Kobe and National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, as well as president of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Congregational Church of Japan, saying that she was about to start for Formosa for several months of evangelistic work on the island. "How I wish you were going with me," she wrote, "so that we could have more happy times working together, such as we had a year ago in Korea." Several weeks after her arrival in Formosa she wrote again, this time urging, "*Do*, do come if you possibly can. There are fine opportunities for work here and I will give several weeks of my time to traveling about with you and acting as your interpreter."

On first thought it seemed to me altogether impossible to start off at a moment's notice, with the month of December full of engagements in Tokyo and nearby country places, but on further consideration it did seem too good a chance to lose. There was Miss Watanabe already established and making friends in Formosa; no funds would be required for her traveling expenses back and forth; she wished to give her time as well, for the sake of the work; a better interpreter could not be had,—and so all things considered, to pack up and go to Formosa seemed the wisest course. Now that I am back again in Tokyo and the memories of a wretched return voyage, when the ship rolled on its sides and stood on its head, being caught in the tail of a typhoon, are growing dim, and only the pleasant features of the journey stand out clearly,—how glad I am that I did go!

Suppose I give you some impressions of our work in Taiwan, as the Japanese call Formosa, from the records I have made in my diary.

December 9. Arrived in Keelung at five in the morning after four delightfully calm days on the China Sea. Most

Ruth Frances Davis

interesting among my fellow-passengers were a family of civilized savages, father, mother and two little children, who had been spending a couple of months in Tokyo as one of the sights of the Colonial Exhibition. Poor savages, they looked anything but the part of the wild and ferocious Head Hunter, decked out in all of the Japanese finery that had been given them in Tokyo and sticking close to the side of the Japanese policeman, the only one on board who spoke their language.

The Japanese acquaintances I had made on the boat informed me that I need not expect any one from Taihoku to meet me in Keelung (Taihoku is the capital of the island, a little more than an hour's ride from Keelung), since the boat arrived too early to allow time for that. But I felt sure Miss Watanabe would manage in some way to be there to welcome me. On landing we were met with a drizzly downpour, but more disconsolate than the weather was the fact that no Watanabe San was waiting at the wharf. I made my way to the railway station to take train for Taihoku, and met her there, just getting off a train coming from the capital, the earliest one on the line. It was certainly good to see her and to hear the plans she had made for our three weeks together.

December 11. Spent the morning making calls and presenting cards of introduction to prominent officials received from the Honorable Sho Nemoto, the Honorable Taro Ando, Mrs. Yajima, and Mr. Nagao, a former government official in Formosa, who is now living in Tokyo. Mr. Mioyshi, of the department of Foreign Affairs in the administration office, was particularly kind to us and seemed greatly interested in our work. His interest took the very substantial form of first class passes for use on the railway anywhere we wished to go throughout the island. In the afternoon we had a woman's meeting at the Congregational church.

December 12. Meeting at the Girls' High School. The principal, Professor Oda, invited us to come and address the several hundred students of the school, giving us two hours of regular school

Special Articles in This Issue

"White Ribbon Regime" at the White House—Our Washington Letter—W. C. T. U. Notes from My Diary—Let us Work for Y. P. B. Members from Coast to Coast—A University Course on "The Liquor Problem"—The New Social Purity.

W. C. T. U. NOTES FROM MY DIARY

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS

time in the afternoon. We had a most attentive audience, the whole faculty of some twenty-five or thirty teachers, as well as all the students being present. Two of the latter were appointed to act as reporters and many of the girls made notes for their school diaries. We were greatly surprised to learn that the principal had planned a dinner in our honor, to which eight English speaking members of the faculty were invited. The teachers were very glad of an opportunity to talk English with a "native" and we had a very pleasant evening together.

After the dinner we went to the regular weekly prayer meeting at the Congregational church, where the pastor asked us to speak.

December 13. Welcome meeting and tea at the home of Miss Foll, an English teacher in the Boys' Middle School. Watanabe San and I made the best use we could of this occasion, trying to arouse the ladies to the need of taking an active interest in the work of the Japan W. C. T. U.

December 14. Mass meeting in the evening at the Presbyterian church, held under the auspices of the Men's Temperance League and the Y. M. C. A. The house was crowded, people standing outside and leaning in through the windows. The president told me afterwards that a number of new members were gained for the League.

December 15. In the morning I spoke to a young men's Bible class. In the afternoon we held a children's meeting. In the evening we took charge of the regular church service in the Congregational church.

December 16. At the request of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, we addressed the members at a meeting held in the Red Cross hospital. About two hundred of the leading women of the city attended the meeting, which was followed by a reception.

December 17-18. Having obtained permission through the administration office, and the services of a guide being placed at our disposal, Miss Watanabe and I decided to make a trip up the mountains to Kappanzan, a savage village. We made the journey by various means of locomotion,—partly by train, partly by push cart, sampan, sedan chair and a good many miles of walking. We spent the night in the small but very clean and comfortable home of a policeman, and the next morning visited the savage school where the teachers did the best they could to give us an exhibition of the intelligence of their pupils, having them translate from the native Seibanjin into Japanese and vice versa, read, write and sing. I doubt whether on any other occasion the national anthem, Kimigayo, has ever been sung more out of tune. Poor youngsters, most of them were as ragged and dirty as little beggars. Watanabe San was inspired with the happy thought of collecting children's old clothes at New Year's time and sending the gift of a kimono to each one of the fifty-two pupils. We asked the school teachers whether they would appreciate such a gift and they told us "Yes, but the materials must all be very strong, as the children spend most of their time out of school hours in the trees." The teachers were a Buddhist priest, and two policemen, one Japanese and the other a native, who had been educated in Taihoku and spoke Japanese fluently.

December 19. Started by the morning express for Taichu. Arrived in the afternoon and held a meeting in the Presbyterian church in the evening. Taichu

Miss Tsune Watanabe

is spoken of as the Kyoto of Formosa, because of its beautiful scenery. One of the largest sugar manufacturing plants in the island is located here, and as the season was just opening, we had the pleasure of being taken through a factory by the head of the company, who explained the whole sugar making process in minute detail. The whole vicinity smelled like molasses candy.

December 20. In the afternoon we addressed a gathering of the Ladies' Patriotic Society and that night took the train for Taiwan. We were welcomed at the station by Mrs. Matsuki, the wife of the governor and a former pupil of Miss Watanabe's at Kobe College, and had the honor of being entertained during our stay in Taiwan in the Japanese part of the official residence of the Governor General, Count Sakuma. Everything possible was done for our convenience and comfort and Mrs. Matsuki would not allow us to pay one single penny of our expenses.

December 22. Held a mass meeting lasting over three hours in a large public hall, and in the evening spoke before a joint meeting of the churches in the Presbyterian church.

December 23. Spent part of the day at Takow, the southern seaport and the scene of several famous battles in the China-Japan war, as a result of which Formosa, a wonderfully interesting old city, with various forts and buildings that testify to the successive occupation by Dutch, Spanish and Chinese, became the property of Japan. Took the night express for Taihoku.

December 24. We were more than delighted to receive an invitation from the chief of the Red Cross Hospital to come in the evening and speak to the corps of doctors and nurses in this, the largest hospital of the island.

December 25. Christmas. A strange Christmas day indeed, with the weather as mild as May and flowers in bloom everywhere. I was one of an audience of three in attendance upon the Christmas service in the English church in the morning and in the evening helped out with the Christmas service at the Japanese Congregational church. The Sunday School superintendent remarked that I had apparently dropped out of heaven for this particular purpose, as he was quite in despair, with the minister's wife ill and no one to play the organ. So I "officiated" through the program, which lasted from six until after ten and was attended by such crowds that the building was unable to hold them all, even though seats were dispensed with, and people sat on the floor to make more room.

December 26. Farewell calls in the morning and in the afternoon Miss Watanabe and I had the pleasure of attending the dedication exercises of the MacKaye Memorial Hospital at Maruyama, a twenty-five minute ride from Taihoku. This hospital is for service among the Formosans and is erected to the memory of Dr. George MacKaye, the veteran missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian mission.

December 27. Started for home. Such a crowd of people at the station to say good-bye, and so many of them bringing little gifts, that were it not for that indispensable Japanese article, the "furoshiku" (a large square of cloth), I should have been obliged to buy an extra suitcase to carry them all. Certainly there are no kinder people on the face of the globe than the Japanese, and at no time do they show their kindliness more than when you meet them in the colonies. Watanabe San remained for another month's work in Taiwan.

"WHITE RIBBON REGIME" AT THE WHITE HOUSE

No Wines or Liquors to Be Served by Wilson-Marshall Administration—Cabinet Members Also Abstainers

The edict has gone forth, that the Wilson-Marshall administration shall be a white ribbon affair, in regard to serving wines and liquors at any entertainment. Not only are the President and Mrs. Wilson and their daughters opposed on principle to wine drinking, but the same can be said of Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall and nearly the whole cabinet.

On the occasion of a luncheon given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan to the British ambassador some days ago, Mrs. Bryan announced that neither she nor Mr. Bryan drank wine, and she knew Mr. Bryce did not.

"This is one of the most striking social changes under the new administration," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "and, it is reckoned, will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to those who entertain frequently."

After Mr. Champ Clark became speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Clark took the initiative in the congressional set and served only grape juice punches and lemonade. Mrs. John B. Henderson, another society leader, some years ago caused the wines in her home to be emptied into the gutters, in an effort to check the convivial habits of the social life of Washington. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes was the last mistress of the White House to taboo wines and liquors.

As soon as the news of the new order of affairs reached National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, on behalf of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sent to the mistress of the White House the following message of congratulation:

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson:

We are inexpressibly glad for the noble decision made by the Wilson administration in regard to the non-use of wines and liquors. The beneficent example, safe for all to follow, will bless numberless lives and brighten countless homes. A half million white ribboners, in common with other millions interested in humanity's weal, are wafting you today their heartfelt thanks.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,
President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

There has been such a whirlwind of excitement in Washington during the past week and so many things crowd in on the mind, it is difficult to decide what to say, and what to leave unsaid. According to the papers, never before in the history of Washington has such a crowd of visitors been in the city at one time as has been here during the week just passed. For days people arrived on every train entering the city—extra trains, special trains arriving on March 4 every two minutes apart, and all were over-filled. Still more and more and yet more came until every point was overflowing with sightseers.

The Sixty-second Congress closed quietly. Sunday, March 2, both houses were in session, transacting business until after three o'clock in the morning, and convened at 9:30 the same morning. In the closing hours, Senator Cullom of Illinois, who has been in either Senate or House for the past forty-eight years, was, by Act of both Senate and House, appointed resident Lincoln Memorial commissioner at an annual salary of $5,000.

Speakers of House Interchange Courtesies

As retiring members who have been in Congress for a score or more of years bade their colleagues goodbye, there were warm hand-clasps, and some tearful eyes. Former Speaker Cannon, alert and keen as ever, cleaned out his desk like a schoolboy. During the last ten minutes of the closing hour, Mr. Cannon stood for the last time at the Speaker's desk and presided over the House of which for thirty-eight years he has been a member. He was called to the chair by Speaker Clark. A wild cheer went up from the members as the familiar figure ascended the rostrum. Assuming the gavel, Mr. Cannon rapped for order, and recognized minority leader Mann who offered a resolution on the part of the House thanking Speaker Clark for the "able, honest, and dignified manner" in which he had presided over the House. The resolution was adopted, followed by great applause. Mr. Cannon then addressed the House, speaking a few words of commendation of Speaker Clark who, as he resumed his place, received an ovation.

According to the Federal Constitution, Congress closes at noon March 4, but in the Senate, owing to numerous delays, it twice became necessary for the sergeant-at-arms to put back the hands of the Senate clock. President Taft and President-elect Wilson arrived at the Capitol about eleven and went at once to the President's room, where Mr. Taft signed the few bills awaiting his signature. When this act had been completed, and everything was in readiness, these two individuals upon whom the eyes not only of this nation, but every civilized nation were turned, passed out of the room together, the one to lay down responsibility, the other to assume it.

President and President-Elect Enter Senate

As they were escorted to the Senate Chamber, the doors were flung wide and the door-keeper announced, "The President of the United States and the President-elect." Within those historic walls were gathered a distinguished company, the Vice-President-elect, Senators, Representatives, the Supreme Court in judicial robes, and the diplomatic corps, while the galleries were filled with the wives and families, and a few fortunate guests. In the seats reserved for the family of the President were Mrs. Wilson and her three daughters, and the wife of the Vice-President-elect.

Vice-President-Elect Begins Duties

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who had presided over the sessions of the Senate, at once administered the oath of office to Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, as Vice-President of the United States. Upon receiving the gavel from Senator Gallinger, the Vice-President called on the chaplain of the Senate to offer prayer, and then delivered a brief inaugural address. His first official act was to administer the oath of office to thirty-two Senators whose terms are for six years. Of these thirty-two, fifteen have been occupying seats in the Senate Chamber, and seventeen found seats there for the first time. Upon the conclusion of these exercises, the distinguished gathering was escorted in groups to a place outside the Capitol, where a vast amphitheater with nine thousand seats had been erected. In the plaza fronting the Capitol was a solid mass of humanity, and as Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson finally appeared, a great shout that sounded like a roll of thunder went up. With dignified tread they walked to the places assigned them, Mr. Wilson standing with bared head for some minutes acknowledging the plaudits of the multitude.

Woodrow Wilson Takes Oath of Office

Chief Justice White then arose, and promptly at 1:35, administered the oath of office to Woodrow Wilson who, with hand upraised, swore to the following: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God." He then stooped and kissed the open Bible, his lips touching the page opened at random. They fell upon the 119th Psalm, verses 43 to 48 inclusive.

Turning to the vast concourse of people, President Wilson then began his inaugural address, his wife and daughters drawing their chairs closer to the desk, and listening most intently to the earnest words he uttered. The address, which is one of the shortest on record, closed with the words, "This is a day of dedication and not of triumph. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us. Men's lives hang in the balance. Who shall live up to the trust? Who dare fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me." These words were re-

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

Let Us Work For Y. P. B. Members From Coast to Coast

RHENA E. G. MOSHER, National Y. P. B. General Secretary

National Y. P. B. Day, April 26

Are you planning to celebrate April twenty-sixth with an all day rally or institute in the interests of the Young People's Branch? The plan is being recommended by state presidents and has been outlined in many of the state papers and in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 13. Do not make the mistake of supposing that it is simply the Branches which are asked to observe this day. It is our earnest hope and expectation that each local W. C. T. U. will try to carry out the program outlined, that more lively interest may be created among the women as to needs and methods of work for young people. Let no union fail to appoint a committee at once to plan for this important day. As the Year Book program for April includes a banquet, such an affair might make a fitting evening program. If each white ribboner does her part the white ribbon may be pinned on the breast of thousands of young people April 26. We shall hope to print in these pages reports of how various unions observed the day.

The Study Course

New Branches should take "Alcohol and Health" for their study work. Having finished this, "Does It Pay?" is the next little book to study. A recent letter from Congressman Hobson brings the information that between the two sessions of Congress he will finish our third book which we shall hope to print at once.

> Let all unions sing this one refrain:
> From Frisco to the coast of Maine,
> In members the Y. P. B. must gain—
> For youths' greater power and clearer brain.

I have had the pleasure of spending the last three weeks in Arkansas and seeing and greeting many old friends. At Prescott the "Help Each Other Club"—a society among the high school young people—gave me a "surprise party" and after a little program I was invited to speak. They are interested in three lines of work, namely, temperance, missions, civic improvement. They very gladly consented to pay their dues for membership in the Y. P. B. and to take our study course, and began work in a very practical way by making frames to contain temperance posters to be put up in public places. The enthusiasm for the cause has been created largely through the medal contest. While in this same town I met Miss Dixie, a bright little teacher who hopes to visit the unions this summer and raise a fund for prohibition work.

In Arkadelphia I visited two colleges and the high school and was the guest of the state Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Hinemon. A beautiful reception was given me, the ladies having issued 250 invitations. Standing next to me in line was the charming young president of the new Y. P. B.

At Newport I was glad to be able to organize a W. C. T. U. of forty members, one of the number being Mrs. Mildred Dorsey, a former state president, tried and true.

I am writing from Little Rock and shall soon go to Evanston for a busy week and then start for home, where I have not been since last September. April and May will be given to New York state which hopes to bring its Y. P. B. membership up to 2,000, giving the Branch two delegates to the World's Convention.

Let me remind each Y. P. B. member that March is the month to make a special crusade for UNION SIGNAL subscribers. What state Y. P. B. will send the most subscriptions?

A FINE PLAN

Mrs. Fannie Root Danser of Skaneateles, N. Y., Onondaga county's Y. P. B. secretary, is trying to enlist the church young people for temperance and has prepared a leaflet to distribute at church society gatherings. At a recent supper of the Christian Endeavor Society two hundred and fifty of these were used as place cards. Mrs Danser is hoping that each society will take up the Y. P. B. study course. Following is a copy of the leaflet:

The Legalized Liquor Traffic

What are the Young People's Church Societies of our country going to do about it?

The raw material of the saloon is the boy at least twelve each hour are needed.

"Saloons can no more run without using up girls and boys than saw-mills can run without logs."

Liquor Dealers Fear Most of All

Agitation, education and organization by the temperance people.

WHY?

Because in the United States an average of $100 per year for each home goes into the saloon-keeper's till—or a sum amounting annually to $2,275,000,000.

Our slogan is:

"A SALOONLESS NATION IN 1920"

How You Can Help Bring This About

Make the study of temperance from a scientific and economic standpoint of more vital importance in your own C. E., Epworth League or B. Y. P. U., by devoting one evening a month to the study of the temperance problem.

OR

Affiliate with the Young People's Branch of Onondaga county, which is organized on a non-denominational basis, to study these problems.

WHAT ONE DRINK COST

In New York City there is a man who once paid six thousand dollars for a cocktail. He did not know it then, and he never will know it unless he happens to read this story.

A certain prosperous manufacturing company needed a new department manager. The salary was six thousand dollars a year. The officers of the company considered a great many candidates, and at last decided to offer the position to a clever young man of unusual business ability. He seemed to be exactly the man for that particular place. The president and general manager invited the young man to lunch with them at a downtown club, ostensibly to talk over a less important business matter. They wanted to "look him over" just once more.

The man met them at the appointed hour, and the president, anxious to make the occasion a pleasant one, ordered an elaborate luncheon. The waiter was a long time in bringing the first course, and the guest began to appear ill at ease. He seemed absent-minded and un-

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A UNIVERSITY COURSE ON "THE LIQUOR PROBLEM"

L. L. BERNARD, Ph. D., Department of History and Social Sciences, University of Florida

Professor Bernard furnishes the outline of last year's study on "The Liquor Problem" in the University of Florida in this delightfully informal article, for which he has the sincere thanks of all students of this problem.

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL,
College Secretary

The department of Sociology in the University of Florida offers each year a course called "Present Social Problems." In university language it is a "one hour" course and it is peculiar in that each year the students are allowed to select the subject of the work, which may or may not vary from year to year, as they like. The object in allowing the students this privilege is to make it possible for them to study any significant public question in which they are interested. Last year they chose to study "The Liquor Problem." It may be of interest to know that the University of Florida does not admit young women to its lecture rooms, so that the course reached just that section of humanity which most needs the instruction.

We met on Tuesday evenings, that being the time when most of us could get together, for we had representatives from every department of the university—from the colleges of Education, Engineering, Law and Agriculture, as well as from the college of Arts and Science in which I regularly teach. The plan of study followed was quite the usual one for universities. I lectured part of the time on some important phase of the subject; the students gave reports on assigned books and scientific articles; and then we had a general discussion in which each one advanced his view of the question as he saw it and everyone criticized his views from the standpoint of facts as he had found them out.

The material in the course I divided into fifteen different sections or chapter headings. These I will outline and discuss briefly as they may be of interest to those who desire to study the subject by themselves in a scientific manner. At all times, it may be said, we sought for the best established and most reliable facts only, for the honest and inquiring minds of students are quick to detect rash statements insufficiently supported by evidence, on whichever side of a question they may be made.

Our first concern was to understand the history of the agitation against the use of intoxicants, as well as the organized movement against their unrestricted sale. It was difficult to secure reliable material on this subject, but we managed to get together enough to give us a fair historical background.

Next we undertook to analyze what we called the general psychical and social aspects of the drink question, by which we meant those causes of the drink habit which we find in the home, in one's associations, in social functions, in political and business life, and in various other influences under which one may come through choice or otherwise.

From this study we passed immediately to the physiological aspects of the liquor problem. There is a great deal of material upon the results of the drink habit upon the body and mind as well as concerning the way in which conditions of body and mind may help build up the habitual use of intoxicants.

Under "Economic Aspects" we studied the effect of the consumption of alcoholics upon the family income and upon what we call the standard of living, which has quite as much to do with the way in which money is spent as with how much money there is to spend.

The next three subjects of study were the relation of drink to poverty and pauperism, to crime and disorder, and to public morals, with especial emphasis upon the relation between the saloon and the business of prostitution. In this connection we used, in particular, the excellent reports of the Committee of Fifty, some chapters from Warner's "American Charities," and the invaluable report of the Chicago vice commission, which handles the last named subject in quite an illuminating fashion.

As a basis for our eighth subject—the relation of the saloon to politics—we made a study of the "boss system" in American politics, especially of the city. We found excellent material on this subject in the accounts of the investigations of the police departments of New York and Chicago. This proved to be one of the most interesting phases of the liquor problem to the students.

At this point in our studies we passed from what might be called the causal aspects of the subject to a consideration of methods of treatment and regulation. These we found to be of two kinds, (1) general or social and (2) legislative and legal. We took up the former first and studied the saloons and the question of substitutes for saloons. We came to the conclusion that there would be saloons just as long as better provisions were not made for the leisure and for the incidental wants (other than the desire for stimulants) of those classes in our society not now properly provided for in these ways.

Then we made a study of those organizations which seek to educate the public regarding intoxicants, and the methods which they employ. Conspicuous among these, of course, was the W. C. T. U.

Regarding the personal treatment of inebriates, in both public and private institutions, we found much information. One of the most instructive phases of the study was the comparison of European methods with those of the United States. This comparison of foreign and home methods was also carried over into our investigation of dispensary systems. Living in the South as we do, we found considerable material on this subject near at hand.

Already we had entered upon the public aspect of the control of the liquor traffic, and now we entered into a study of the movement for prohibition and its present status. We discussed its efficacy in bringing about the results desired, and we also had a lively discussion of the "personal liberty" argument of the anti-prohibitionists. Needless to say, we discussed this question from the social as well as from the individual standpoint.

Local option—its advantages and difficulties—we were able to study at close range and from personal experience.

Finally, our attention was given to the pending legislation for federal regulation of the liquor traffic.

It is unnecessary to state that we studied the subject in the broadest manner possible for us and that we did not hesitate to study the effects of the use of drugs as well as of alcoholic liquors.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida

She was very young to be so unhappy—hardly seventeen. A clerk in a millinery store, she had tried very hard during her six months of employment to believe herself satisfied with city life and had managed to make her small salary cover her few needs. A distant connection of her mother boarded her for very little and that done evidently considered her duty as a relative well performed: at least, she did not interest herself further in Delia's welfare. As something else beside work is needed to keep youth in health and spirits, the girl presently began to follow the example set by certain other young clerks whose easy talk and modish figures she much admired. She had saved a little of the money her anxious mother had given her upon her departure from the little home town to try her luck in the great city, and most of this she now used to purchase pretty waists, gloves, slippers and various small accessories. Her conscience pricked her a little but she did not heed its warning. She only wanted a few pretty clothes such as other girls had, she told herself in excuse. Her mother had said that the money was to be used in time of need—what greater need could come to her than her present one—of suitable clothing? Beside, there was a certain young man with brilliant dark eyes and very white teeth who had lately taken to buying ribbons of her and asking to see the various small notions under her charge. He had been into the store four times in three days and upon each occasion had bought something of her and had lingered to talk awhile, much to the blushing confusion of the young lady and his own smiling enjoyment.

The first day Delia wore her new clothes her companions exclaimed admiringly and eyed her from head to toe with an unusually interested look on their worldly-wise young faces. "Where did you get them?" asked Maggie Donahue putting in words the thought of all.

Delia laughed mischievously and made a mocking little curtsy. "I'm not going to tell!" she cried, whirling lightly around and vanishing through the doorway into the work-room.

Almost imperceptibly a coolness sprang up between the other clerks and the would-be butterfly, Delia Rooney. During the dull time of the day the girls gathered in groups and talked in low tones, with frequent glances toward Delia who, now aware that in some way she had offended the girls and resentful of their attitude toward her, smiled and flirted recklessly with the black-eyed young man in gray made-to-orders, who seemed to know when to come in order to have time for a talk with fair-haired, blue-eyed Delia.

Twice she had gone with him to picture-shows and once she had let him treat her to ice-cream. He had offered her candy, too, but Delia, remembering what she had heard since she had been among the worldly-wise, of its possible dangerous qualities, refused with such haste that the young man glanced at her burning cheeks and then looked away to hide a smile. Except that his name was Frank Adams and his home somewhere in the city, Delia knew nothing of him. That this troubled her she would not for worlds have admitted to any one curious enough to ask her questions.

This morning she had come to the store a half hour late. Her head and eyes ached and her heart ached, too; altogether she was miserable. One of her employers had called her aside and had lectured her severely, though not unkindly, on the unsatisfactory work she had been doing for some time past.

"I'm sorry, Miss Rooney," she said in conclusion, "but we can have no time-wasting clerks in our store. If I'm not mistaken, you have good parents and a good home in the country town from which you come. Take my sincere advice, my child, and return to them. I used to live in the country myself, but I, too, came to the city when I was young and I know what temptations there are here for girls unused to city life. If I could have gone back, I would. The cashier will pay you what we owe you, Miss Rooney. I strongly urge you to invest the amount in a ticket home."

Delia walked quickly from the store, not heeding the startled, half-pitying looks turned toward her by her former companions. She never wanted to see any of them again. It was they who had brought her to believe it smart to spend all one's money on dress and to have a good time and do no more work than one could possibly avoid. They had made jests about her country clothes, teased her and made life unhappy until she had bought things like theirs. Then they regarded her coolly and suspiciously—for what reason she had not the slightest idea. Possibly they were envious, she told herself bitterly. Well, they needn't be now. She was dismissed—sent away without even a reference. Where was she to find employment?

She stepped from the crowded thoroughfare into a side street and moved wearily along. Some way she didn't care whether she found work again or not. She was so tired—and miserable. He—the black-eyed young man—had not been around for three days. They had quarreled just a little the last time he waited to accompany her home. They had been passing a brilliantly lighted saloon and with an excited laugh he had turned to her and asked her to go in and have something. Of course she had indignantly refused. He had insisted and had become quite argumentative. His words had attracted the attention of passersby and Delia, her face burning with shame and anger, had jerked herself free from his detaining hold and had gone the remainder of the way to her boarding-place alone. He was not worthy—he was not worthy a thought—yet, for three long nights Delia had been unable to sleep because of thoughts.

Home! What would be the use in going home? There were so many other children, one more or less didn't matter. Perhaps she had been too hasty in believing ill of the black-eyed young man. Oh, if she only had! She looked up and her heart gave a jump—for there he stood, just a few feet away on the same side of the street. The glad color came warmly into her face and she put up her hands to see if her hat was as it should be. Then without warning Delia's hands dropped at her sides and her face grew white with fear as she witnessed the unwilling entrance into that selfsame saloon of a girl of perhaps her own age, the black-eyed young man gripping her arm and talking and laughing loudly enough to drown her weak protests.

One long minute Delia stood there, her feet like lumps of lead. Then, with a gasp she summoned her energies and walked as rapidly as she could to a house one of the clerks had pointed out to her as the home of a well-known person whose chief occupation was the rescue of young girls from a life worse than death. How she managed to make herself understood, Delia never knew, but certain it was that she did and that the rescuer reached the saloon in time to save from dishonor the frightened companion of the black-eyed scoundrel.

Later, in response to the kindly questions the capable rescuer of young girls put to her, Delia told how she came to be out of employment, and after giving her some wise advice, the lady went with her to another millinery store and on her recommendation Delia was given employment and another chance to "make good," for which the girl was sincerely thankful. Into her future life, she firmly resolved, there should come no man about whose past, present and future all the world might not know and, knowing, approve. This much had she learned from her brief but bitter experience.

"Mine eyes have seen the dawning of the coming of the morn;
Mine ears have heard the Angel Song they sang when Christ was born.
I have caught the word of Christ, to weary hearts forlorn, that God is marching on.
I have heard the steady treading of ten thousand feet,
True men and women moving on through highway, lane and street,
They'll never pause nor falter till the triumph is complete.
With God we are marching on."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A MARCH FROLIC

MAY ELIZABETH WHITE, Wellington, Ohio

The Lee children were happy for wasn't the day Saturday, warm and bright, and weren't they on the way to the maple woods where they were going to have dinner and "sugar off" a kettle of sap of their very own? To be sure much of the road was "splashy" with March mud and tiny lakes that one could not easily avoid, but what boy or girl with new rubber boots wants to keep out of mud or water? Surely not thirteen-year-old Lawrence with the big dinner basket on his arm. He headed for the longest lakes and most tempting puddles and encouraged the others to "come on." Certainly not eleven-year-old Alice or red cheeked Letha who was ten. Undoubtedly not sturdy little Willis who "wasn't old at all, only four," as he once told Uncle Chester. "I haven't skipped a puddle yet," he shouted joyously, as his sisters pulled him out of a particularly sticky one. "I like 'em deep."

"The deep ones like you, judging by the way they hold on," laughed Alice as she looked into his shining blue eyes, "but we sha'n't let them keep you."

The merry voices startled the pretty bluebirds that were flitting along the fence and sent them flying over the brown fields "like violets with wings," Alice said.

"O Willis, look! See Bunny there in the hedge," exclaimed Letha.

"Where?" cried Willis. "Oh I see. How her eyes stick out! There she goes," as Bunny suddenly turned and made long leaps for her brush pile at home.

"She was out getting some tender spring greens for lunch when our noise disturbed her," Alice explained. "All her family are fond of greens."

"But she can't cook," Willis said wonderingly. "Who'd want raw greens?"

The others laughed at that. Willis said such funny things.

"The bunnies will have to eat them raw today, Willis," replied Lawrence as soon as he could control his mirth. "Mr. Bunny is too poor to buy a stove. He has only a scent."

"A cent," repeated Willis, looking puzzled. "Where'd he find it?"

"I don't know," laughed Lawrence. "Suppose you ask father." Then glancing toward the wood he shouted, "O Letha, look at the steam! Father has a good fire. Let's hurry."

When they reached the sugar camp, Lawrence drove two forked stakes into the ground and laid a pole across them. The others gathered dry sticks and twigs and from the sugar house brought kindling and the iron kettle. The kettle was hung on the pole and while Lawrence and Letha built a fire, Alice and Willis filled the kettle with sap from the nearest buckets. The liquid was soon boiling furiously and more had to be added several times. The fire, well fed on dry chips and maple branches from a brush pile, was all that could be desired.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS AND THE UNION SIGNAL

Frances A. De Greff, Amsterdam, N. Y.

I know of a leader, so faithful and true
That her good name is honored the wide world through,
And people say, "brave heart." Now really, don't you?
Our Lillian M. N. Stevens.

In honoring one whose birthday we keep,
I put my hand down in my pocket—so deep.
And bring out a dollar—but that is not steep!
For Lillian M. N. Stevens!

For you see, a whole year the dollar will bring
A paper for mother that's fit for a king,
It will come every week like a bird on the wing,
The up-to-date UNION SIGNAL.

Now I see that you wear the little white bow
And I see by your looks that saloons must go
And the paper is here to help, don't you know.
Subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Let us cheer and work for the sake of the cause,
And keep up with all of the temperance laws
For God leads the ranks without ever a pause!
Hurrah! for THE UNION SIGNAL!

Mrs. Stevens is editor, busy and kind,
Such news and such reading you nowhere can find,
Let every name here, now quickly be signed!
Hurrah! for THE UNION SIGNAL!

The mischievous March wind, out on a frolic, sometimes stirred up a whirlwind and sent the dry leaves fluttering into the boiling sap. "It's more fun than fishing," Letha said as she drew them out. "I'm sure of catching the leaves."

"Wouldn't you rather land a turtle?" teased Lawrence, chuckling as he remembered Letha's startled face when she caught her first big mud turtle the summer before. "That was a great haul, Letha. You're lucky at turtle catching. I don't believe another girl in this county caught as many as you did last summer. You seldom went fishing without getting one or two. They seemed quite attached to your hook." Crowding the sticks closer around the foaming kettle, he gave a merry glance at his sister's face and downcast eyes. Letha had never been proud of her turtle-catching skill.

"The fire under the sap pan is low. I'll feed that too. You can take care of this one now." And off went Lawrence, whistling as usual.

"Time for dinner," called Alice, as she brought clean fresh eggs from a basket and dropped them into the kettle. "May be they'll settle syrup as they do coffee."

Father stopped gathering sap long enough to take dinner with them. "It's nice to have my dinner come to me," he remarked as they gathered around the well-filled basket.

"I'm starving," declared Lawrence. "No wonder bears get hungry living in the woods."

How good that dinner tasted! Eggs, brown bread and butter, warm syrup, mother's own raised doughnuts, apples and hickory nuts—enough to satisfy five healthy appetites.

Overhead a red squirrel darted restlessly from tree to tree, chattering and scolding.

"He's hungry, too," Willis said, watching the little fellow.

"Wishing he wasn't too 'fraid to come and eat with us," smiled Letha looking up from her nuts. "I'll put these over in that beech tree." Away she ran with the treasures and after a while the squirrel found and ate them.

As the syrup thickened, the girls skimmed it so often that Willis feared there would be nothing left. But at length it became wax, then a soft, delicious maple sugar. Alice dipped it out in saucers and with the wooden spoons Lawrence had whittled out, they stirred the hot sugar till it was fine-grained and creamy white.

"It's the best ever," Alice affirmed.

"Dood," said Willis, "'Ant more, whole lot more."

"I'll try to keep another dish from spoiling," offered Lawrence with a twinkle in his eye, as he replenished Willis' dish and his own.

"It's better than any candy," Letha declared as she scraped the last crumbs from her dish. "O Alice, let's make some

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Y. P B DAY—APRIL 26

"Resolved, that the work for young people is the most important work of the W. C. T. U." If you are prepared to argue on the affirmative side of this question what are you doing in your union to emphasize the importance of Y. P. B. Day. Do not fail to read the practical suggestions given by our National Y. P. B. general secretary in her article on page 4, and to act upon them. An investment of time, thought, interest, and money in making this enterprise a success will pay large dividends in the years to come. The subject is well worth the prayerful consideration of every white ribboner.

MANY EUROPEAN WHITE RIBBONERS TO ATTEND THE WORLD'S CONVENTION

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary World's W. C. T. U., writes that she has engaged passage on three steamship lines for a party of three hundred delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23-28.

Among the many notable women who will attend, some of whom have never before visited this country, will be Lady Aurea, youngest daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF THE TEMPERANCE TRAINING COURSE

At the opening of the Temperance Course at the Chicago Training School, twenty-eight students from many states were enrolled, and it is expected that others will be added during the present week. On the opening day, March 12, the class listened to an address by Miss Anna A. Gordon, President of the National W. C. T. U.

What Are Your Children Reading?

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of profound concern to all who are interested in the youth of America that so many of the periodicals of today present in story and article low standards of morals. The cigaret-smoking, wine-indulging hero and, alas, too often heroine as well, are familiar figures in the magazines and papers upon our tables. Divorce and lax morals in social life are treated lightly and in a jocular fashion which cannot fail to give to young readers an entirely false idea of the seriousness of the marriage relation. *The Youth's Companion*, in calling attention to this danger, remarks that the periodicals parents do not need to examine with some care before they are put where the daughters of the family may see them are few in number. It makes the charge that "under one pretext or another, those who control these publications are printing stories and articles that are far from paying the deference to modesty and decency upon which our literature should justly pride itself."

The *Companion* insists that if these new standards are to persist, the difficulty of the problem of bringing up our young people in sweetness and wholesomeness of mind will greatly increase. It then asks the question, "But must the new standards persist?" The answer given is one that suggests itself immediately to the mind of the reader, namely, that periodicals of the class mentioned should be forced by public opinion to abandon their new license. If the 300,000 white ribboners would neither buy, read, nor permit them to be brought into their homes, and would moreover, as mothers, protest to the editors, the action could not fail to be effective.

An End to "Twilight Zone" Between States

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Mann act controversy has been a matter of more than ordinary concern to all who are laboring for the abolition of the white slave traffic. Coming as it did only a few days previous to the veto of President Taft of the Kenyon-Webb bill on the ground of unconstitutionality, it is interesting to note the similarity of the principles involved. That the decree puts in the hands of the supporters of the interstate liquor law a strong weapon seems to be conceded. To use the words of the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Post*, the court decrees in effect that there shall be no twilight zone between state and federal authority in which criminals may take refuge and that it is the duty of the nation to assist the states in enforcing laws by exercising its powers beyond the limits of state jurisdiction. In its opinion the Court says:

"There is unquestionably a control in the states over the morals of their citizens, and it may be admitted it extends to making prostitution a crime. It is a power, however, which can be exercised only within the jurisdiction of the states, but there is domain which the states cannot reach and over which Congress alone has power; and if such power be exerted to control what the states cannot, it is an argument for—not against—its legality.

"Our dual form of government has its perplexities, state and nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, as we have said, but it must be kept in mind that we are one people; and the powers reserved to the state and those conferred on the nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the welfare, material or moral.

"This is the effect of the decisions, and surely, if the facility of interstate transportation can be taken away from the demoralization of lotteries, the debasement of obscene literature, the contagion of diseased cattle or persons, the impurity of food and drugs, the like facility can be taken away from the systematic debauchery of women and girls."

The power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce is stated in this opinion to be unqualified, and it may adopt any means to exercise this vast power, "and the means may have the quality of police regulations."

Narrowing the Field of Employment for Drinkers

Much interest has been aroused by the recent ruling of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission to the effect that in personal injury cases drunkenness on the part of an employe cannot be called wilful misconduct. The case which brought forth this decision was that of a teamster in the employ of a paper company of Grand Rapids, who left his team, went to a near-by saloon, bought whisky, and drank it. Returning to his wagon he started off with his load, but soon fell off and later was found dead, with a broken neck. Under the Workingman's Compensation Act his wife brought claim for damages and the Commission awarded her $2,040 to be paid by the company employing him, in weekly installments of $9.80. The Commission held that intoxication does not constitute wilful misconduct on the part of an employe within the meaning of the act above referred to. When the measure was before the legislative committee the argument advanced was that if a man is known to drink to a degree that will render him unsafe as an employe, he should not be employed.

Long ago the railroad companies discovered that for the safe conduct of their trains they must insist that their employes be men who do not drink, and industrial concerns are coming to view the matter in the same light. Rapidly the field for employment of the non-abstainers is narrowing, until in the near future the seeker of employment who indulges in liquors will find practically all doors closed to him. A few rulings in the line of the one just made by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission ought to result in the stiffening of the backbone of workingmen along the line of total abstinence.

Half-Hour Jubilee. We earnestly request that every local union in its Neal Dow commemorative meetings include a half-hour jubilee for the final passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill, and the white ribbon regime at the White House.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

Michigan—A resolution to submit an equal suffrage amendment to a vote of the people has passed both houses of the Michigan legislature.

New Mexico—By a vote of 35 to 10 a resolution providing for the submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment has passed the lower house of the New Mexico legislature.

North Dakota—Both houses of the legislature have passed a resolution to submit to the people an amendment providing for woman suffrage.

Iowa—Both houses of Iowa's legislature have passed a woman suffrage amendment, but the measure must again pass the next session before being submitted to popular vote.

West Virginia—Governor H. D. Hatfield has affixed his signature to the prohibition bill which provides for carrying into effect state-wide prohibition. In the house the vote for it was unanimous, and in the senate there was but one dissenting voice. The legislature has also passed a most drastic anti-cigaret measure.

Minnesota—Woman suffrage and county prohibition suffered defeat at the hands of the law-makers of Minnesota.

South Dakota—A measure which it is said will do away with 200 of the 496 saloons in the state has passed the senate.

New Jersey—By a vote of 14 to 5 in the senate, and 46 to 5 in the assembly, the New Jersey legislature passed a woman suffrage amendment.

AMONG THE STATES

As the Liquor Papers View the Situation

One can detect a pessimistic note in the legislative news from the different states as reported this month by the liquor journals.

Speaking of the passage of the Kenyon-Webb law, *Mida's Criterion* admits, "Business during the past fortnight has somewhat slackened, which may have been partly due to the uncertainty concerning the Webb bill."

The same paper comments on the passage by the senate of the Oregon legislature of a bill to wipe out the saloons and roadhouses outside of incorporated cities and towns as "the most sweeping blow ever struck the liquor dealers by an Oregon legislature," saying, "If the bill passes the house it will make all Oregon country districts dry."

It tells also of a bill which has passed the senate and will probably pass the house of the Idaho legislature providing that a man cannot have more than one gallon of liquor on hand at his home at one time, nor can he have more than a case of beer, and remarks that it considers this bill "certainly a stiff proposition."

The cheerful prophecy that the prohibitionists in Alabama are going to make a fight for the next legislature and the next governor, is announced in the same issue.

The liquor journals concede that the effect of the law recently passed by the Arkansas legislature will be to introduce state-wide prohibition. The law, as before stated, provides that the only way liquor can be sold is by a majority of white adults, including white women, signing petition for the same.

Another cheerful piece of news is from Texas, to the effect that the house committee on the liquor traffic has favorably reported the Allison bill to prohibit shipment of liquor into dry territory of that state. Under it liquor may be carried into a local option district only by the party who makes the purchase and it may not be shipped from one point in wet territory to another in the state. *Liberty*, the official organ of the liquor interests, remarks, "This bill, if passed, will close up all liquor saloons, because there are no distilleries in the state, and liquor cannot be shipped. It will close up almost all beer saloons. We do not need any prohibition law after this bill is passed. We will really have state-wide prohibition."

SEATS FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In order to prevent a possible misunderstanding regarding seats for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., it should be explained that the best seats on the floor of the hall are reserved for the delegates. There is room on the platform for about one hundred seats for distinguished guests and speakers. In addition to these there will be about a thousand free seats. All seats in the house are desirable. Seats on the main floor and the first seven rows of the first balcony and the first two rows of the second balcony are $2.00 for the ten sessions of the convention. Other seats in the first and second balconies are $1.50.

ONLY MEN LOBBYISTS EXCLUDED

The courtesy of the law-makers of Kansas to the newly enfranchised women citizens is not to be exceeded in any equal suffrage state. In order to expedite the transaction of business during the last busy days of the legislature it was ruled that all lobbyists should be excluded, but when the women who are backing the minimum wage bill protested against this ruling, which prevented them from "mothering" the measure in the senate, Senator Waggener, just before the adjournment of the senate at midnight, introduced a resolution to restore to the women the privilege of the floor on pass signed by the lieutenant governor, and invited them to avail themselves of this privilege.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME

Begin each day with a song of praise,
For the Father-love so true,
That through the hours of another night
Hath cared for and guarded you.
Give praise for another day on earth,
For another rising sun;
For the day that opens with praise to God
Is surely well begun!

Begin each day with a humble prayer;
Seek help from the Father's hand;
For the grace and strength of yesterday
Will not do for to-day's demand.
Each hour brings with it its pressing need,
Each moment its load of care;
If in meeting these you would well succeed,
Begin each day with prayer.

Begin each day with a happy smile,
And a word of hearty cheer
For those you meet as you pass along,
Whether strangers or loved ones dear.
For a day begun with praise and prayer,
Or with balm for another's pain,
Will close with joy, and bring sweet repose
When the night shall come again.

—*Mrs. E. E. Williams*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. S. J. Hall, Healdsburg, Calif., treasurer of the local union, the last of the charter members, and for twelve years its president.

Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P., father of Amy Swankie-Cameron, World's W. C. T. U. secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, was called from earthly activities on February 12. Mr. Cameron, who was in his eighty-seventh year, was one of the old guard of the House of Commons. He was not only a believer in total abstinence, but a stanch friend of the cause to which his daughter is so devoted. In her bereavement Miss Cameron has the sympathy of all white ribboners.

FEBRUARY 20 UNION SIGNAL

So great has been the demand for the February 20 Union Signal (Neal Dow number) that it has been necessary to publish a second edition. Orders will be filled at the rate of $1.75 per hundred. If you are not already supplied with this valuable number, do not delay to take advantage of this offer.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

FORTY YEARS OF WHITE RIBBON SERVICE

A W. C. T. U. jubilee, held February 22 in High Street church, Lowell, Mass., to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the county organization, was attended by a large body of enthusiastic temperance workers. The event was in many ways noteworthy. The county work was started in Ayer, on the twenty-second of February, 1873, by a small band of women from Worcester. During the next year, the organization of the work was perfected in the High Street church.

Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe of Concord, who was present at the meeting in Ayer, and who has been identified with the county work ever since,—being the only president that the county organization has had—presided. Mrs. Rolfe is greatly loved and appreciated not only by her county constituency but by the entire state. There have been only two county secretaries and two county treasurers, Mrs. A. R. Brigham succeeding Mrs. Saxe whose death occurred a few years ago, and Miss G. A. Richardson succeeding the former treasurer, Mrs. Boynton, whose ill health compelled her to resign.

All the state officers were present and there were graceful words of greeting from Mrs Katharine Lent Stevenson, state president, and Mrs. Lilly A. Clark, local president. The presence of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National W. C. T. U. President; Miss Anna A. Gordon, National Vice-President, and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National organizer, all of whom addressed the meeting, was an inspiration. Mrs. Stevens said, in part:

"This anniversary is a very meaningful occasion, for it signifies much for a society, especially a reform society, to steadily go its way for two score years. I presume there have been held in our nation alone during the past year at least 750,000 W. C. T. U. meetings, and all of them to a more or less extent have been jubilee meetings, for all through this year and other late years the temperance cause has been making progress."

She referred to the latest cause for rejoicing—the passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill and said:

"When this bill becomes the law of the land, the way will then be clear to take up actively the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was presented by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson on February 4, 1911. We must work more and more for this proposition. It is not only right but it is reasonable, and it is not too much for us to ask and to expect. We must make an earnest effort to secure in 1916, at least, the two-thirds majority required in both houses."

"You have gathered for this jubilee that celebrates,—not exactly forty years of wandering in the wilderness—but rather a jubilee that commemorates forty years of holy, heroic endeavor and achievement," said Miss Anna Gordon. "Slowly and steadfastly the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has kept its course during the past forty years; breaking down prejudice, bringing the temperance question in its spiritual, scientific, ethical and governmental aspects before the people through its forty departments of work, until it may well be considered a high honor to belong to its great and growing ranks."

Forty beautiful pinks and a sum of money were presented to Mrs. Rolfe and choice blossoms were given also to the National General Officers and the state and local presidents.

WHEN EDUCATORS CO-OPERATE TO ADVANCE S. T. I.

The splendid co-operation of educators made it possible for Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, to lecture before 29,200 pupils in colleges, normal schools, and high schools in six weeks, in addition to work in teachers' institutes, evening lectures and other meetings of the W. C. T. U. In Washington, D. C., Dr. Davidson had the pupils of all the high schools, with one exception, assemble to listen to an address by Mrs. Davis. The immediate response of the teachers to the help afforded by the new manual and the charts makes it extremely possible that a thousand sets will be in the schools before next October. This is the aim for which the superintendents are striving.

MILITANT MEASURES OBSTACLE TO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

AGNES E. SLACK

The greatest obstacle to woman suffrage in Great Britain is the wicked, violent method of the suffraget. For long years, in great national crises, when feeling has shaken our nation, we have settled without bloodshed or violence questions of imperial and national importance by a majority vote in Parliament, and have thus won the admiration of the world. Today a very small section of women, by irritating methods, by unconstitutional means, and by disastrous violence, are seeking to control Parliament. Our greatly honored Prime Minister, the Right Honorable H. H. Asquith, who is an opponent of woman suffrage but is fully aware that the violent section is only a small minority, will give the House of Commons facility, probably in April, for a woman suffrage bill. We have no greater friend for our temperance cause in the cabinet than the Prime Minister, and we have never known him to break a pledge where it has been possible for him to adhere to it. Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir Edward Grey, and several other members of the Cabinet are most devotedly promoting the cause of woman suffrage. We have true loyal friends in the cabinet, and a Prime Minister who will at all costs see that we have a fair chance and fair play.

On March 15, the executive committee of the National British Women's Christian Temperance Association passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the following whip be sent to members of Parliament: 'The national executive of the National British Women's Temperance Association beg to remind you that the second reading of Mr. Gardner's Parliamentary Franchise (Women) bill takes place on March 28 and entreat you to be in your place and vote for the reaffirmation of the principle of woman suffrage. In doing this we speak on behalf of our great National Temperance Association which has, for more than twenty years, striven hard, by reasonable and peaceable methods, to obtain the enfranchisement of women, and we urge you not to refuse this act of justice to our voteless sex because of the disastrous violence of a certain minority of suffragists whose actions are viewed with the greatest indignation and the deepest distress by our association'."

This resolution expresses the views of all our national officers and of our association of nearly 160,000 women.

THE NEW SOCIAL PURITY

WILLIAM A. McKEEVER, Professor of Philosophy, Kansas State Agricultural College

AUTHOR OF "THE HOME TRAINING BULLETINS"

We are now in the midst of a country-wide awakening in behalf of a higher standard of social purity. Perhaps the most significant feature of it all is the definite proposal that we do away with the old dual standard of morality and set up a single standard in its place. But while there is much interest and enthusiasm back of this new movement there is also much confusion and uncertainty as to mode of procedure. So it will be the purpose of this article to suggest a few definite ways whereby the workers for the new social purity may possibly be enabled to get better results.

What of Instinctive Morality

It is now recognized that there is little or no difference in the amount of good or bad in the inherent natures of the two sexes. Women and girls are actually better than men and boys, as criminal records and other evidence prove; but they are apparently no better by nature. Hitherto tradition and custom have exacted a higher standard of purity from women than from men. Society has tolerated impurity only in the outcast woman; it has condoned impurity and sexual vileness in practically all classes of men. But that old-fashioned custom is passing and the new one, as already suggested, is becoming the order of the day.

No Excuse for Wild Oats

We are now certain that every crop of wild oats sown by growing boys must be harvested, just as we have always been certain of a similar result in respect to girls. Drinking, gambling, smoking, the use of vile language, listening to stories of wickedness and depravity, the abuse of the sex life,—these are some of the seeds of corruption which we have been permitting our youth to sow, and without thought of the vileness secretly taking root in their natures, we have accorded them a place of respectability. It is the clear duty of social purity workers to strike at the root of this evil of wild oats sowing on the part of boys. Plans must be laid whereby such contamination shall be kept out of and away from the lives of boys and youths.

How Can This Work Be Done?

The steps in this great work must be definitely taken. First of all we must consider in what ways and in what places boys learn social impurity? Who are the social companions of the boy during his growing years? If parents, through the assistance of teachers and Sunday school and church workers, can be enabled to exercise the right sort of surveillance over the social lives of their boys, the whole task of inculcating social purity will be greatly simplified. I believe that the social purity problems should be solved in practically the following manner:

Work in the Home First

The work in the home comes first. Parents' meetings may and should be held, and at these, there should be offered free and frank discussions of ways and means of teaching children social purity. Many of those who attend will have at least one good plan to suggest. Let there be a general exchange of ideas. Then, by all means, call in an outside speaker, or have a series of talks given by persons who can speak with the highest authority. There is no need of having speakers of any particular profession. Let the one invited represent any walk in life, provided he or she be a person who has made an intensive study of the subject and who can explain conditions and methods and successfully urge others to act. It will be exceedingly helpful, furthermore, to have parents informed as to the places of social danger in the home environment. Let there be a pointing out and naming of the persons and places, and the particular agencies in the home town or community which tend to besmirch the character of youth. Then call for methods and advice for counteracting such contamination.

The Public School Next

The social purity problems in relation to the public school come next for consideration. The teachers can and must be aroused and informed as to their relation to this subject. One or more teachers' meetings should be devoted to it. It is a part of the duty of the social purity worker to induce the school superintendent to take the leadership in this social clean-up in the schools. He may be furnished a general plan for conducting the meetings. Among other things considered at this teachers' meeting should be an inquiry into the social situation about the school premises. How can the teacher learn whether or not there is vile talk among the pupils? How can she discover and break up the secret gatherings of school children where debauching language and stories are listened to? The problem really becomes a very simple one, provided the superintendent and teachers all become interested in it and co-operate for its solution.

> When the gospel of a pure life shall have been imbosomed in young manhood's life for one blessed generation, the sanctities of fatherhood shall be seen to exceed all others to which a manly spirit can attain in this state of existence, and the malarious dream of wicked self-indulgence shall slowly but surely give place to the sacred self-restraint which waits to crown with all good fairies' gifts the little life which noble love alone may dare invoke.—*Frances E. Willard*

Co-operative Associations Helpful

Co-operative associations are helpful. The new plan of having the teachers and parents organized into one society is full of hope and promise of good things. Every school may be made the center for a parent-teachers' association and at meetings of this group social purity problems may be thrashed out. What the home lacks in methods and advice for safeguarding the purity of the children, the school may supplement, and vice versa. Again the social worker in the capacity of leader and admonisher, has an opportunity to be most helpful, seeing that the parent-teacher groups are organized and that they have placed before them a definite outline of the social purity problems to be attacked.

There is not a little constructive work to be done. After all, the best way to keep children out of places that contaminate their lives is to lead them into places and experiences that purify and sweeten their characters. For example, if you do not wish your boy to run with a tough gang and acquire vile sentiments, provide clean, social companionship for him. Arrange occasional parties and gatherings of small groups where innocent and joyful games and other pastimes may be enjoyed. Keep him under obedience and off the streets and alleys except when he goes under orders. Provide for him at home clean and enticing literature of his own that he may not read vile stories he may pick up. Allow him to attend certain selected entertainments.

The Story of Life

The greatest and most difficult part of teaching social purity is to properly impart to the growing child the story of life. This undertaking is too large even to outline here, but it has been most carefully treated elsewhere, and in available and inexpensive form. Parents, as a rule, are very incapable of teaching their own children adequate lessons about the mystery of sex, and they should, therefore, seek outside assistance.

It is my belief that the social purity worker can render parents a very effective service by placing in their hands the best literary helps upon the great problem before them. How to answer the child's natural questioning; how to guide and guard his thoughts and impulses; how to safeguard him against various forms of sex perversion—these are some of the questions that must be answered clearly and definitely for the ordinary parent. Strange to say the great majority of fathers and mothers are still lacking an adequate sense of the tremendous importance of teaching their children purity at definite times and in definite ways. The social purity worker should not always wait for an urgent call from the parents for assistance, but use every reasonable means of placing the problems of purity teaching before the attention of all who should be concerned.

Finally, the most practical methods for social purity work may be summed up as follows: to admonish parents both privately and on the occasion of the group meetings; to urge teachers, social workers, and others to co-operate in a general scheme for inculcating social purity; and to place in the hands of all the parents of the community carefully selected inexpensive literature, setting forth definite ways and means whereby the common parent may rightly instruct and safeguard a child of any given age in respect to purity of thought and deed. Some of these literary helps are listed below.

Bibliography

Almost a Man, Mary Wood Allen. 50 cents.

What Shall I Teach My Child, Mrs. Wood Allen Chapman. 25 cents.

Set of Valuable Pamphlets, Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, N. Y. 10 cents each.

Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex, 16 pp. William A. McKeever, Manhattan, Kansas. 2 cents.

Report on Matter and Methods of Sex Education, American Federation for Sex Hygiene. 5 cents.

Set of Pamphlets, Issued by Massachusetts Society for Sex Hygiene.

These can be ordered of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

NEW ELEMENT IN CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE FELT

MRS. DORCAS SPENCER, Alameda, California

The California legislature of 1911 enacted a law, under whose provisions the present legislature works on the installment plan. The constitutional limit of the session is sixty days, with such little allowance, like days of grace, as might possibly be added, but under the new law, the session is divided into halves, by a recess of one month, during which members have the opportunity to learn what their constituents want, or what they think about pending measures. This change coming in the first year of women's political activity gives them unusual advantages.

The Royal Arch or Woman's Good Opinion—Which?

The souls of men were undoubtedly tried by the conflicting elements in the lobby at Sacramento. The liquor organization, known as the Royal Arch, had held a heavy hand over the biennial sessions for many years; for once its power was doubtful. Men who feared to offend the Royal Arch feared also the women, and plainly, they were opposing forces. Members who braved the displeasure of the Royal Arch by working for local option at the last session, were elected to the highest positions this year—with women voting—so the uncertain members stood "between the devil and the deep sea." But going to their homes in the legislative recess, they are at the mercy of women.

The new citizens have been studying civics for one busy, earnest year, and now they get up mass meetings and invite their representatives to come and be instructed. Many such meetings have been held with special reference to the Red Light Injunction and Abatement bill. Doubtful legislators, when dragged before such a bar, must be brave indeed to withstand its influence. They must stay away or yield.

Women at Banquet Interview Governor and Law Makers

A notable and altogether unique affair was given in Oakland, when the Child Welfare League, made up of women from many other organizations, invited Governor Johnson, the four senators and eight assemblymen of Alameda county to be the guests of honor at a formal luncheon, at the new Hotel Oakland, the largest and finest hostelry on the east side of the bay. The magnificent ballroom of the house with its bending arched ceilings and tall columns was a fine setting for the scene. The tables seated 500 representative women. Fancy them, if possible, holding up the governor and their law-makers, feeding them various and numerous good things to eat and then, before any could escape these delightful courtesies, "laying the laws" they want "down" before them.

Miss Bessie Wood, the brilliant and graceful president of the league (her mother as W. C. T. U. president of three successive counties was all that, so her daughter could not help following in her footsteps!) kindly permitted the mayor of Oakland to welcome her guests!

Governor Advocates Minimum Wage for Women

Governor Johnson made an eloquent address in which he forestalled one woman by setting forth as the desire of his heart a bill for establishing a minimum wage for women.

Then followed women speakers with their demands for "Juvenile Protection," "Public Kindergartens," "Regulation of Public Amusements," "State Training School for Girls," "Equal Guardianship of Children," "Iowa Red Light Injunction and Abatement Law," "Motherhood Pensions," "Larger Use of Public Schools," and various other measures, each one being presented by the representative of a different organization.

Never before had a political meeting assumed such an attitude or presented such an appearance; never before had men, at the close of a public banquet, when the sound of music announced the change of program, been called to order by a fine tenor voice singing, "I think when I read that sweet story of old."

What will not women do?

Many Reform Bills Introduced

While senators and assemblymen find little repose in this recess, the lobby members are active. No previous legislature ever had so many reform bills introduced. The W. C. T. U. is lending a helping hand to many of them, and influence to all, but centers its strength on the Red Light bill. Miss Chase, the corresponding secretary of the state W. C. T. U., is speaking every night during the recess on the Red Light bill. Others are in the field and the president, Mrs. Dorr, has enough to do in making routes for them, while the literature goes out in streams.

Mr. Christopher Ruess, Alameda county probation officer, an able speaker, gives his evenings to any of the bay cities from which he can return the same night, and on Sundays speaks in any from which a Monday morning train can bring him back to his duties. The character and standing of the men who have volunteered their aid in this matter tell largely in its favor.

The W. C. T. U. has printed and widely distributed the list of members of both houses of the legislature, to facilitate the writing of letters to them.

EASTER GIFTS

From among the following may be selected for white ribbon friends:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, $1.50; morocco, $2.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna A. Gordon. Price,75 cents.

Historic Rest Cottage. Price, 15 cents.

Rest Cottage Souvenir Spoon, sterling silver. Price, $1.50; sterling silver with gilded bowl, $2.00.

W. C. T. U. Stationery, white bond, monogram embossed in gold, 21 sheets, 60 cents; 48 sheets, $1.10. Boxed.

Illuminated Scripture Mottoes, 10 cents, 15 cents and 25 cents each.

W. C. T. U. Seals, per package, 10 cents.

White Ribbon Pins at 60 cents, 40 cents, 30 cents and 25 cents.

Crusade Psalm Card, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5 cents per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 44 Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

"NEW HOME" ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS W. C. T. U.

A most pleasing occasion was the first anniversary of the occupancy of the new headquarters of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., February 24. It took the form of a reception in honor of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National organizer and former acting state president. In the receiving line were also Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, state president, Mrs. H. T. Todd, state vice-president-at-large, and Dr. W. F. Crafts of the National Reform Bureau, Washington, D. C. Brief addresses were delivered by Mrs. Livingston and Miss Elizabeth Gordon. Dr. Crafts, Hon. J. B. Lewis and Prof. Nicholls, the two latter representing the state Prohibition organization, made congratulatory remarks. A marvelously beautiful oil painting of Frances E. Willard, which is to be placed in the public library at Brockton by the local union of that place, and which was kindly loaned to the state union for the day, attracted much attention. The white ribboners felt that there was rare magic in the touch of the artist, Mr. A. M. Hazard, who has given to the world so life-like a portrait of her whose memory they revere.

STRENGTH
Without Overloading the Stomach

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A California business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

AT THE SIGN OF THE Y. P. B.

The Y. P. B.'s of Missouri are doing so many interesting things that it isn't strange they have started a state paper of their own, *The Y. P. B. Messenger*. And a messenger it is, full of suggestions and reports of work and ably edited by Mr. Charles James of Clarkton. Under their greatly loved leader, Mrs. Lalla Bentley, the young people of the state are gaining in members and influence. To quote from the paper: "It takes only pluck and love for the cause, to make our meetings a success." The state motto is, "We would look up, and laugh and love and lift."

Ohio issued a Y. P. B. edition of the state official organ for February. This paper never fails to contain helps for the Branches. Ohio made the largest gain in Y. P. B. membership the past year, due largely to the untiring work of Mrs. Powers. A lively race for gain in membership is now on between Ohio and New York. Mrs. Florence Richards, Ohio's new president, has always been popular with the young people, as has her predecessor, Miss Ensign (now Mrs. Ensign Fuller), and we are watching the Y. P. B. in that state grow!

The *Arkansas White-Ribboner* for February is a special Y. P. B. number, full of plans and reports. Mrs. Eugenia Hinemon, college secretary, is also carrying the general Branch work this year. A fine Y. P. B. has been organized in Arkadelphia and upon Miss Mosher's visits to the colleges and high school, over three hundred young people signified their desire to sign the pledge and many of them will join the Y. P. B.

Many state secretaries are planning to attend the World's and National Conventions this fall. Are you looking forward to that pleasure? Are you working for the prizes of twenty-five dollars and fifteen dollars to help pay the expenses of a state Y. P. B. secretary?

West Virginia young people responded to the call for service in the state campaign and are now being urged to take up definite Y. P. B. work under their leader, Mrs. Arnett.

Three hundred young men at Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, signed a petition to Congress for the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

Four young men in the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Y. P. B. have just passed their examination in "Alcohol and Health." Have you taken your examination in the study course? You can secure examination papers from National Headquarters.

The New York state Y. P. B. Federation recently held a meeting in Cortland. All the officers were present and they were royally entertained by Mrs. Collins, president of the local W. C. T. U. Plans which include a medal contest and department demonstration were made for the state meeting in June.

WHAT ONE UNION DID FOR ITS YOUNG PEOPLE

Most effective work for the young people of their community was done by the members of the Prescott (Ark.) W. C. T. U. Invitations were extended to the high school teachers and pupils to meet with the union at the school building. The Prescott boys brought from the wood evergreens which, with the help of the teachers and the girls, were made into festoons with crimson and green streamers and hung in the spacious hallway. The impressive program consisted of a song by the high school pupils, devotional exercises by the vice-president, Mrs. Ellsworth, the reading of "The Most Important Hour of the Nation," (nine o'clock when the children wend their way to school) by Mrs. Fannie Haughton Young, and the reading of an article, "Alcohol and School Life," by Mrs. Eskridge Pittman Logan. The president, Mrs. Jennie C. Pittman, gave a brief talk on "The Origin of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools," at the close of which she presented to the high school library a copy of the new "Life of Frances E. Willard" and offered a gold medal to the pupil writing the best essay on the life and works of Miss Willard—the prize essay to be read at the memorial service to be held by the union. Miss Vera Buchanan, one of the high school girls, accepted the gift in the name of the school. Prof. Butcher, superintendent of the Prescott schools, thanked the white ribboners for their good will and assured them that much good must result from meetings of this kind and he hoped others might be held in the future. After a rousing temperance chorus all were invited to the hall where the women of the W. C. T. U. served delicious fruit and wafers, and pinned over the heart of each pupil a sprig of holly tied with a tiny bow of white ribbon, expressing the wish that each young life should be as pure as the small token signified. This high school now gives one chapel hour each week to the consideration of temperance topics.

The Y. P. B. of Columbus, Ga., on St. Valentine's evening gave a party at which about sixty members and friends were present. Prohibition was the subject of the program. Attention was called to the fact that all but one of the Ten Commandments are prohibitory, and the use of intoxicants always caused all of them to be broken. An address on "Prohibition" by Hon. John H. Lewis emphasized the "Thou Shalt Nots" of the Bible, and showed that prohibition made it possible for man to exercise his free moral agency, his will, his self-control. The social which followed was conducted according to true Valentine principles.

NEW Y. P. B.'s

Eastwood, N. Y., 13 members, Mr. Elmer Scouten, president.

Madison, Wis., 20 members, Milo Lemon, president.

Lamberton, Minn., 12 members, Anna Angswick, president.

Miss Effie McLaird, in addition to organizing a Y. P. B. at Lamberton, Minn., started an L. T. L. of over thirty members at Dawson, Minn. Its study course is to be under the supervision of the normal instructor in the public schools, assisted by her high school girls, to whom will be given the same credits for the time given to the L. T. L. as for other teaching.

SECRETARIES' CORNER

How the Crusade State's Y. P. B. Grew!

Mary Stewart Powers, State Y. P. B. Secretary.

Our slogan for 1912, "Good, better, best! Never rest until the good is better and the better best."

"Who are, who are, who are we?
Ohio's growing Y. P. B.
All together we mean to fight
For purity, temperance and all that's right.
In 1920 this nation, dry, dry, dry!
Who'll help to make it so? I! I! I!"

When in October, 1910, Ohio decided to adopt Y. P. B. work, there were but two Branches in the state! The first thing necessary was the education of the white ribboners and the young people of the Y and Senior L. T. L. as to what the work meant in precious character building, in coöperation with the W., and why one Branch with a constitution containing the best of the two others meant greater strength and interest. First, the original playlet, "Visitors at the Y. P. B. School" was given at a state convention. Later five printed leaflets were sent to every W and Branch. These created interest which with white ribboners always means work, so the next fall sixty Branches instead of two were reported and last fall eighty-five with dues-paid membership of 1,546, working hard for 2,000 in 1913, thereby winning the National's $25 prize for gain of 300.

After organization came the problem of how to maintain interest and growth. To meet this, besides THE SIGNAL and a page in the Ohio *Messenger*, every six weeks or oftener personal letters containing plans of work, etc., go from the state secretary to the county secretaries with literature which is sent by them with personal letters to the Branches, replies being asked for. These are then condensed and sent by the county secretaries to the state secretary, thus furnishing material for the *Messenger's* page, enabling the workers to keep in touch with Branch problems and provide material for next letter, with helps from Miss Mosher's letters.

Several times a year letters go directly from the state secretary to the Branches, and to childless counties. Each new Branch's W secretary, the president, and also treasurer receive from her a personal letter, literature and sample of paper. Printed treasurer's blanks prevent the confusion of W. and Y. P. B. dues. A pretty Ohio Y. P. B. button is given free to each member of a new Branch who pays dues. This is of great help. County and state institutes are held, Y. P. B. state superintendents appointed, and in June of this year will take place four district institutes of several days' length, each embracing some twenty-two counties, in charge of Miss Lenore Harpster of Akron, state Y. P. B. institute superintendent.

Believing the young people need the inspiration of a great W. C. T. U. state convention to arouse and hold their interest, the ever helpful state officers give them each year the opportunity of presenting a jubilee program, this being preceded by a Y. P. B. institute. Boys compose nearly half of Ohio's membership, and the number increases.

Thus you see, through the coöperation of interested white ribboners, county and state officers with some of the most-in-earnest secretaries and young people in the Crusade State, the Ohio Y. P. B. work is growing.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

ceived with shouts of acclaim. The procession then formed, President Wilson and ex-President Taft exchanging seats in the carriage on its way back to the White House, and every instant during that one-mile ride there was a constantly rising chorus of cheers.

Crowds Too Large to Estimate

It would be impossible to estimate the mass of humanity that crowded its way within seeing distance of the presidential carriage; every available space on the avenue or its tributary streets, was filled; the buildings along the way seemed fairly hidden by their human covering, and flags and decorations were seen everywhere. The procession, as usual, was largely composed of military organizations, although several civic bodies, notably Tammany Hall from New York, 1,200 strong, were there, and the introduction of college men—Princeton, Georgetown University, Virginia University, etc., etc.,—was an innovation. A company of full-blooded Indians in feathers and paint lent a picturesque touch to the scene. It took over five hours for the procession to pass a given point. The illumination in the evening was wonderful: festoons of colored lights thirty feet apart were suspended over the avenue and searchlights were turned on the beautiful white dome of the dear old Capitol, making it stand out on the dark background a thing of beauty, clear and distinct. At the other end of the avenue, searchlights revealed the Washington Shaft piercing the sky. Among the many electric signs and mottoes was one that brought the glad tears. In immense letters of fire, shining out above the rest, appeared over the Central Union Mission the words, "JESUS the LIGHT of the WORLD." Thousands, and tens of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children read those glowing words of light.

The special session will open April 1, to continue as long as Congress may determine. For the first time in sixteen years, both houses will be Democratic.

Congressional Investigation Into Police Treatment of Suffragists

After weeks of preparation, the suffrage pageant was booked to take place March 3, the day preceding the inauguration. The leaders of the movement weeks in advance had sent urgent appeals to the District commissioners, the chief of police, and to the Secretary of War for adequate protection. Congress, too, was appealed to, and both houses took action calling upon the chief of police to see that during the hours of the marching, the avenue should be kept clear, the cars ordered not to run, and the crowds kept in abeyance. The day was ideal. With bands playing martial and religious music, 5,000 earnest women marched determinedly along the avenue. As the procession proceeded on its way, a series of beautiful tableaus was carried on from the front steps of the United States Treasury. The history and objects of the suffrage movement were demonstrated by means of beautifully-decorated floats, mottoes and varied colored banners, and costumed paraders on foot and on horseback. It was acknowledged by those having the opportunity to see the procession, that this great demonstration will go down in history as the greatest bid for public support ever made by any body of people. In the midst of the procession walked a group of men—Senators and Representatives from states where women vote, and in addition a few ardent sympathizers. For some reason hard to determine, the crowds were not controlled by the police, but allowed to fill the street, until it was with difficulty they marched at all. Women were jostled and in many instances roughly handled by men and boys. The greatest indignation has been aroused by the lack of discipline on the part of the police, and an investigation before a senatorial committee is now under way. Fifty witnesses were before them yesterday, among them being Miss Lathrop of the Children's Bureau, Admiral Van Reypen, Miss P. M. Street of Australia, and many others equally prominent. Captain Hobson was one of those who marched, and saw for himself what the women were obliged to endure. In all probability a House investigation will take place as soon as Congress convenes. There is a universal demand for the dismissal of the chief of police, and some people predict there will be a regular shaking up of the police department.

March 7, 1913

A MARCH FROLIC

(Continued from Page Seven)

sugar cakes for the Arnett children. Their father doesn't have any sugar bush nor—nor much of anything else lately except to make him drunk."

"The very thing," exclaimed Alice eagerly. "Were you thinking of that when you greased the tins?"

"A little, may be," Letha answered slowly, "but more about mother."

(Continued next week)

TRAINING BOYS AND GIRLS

Prof. Wm. A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, publishes a set of bulletins on boys and girls.

The titles thus far are:

No. 1. The Cigaret Smoking Boy
No. 2. Teaching the Boy to Save
No. 3. Training the Girl in the Home
No. 4. Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation
No. 5. A Better Crop of Boys and Girls
No. 6. Training the Boy to Work
No. 7. Teaching the Girl to Save
No. 8. Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex

These are sent free for 2 cents postage each, or ten or more of any one at 1 cent each. Address Wm. A. McKeever, Manhattan, Kansas.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

VALUABLE CHARTS FOR WORKERS

Superintendents of Scientific Temperance Instruction and all teachers need the set of

Graded Charts on Alcohol and Tobacco

These charts are reproduced in colors from the originals made and used by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. The set comprises eight charts (24x36) with manual. Price, $1.50.

Superintendents of the Department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies and secretaries of Missionary Societies will not have their list of helps complete until they secure the

Missionary Charts

reproduced from the exhibit at "The World in Boston."

The set comprises eight charts in colors (11x14):

Africa	3
India	1
China	2
Bulgaria	1
North American Indian	1

Price, per set, $1.00.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stops fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

A COLD ON YOUR CHEST

needs immediate, efficient treatment—*not* with an alcoholic syrup or drugged pill, because a moment's exhileration is not the road to health. Rely on *Scott's Emulsion* to promptly relieve chest colds, bronchitis or any pulmonary troubles; it further benefits by warming the body, enriching the blood and strengthening the lungs. *Scott's Emulsion* is a wholesome, healthful food-tonic, and its timely use often prevents grippe and pneumonia.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-128

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I am making a fortune selling Pure Fruit Candy. Any brainy person can do likewise; so if you want to make more money than you ever possessed send forty-eight two cent stamps to cover the expense of mailing seventy-seven Pure Food Candy Formulas and the moulds to make the candy. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted." Therein lies the beauty of the business—the candy is eaten immediately and more ordered. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 1023 East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S BATTLE WITH THE SOCIAL EVIL

As the outgrowth of his service of six months as foreman of the special "white slave" grand jury, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been developing the idea of a permanent bureau of social hygiene through which he proposes to make war on vice conditions in New York "with all thoroughness and vigor."

The first step has been the buying of ninety-five acres of land near the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, for a laboratory where, under the direction of Dr. Catharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the reformatory, every woman committed will be under observation for some weeks, and her physical, mental, moral and social aspects investigated. It is believed that as a result of this study the reform of the individual may be accomplished and methods formulated to suppress conditions which make for vice. Permanent custodial care for these women whose reformation seems hopeless is being considered.

Mr. Rockefeller is quite positive in his opinion that these women are victims of depraved men who actively promote the traffic for the large returns it brings them. He believes that less than one-fourth of the unfortunate women of the country would have fallen if equal opportunities to lead a good life had been given them. Lack of proper training and environment, poverty, low wages and a desire for amusements and pretty things are often inducements, but men, because of the large profits in the business, are the chief cause of their fall.

To secure further information as to vice conditions in the large cities, Mr. George J. Kneeland, who has made extensive investigations for the Chicago Vice Commission, is making a study of conditions in New York City, and Mr. Abraham Flexner has spent nearly a year abroad securing data regarding the methods of European cities in dealing with the vice problem.

MATERIAL FOR PROGRAMS ON THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Report of the Eighth Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., Glasgow, Scotland, Price, 20 cts.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Handy Booklet of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Price, 2 cts. each; per hundred, $1.00.

Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U.
Why We Wear the White Ribbon
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Missionary Fund
Price, 2 cts. each; per hundred, 75 cts.
Together. Price, per fifty, 20 cts.; per hundred, 30 cts.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning said: "To my mind the only light cast on the other life is found in Swedenborg's philosophy." Swedenborg's work on the life after death, 400 pages, only 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

"MORE SLEEP FOR STATESMEN"

In an attempt to ridicule the action of Hon. Victor Murdock in trying to get the house of representatives of Kansas to pass a bill prohibiting from the mails papers that contain liquor advertisements, *Life*, in jocose fashion, suggests that if statesmen bent on reform had more sleep they would not be troubled by a desire to make over the world. In reply to this, an article written by Mrs. August Burghard, treasurer of the Georgia W. C. T. U., has recently appeared in the *Columbus* (Ga.) *Ledger*, from which we quote:

"As to 'all advocates of change and reform' belonging 'abed a great deal more,' there is no surer way of inducing sleep than by doing away with the body-racking, nerve-torturing, mind-confusing, heart-breaking, soul-destroying, government-demoralizing traffic in intoxicating drinks, with the gambling booth and other dens of pollution which invariably follow in the wake of the saloon.

"The modern voice of conscience cries, 'Sleep no more!' The liquor traffic 'doth murder sleep, the innocent sleep.'

"The law facetiously advocated by *Life* requiring 'that all citizens should sleep at least one-third of the time in bed,' would be unnecessary if liquor manufacturing and selling were abolished.

"Then, sleep would not be banished from the eyes of anxious parents who await toward daybreak the return of the tempted son, or the daughter who comes not, nor can, because of the clutches of that emissary of the liquor traffic.

"Women could sleep if fathers, brothers and lovers did not yield to the lure of the licensed saloon. Wives would rather sleep than endure the strain of tense nerves listening with dread in the night, for the uncertain steps of their sworn protectors.

"Sleep, chief nourisher in life's feast, would be sweet to little children, if they were not robbed of a comfortable bed, food, and too often health, by drinking parents.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

AMONG OUR WORKERS

At a Frances E. Willard service held by the Newfane (Vt.) W. C. T. U. ten organizations in the place were represented.

So helpful and profitable was the institute held recently by the Blair county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. that it desires to recommend such meetings as especially inspiring to unions in rural districts.

Mrs. C. S. Miller of Rockford, Michigan, has been a subscriber to the official W. C. T. U. paper ever since it was started, taking it when it was called "Our Union." She still reads it with interest, although she is now more than eighty years old.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, has been making a tour of the Indiana educational institutions. She spoke recently on scientific temperance at the state normal, and at the evening service of the West Terre Haute Methodist church.

Mrs. Helen G. Rice, National lecturer and state L. T. L. organizer, recently occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational church of Hollis, N. H. The evening service in the chapel with the Christian Endeavor was a union Frances Willard Memorial and Y. P. B. meeting, with Mrs. Rice as leader.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Relley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

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Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

We most heartily thank all our friends who remembered UNION SIGNAL Day with new subscriptions, with renewed subscriptions, and with gifts for the UNION SIGNAL Philanthropy Fund. We trust UNION SIGNAL readers will bear in mind that just such manifestations of interest in our paper will be in order at any time during the month of March, in fact, during all the coming months. We are hoping that when THE UNION SIGNAL placard is displayed at the next National Convention, it will show that every state has a much larger subscription list than it had the previous year.

Our official paper is worthy of this recognition. Some say to us that the "Washington Letter" alone is worth the full subscription price; others write us the same of the Campaign Edition,—and the "Neal Dow Number" surely contains a dollar's worth of information such as every temperance worker needs. Our capable managing editor has a fine prospectus for the current year so that no subscriber can be disappointed.

The General Officers, after carefully considering the close relation of the circulation of our official papers to that of the circulation of National W. C. T. U. literature, have decided that it would be advantageous economically and in other ways to unite these two divisions of work to the extent of having the same superintendent for both. Accordingly Miss Addie A. Austin, who has had charge of the National W. C. T. U. literature since the opening of the new Literature Building, has accepted also the supervision of the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Let us all help Miss Austin keep the circulation wheels merrily circulating.

Lillian M. N. Stevens

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE

Mrs. Grace Q. Holsopple, a white ribboner of Huntington, Pa., believes in educating the community in which she lives along temperance lines. Recently she subscribed for the weekly SIGNAL to be sent to the pastors of the Presbyterian, First and Second Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran churches, the Missionary and Temperance Alliance, the rector of the Episcopal church, the priest of the Catholic church and the Juniata College

WHAT ONE DRINK COST

(Continued from Page Four)

interested in the conversation. He twisted about in his chair and tapped his fingers nervously upon the table. Finally, he turned toward the president and said, almost desperately, "Would you mind very much if I ordered a cocktail?" Then he flushed a little, and offered a laughing apology for making the request.

The other men exchanged surprised and significant glances, but they called the waiter and ordered the cocktail. When it came, the guest drank it eagerly. In a few moments he had become another man—the man of keen vision and quick mind who could be so useful in their great business. There was no more preoccupation in his manner, no shifting about in his chair. He was alert, eager, clear-headed.

But as the luncheon went on, neither the president nor the manager mentioned the real object of the interview. Each was thinking the matter over seriously, and neither could be sure of the other's secretly formed opinion. The situation became awkward. Finally, the president excused himself on the pretense of going into the library to speak to a friend who had just entered. But after speaking to his friend, he went straight to the desk and wrote a message on a telegraph blank. He gave the message to a uniformed attendant, and went back to the dining room.

In a few minutes a page brought a telegram to the manager who read it hurriedly, while the president finished telling their guest about a shooting trip in Maine. This is what the telegram said:

"The job is too big for a boozer. We can't run our business by cocktail power."
—*Youth's Companion*

"MORE SLEEP FOR STATESMEN"

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

"Sleep would come more easily to the tired eyes of the reformers if the burdens of others piled up by this traffic, were lifted from their hearts. The law makers, too, might get their full quota of sleep if their consciences were not kept keyed up by urgent requests for benign legislation from a liquor constituency. State officials and city fathers might sleep more if they were not obliged to ponder over a way to make the one dollar liquor revenue cover the forty dollars need of courts, constabulary, hospitals, asylums, penitentiaries, jails, reformatories made by the regulated (?) saloon.

"Thousands upon thousands of innocent victims of bereavement and anguish caused by mine, railroad and other accidents, could sleep if drinking did not cause 95 per cent of such accidents.

"The attaches of divorce courts might sleep more, since one divorce in five is due to drink.

"If our army is 'poor and unhealthy,' do not add the canteen evil to its troubles, for drink leads the poor in spirit to desperation, the poor in purse to dire poverty, the poor in health to disease and death.

"If *Life* would join forces with the reformers, and work toward the decrease of the demand for space in lunatic asylums, doubtless the people would seize the opportunity to appropriate the sleep of which the disturbing liquor traffic is now depriving them."

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Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, National evangelist, writes of THE UNION SIGNAL: "I do not have to investigate your politics or your religion. I *know* that both are *all right*. May great success crown you and the cause you represent this coming year."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 20, 1913 No. 12.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

This forceful picture, Guido's "Angel Michael and Fiend Lucifer in Deadly Struggle," was often referred to by Frances E. Willard, as an illustration of the eternal conflict between the forces of righteousness and evil. The beautiful angel may well typify the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, and the fiend, the drink evil and the liquor traffic. Miss Willard described the scene in this vivid word picture:

"The strong, serene, sunny-haired angel has his foot upon the head of the already prostrate foe. With one hand he is tightening about the monster's body the chain of moral suasion, and in the other he holds the swift, down-gliding sword of law, while in constant motion are his outspread wings of faith and prayer."

METHODS OF MILITANT SUFFRAGETS CONDEMNED BY BRITISH WHITE RIBBONERS

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. and vice-president of the British Women's Temperance Association, writes that the white ribboners of England are most anxious that the position of the National British Women's Temperance Association with regard to the disastrous militant methods of the suffragets shall be clearly understood. She says, "The militant party is seriously handicapping in the Cabinet and in Parliament the men who are ardently working for woman's suffrage throughout the country. The cause is thrown into a back-wash by the wrecking policy of these seriously misguided women. I shall be very glad if you will use every opportunity to make known the strong position taken by the B. W. T. A. on this important question."

The Women's Liberal Federation, a large society composed of very prominent women, whose object is the advancement of beneficent political movements, has for a number of years deplored and disapproved of the militant methods of a small class of advocates of woman suffrage, and with the approval of the Countess of Carlisle, the president of the Federation, we give to our readers the following series of resolutions showing the attitude of this representative body of England's brainiest and most progressive women.

On May 4, 1906, the committee of the Women's Liberal Federation addressed the following letter to Liberal and Labor members of the House of Commons:

"I am instructed by the executive committee of the W. L. F. to inform you that it deeply deplores the disturbance in the ladies' gallery of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, April 25, which prevented Mr. Keir Hardie's resolution on women's suffrage being put to a vote. I am also desired to assure you that the committee of the Federation entirely disapproves of such methods, and is in no way responsible for those who adopt them."

The following resolutions were adopted by the W. L. F. on the respective dates named:

On October 5, 1909, "That a letter be written to the Political committee of the National Liberal Club, deeply regretting the necessity of withdrawing from any participation in the proposed suffrage debate if a representative of the W. S. P. U. is to appear on the platform. The W. L. F. considers that the recent violent tactics of the W. S. P. U. render this protest necessary."

On November 23, 1909, "That the executive committee of the W. L. F., while reaffirming its strong demand for the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women, and its renewed determination to work unremittingly for it, deplores and condemns the methods of violence that have been adopted by the militant suffrage societies."

On December 5, 1911. "This committee desires to express its profound regret for the insult offered to the Prime Minister at the City Temple on November 29. It further wishes to dissociate itself entirely from the militant policy advocated by the W. S. P. U., a policy endorsed, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has pointed out, 'by an infinitesimally small proportion of the women of this country,' and condemned and disavowed by the vast majority of those who have worked for years to secure the enfranchisement of women by the constitutional methods which they now feel more than ever confident are insuring the success of their cause, by enabling them to work with the powerful coöperation of the members of the cabinet who are in favor of women's suffrage, and to whom the Prime Minister has generously given perfect freedom of action."

Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

On March, 12, 1912, "The W. L. F. executive committee, which represents 850 members of the W. L. F., utterly repudiates and condemns the disastrous acts of violence for which the W. S. P. U. is responsible, and holds that the organized outrages of which they are guilty endanger the cause of women's suffrage and lower the standard of political morality amongst the women who are recruited into this law-breaking society. Their deliberate, senseless destruction of property, their reckless threats to peaceable citizens, their inflammable speeches to excitable followers, urging them to criminal breaches of the law—all these things are injurious in the highest degree to the true interests of women as citizens, and are profoundly deplored by all the advocates of women's suffrage who have rested their plea on reason and not on force. The W. L. F. entreats the members of parliament who have hitherto recognized the just claims of women, not to swerve from their championship of a great cause because of the wrong-doing of the W. S. P. U., which is but a small section of the great army of women who demand the Parliamentary vote in order that they may render full service to their country in their generation."

On February 25, 1913, "The executive committee, on behalf of the W. L. F., record that it has for six years consistently deplored and condemned the lawless methods of the militants which have so grievously set back the cause of women's suffrage, and it recognizes that the outrages which are at present daily shocking the moral sense of the community are creating a serious obstacle in the way of those who are striving to carry this reform into law; nevertheless, the executive trusts that the wrong-doing of a mere section will not be unjustly visited upon thousands of constitutional, patient women who have for so many years striven by law-abiding methods to win the franchise for their sex."

"GUIDED BY INSTINCT?"

In an endeavor to discover the motives that lay back of the flagrant discourtesies to the suffragists in the Washington parade, March 3, *The Chicago Tribune* gives the following keen interpretation of the unfortunate incident:

"No form of society is so savagely practical and efficient as the feminist, as illustrated by that of bees, for instance, and the male instinct, when not vitiated by a taint of reason or intellect, works certainly and surely to combat any tendency towards its establishment in human affairs.

"This, probably, was the true explanation of the Washington outrage in this country. The Washington policemen and the drunken national guardsmen, unembarrassed by any intellectual processes and yielding unreservedly to instinct, displayed all the hostility of the male creature flaring out of the suffrage parade, which represented the dangerous approach of a feministic society in which the male would be dropped to his proper level, reduced in numbers, and held in contempt.

"Instinct will not work where it has been supplanted by intelligence, and intelligence is not highly enough developed to grasp the significance of the feminist evolution. But instinct working undisturbed by intelligence, as in the case of the Washington policemen and the drunken national guardsmen, scents the approach of disaster and sends the endangered male to battle."

EXPLAINING THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The grace of charity has been taxed to its utmost in an endeavor, on the part of many advocates of woman suffrage in this country, to understand the motives and necessity for the extreme measures resorted to by the British suffragets. In seeking an explanation they have frequently been told that the conditions in Great Britain justified the militant methods, and that it was impossible for American women to appreciate the necessity for the tactics employed by the suffragets. To those who have honestly, but vainly, endeavored to justify the outrages perpetrated within the last few weeks, the statements given in last week's paper and on this page will be read with intense interest.

KENYON-WEBB INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILL

Passed by U. S. Senate February 28—by House of Representatives March 1, 1913

Senator William S. Kenyon

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory, or district of the United

"NOW I CAN KEEP HOUSE."

By courtesy of Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Representative E. Y. Webb

States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC HINDRANCE TO LABOR

Socialist Mayor of Berkeley, California, Attacks Liquor Traffic

"If we are to wipe the tears from human eyes, the saloon must go," declared Mayor J. Stitt Wilson in an open letter to the "Socialists and Socialist Sympathizers of Albany," published in the *Berkeley Gazette*. He continues,

"I am not writing for the socialist party nor as a socialist city official but as a man and a comrade in the ranks. I simply want to bear my witness and to count one in any battle for righteousness.

"The liquor traffic is absolutely without moral defense, and is one of the supreme curses of modern society. There can be no appeal to the conscience to support the saloon. It is a great and terrible evil, whose ravages are unspeakable. The saloon is a menace to the life and character of our brother-men who become its victims. It attacks the home and the fireside, robbing wife and children of the necessities and comforts of life and giving to the father and bread-winner for his money, that which is worse than nothing. The saloon corrupts the lives of young men, and helps to ensnare young women and lead them astray. The liquor traffic breaks down physical health, pollutes the mind, and debases the soul. It breaks human hearts by thousands, and sends multitudes to early graves.

"I am aware that poverty may drive our people to drink, especially where the city and the church have provided no bright places of amusement and recreation. But that does not excuse us from attacking the evil at our very doors.

Socialism and the Liquor Traffic

"I beg to remind the socialists that one of the great hindrances to the triumph of our cause is the liquor traffic. One of the greatest bulwarks of the injustice of capitalism and the strength of our political opponents is the large number of voters whose minds are darkened and whose consciences are benumbed by drink. Hence, they vote against themselves, and one wrong supports another.

"And I would further remind you that in all the countries of Europe, where the socialist movement is growing by leaps and bounds, our comrades are directing their great moral power against alcoholism and the liquor traffic. The socialists of Belgium prohibit the sale of liquor in their club houses and restaurants, patronized by tens of thousands; and at a recent national socialist congress in Germany, a strong resolution was passed against alcoholism.

"At our own national convention held in May of last year, a resolution was passed declaring the liquor traffic was a serious obstacle to the triumph of our class, since liquor impairs the vigor of the fighters in the political and economic struggle. Indeed, in the year 1908, the Finnish socialist comrades went so far as to urge a plank in our national platform prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"In making this plea, I feel that I am pleading for my brother men. I seem to hear heart-broken wives and mothers call to you to vote right on election day. And I seem to see the sweet innocent faces of little children looking up into yours, thanking you for your part in their behalf in adding a few more square miles to the territory from which the saloon is banished."

LABOR MOVEMENT AND LIQUOR

"The labor movement stands for equal opportunities for women in industry, and more opportunities for them to keep out of industry, and be the mothers and home-keepers of the nation. Does any man dare say that the liquor traffic has not sent to the factory, mill and wash-tub more women than could well be numbered? The labor movement stands for the elimination of child labor. The waste of intemperance has driven countless children to work when they should have been on the playground or at school."—*John B. Lennon*

WHAT CONSTITUTES PROHIBITION?

L. J. ABBOTT, Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Abbott's article was written before the passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill, but his references to the need of such a law will be no less interesting because the remedy suggested is now in full force and effect—EDITOR.

Recently certain periodicals have devoted not a little space to exploiting what is termed "the failure of prohibition in the South." In every such indictment of the various statutes that inhibit the liquor traffic will appear an apparently limitless catalogue of infractions of the law. Possibly, indeed probably, every fact as there presented is exactly and literally true. But as to whether the anti-prohibitionist has seen all the facts, or has given an unbiased report of the conditions as he has seen them, is by no means so apparent.

The entire division of opinion arises over what constitutes prohibition. For instance, if you live in a prohibition state and are asked the question, "Is prohibition enforced in your state?" you will, in all likelihood, get one of two exactly contradictory answers. It all depends upon whom you ask. One man will say "no," the other "yes." Whom are you to believe?

The man who says "no" will urge as proof of his statement that whisky is still sold in the state, that "bootlegging" goes on, that drunkenness still exists, and the prohibition law is openly and flagrantly violated. Now all this is true. There can be no question that the prohibition law is not enforced as strictly as those who voted for such an enactment wish that it were. But it is also true that the law against murder does not prohibit murder altogether, although God himself thundered forth from Sinai, "Thou shalt not kill." If after three thousand years of zealous enforcement, the prohibition of God and man against murder is still violated, are we to expect that prohibiting the sale of harmful liquors will at once absolutely stop the business?

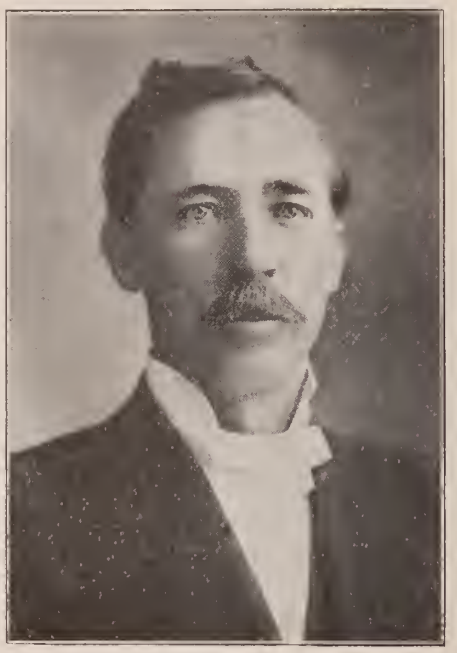
Prohibition Does Prohibit

The man who says "yes" will maintain that prohibition of the liquor traffic is as well enforced as any other restraining statute. He will admit that liquor is sold, but in nowhere near the quantities trafficked in during the days of the open saloon. There are three kinds of drinkers: The man who has the habit full upon him; the "sport" who drinks because he wants to be one of the "boys," and the casual drinker who can use liquor or let it alone. Nothing can be done with the members of the whisky-soaked class first named. They *will* have their liquor. As president of the civic league, which undertook to enforce the prohibition law in an Oklahoma town, I have data that convinces me that hardened drinkers do not represent two per cent of the city's population. On the other hand, the third class, the casual drinkers, gave up the use of liquor the day prohibition went into force. The struggle is over the second class, which consists chiefly of young men and wage workers, who if they go on will become steeped in alcohol, and will eventually be pushed over into the first class, which consists of those who cannot do without their potion.

It is in this regard that all who have had experience with prohibition feel that it does the most good. Gone are the allurements of the open saloon, the resplendent bar, the inviting chairs, the music, the social games, and the convivial glass. The business is now outlawed. The man who craves liquor and must have it, will seek the hidden cellar and the hip-pocket merchant, but the young fellow, or the laboring man, not seized of the habit, will find little to attract in such conditions.

Safety for Youth in Prohibition

Any illicit business where the profits are large will always encourage some men to law violation. The slave trade was done away with in 1808, but hundreds of thousands of negroes were shipped into the United States after the national government had prohibited it.



Governor Cruce

Hon. Lee Cruce, Governor of Oklahoma, in a recent letter to Fred M. Stevens of Texas stated, "The people of Oklahoma are well satisfied with prohibition. There is more money in the banks now than in the days of the open saloon. The stores are selling more goods now than then. Real estate is worth more now than then in both town and country, * * * and all Oklahoma is more prosperous today than it was when the state had open saloons."

Still it would have been hard to have found one man, north or south, even prior to 1860, who would have favored the repeal of that provision. Murders still take place, yet who will argue that the law against murder is not wholesome regulation? The statute against theft does not do away with stealing altogether, yet where can you find a man with even an ordinary amount of judgment who would advocate its repeal?

The truth is these enactments, in large measure, do prohibit just what they are intended to stop. And in the same way prohibition does prohibit the liquor traffic. It does not stop it *in toto* but it aids in a large degree.

The trouble is we are prone to expect the law to do everything. Just to buy a cultivator will never keep the weeds out of your corn rows. A cultivator will not prohibit weeds unless you get right in behind it and see that it enforces that decree for which you purchased it. Nor will a prohibition enactment stop the sale of liquor unless you see to it that it is put into action. A prohibition statute is exactly like any other law; its effectiveness or its failure depends entirely upon the men who work it. Prohibition prohibits where the citizenship of the community see to it that it does prohibit. The law against murder does not work very well in some counties because the people of that community do not strive to enforce it. After all it is the personal equation that counts in the long run.

Prohibition Effective in Oklahoma

But I can produce eminent proof from the brewers and distillers themselves that the law is effective in Oklahoma. The state voted for prohibition in 1907. After it had had three years without saloons the gentlemen who manufacture liquor certainly had an opportunity to judge whether or not it injured their business. By means of the initiative in 1910 they got up an election to bring back the saloon. They spent over $400,000 in their effort for "personal liberty," as it was termed. Now if they had made more money without saloons than with them certainly they would have let well enough alone. For who is there who does not believe that these men are engaged in this business for the money there is in it? You can put it down that the brewers and distillers must think prohibition prohibits or they would not be so foolish as to spend almost a half million dollars, and much time and energy, in an effort to expunge the prohibition law from our statute books. In Colorado, the past fall, another half million of brewers' money must have gone into the campaign to keep that state wet. The whisky man is not different from other men in this respect, he spends his money where it will do him the most good.

The chief stumbling block in prohibition enforcement is that the Federal statutes do not square with the police regulations of the states. The citadels of the brewers and distillers in all dry territory are the Federal postal law, the interstate commerce law, and the method of administering the national excise statute.

If the wholesale liquor dealers were forbidden the use of the United States mails in dry territory, the liquor traffic in prohibition states would be dealt just such a body blow as was given the Louisiana lottery when its literature became contraband. The mails of every prohibition state are flooded with whisky advertisements. Detailed information is given as to how the state law can be circumvented. When I was president of the civic league of my town some wag thought it would be a huge joke on the prohibition crank to send in his name as a probable purchaser. No less than three liquor houses have, in a single day, invited my patronage. And that often even on credit!

If the United States Government excluded such matter from the mails, and if it punished, or even permitted the state to punish, these liquor freebooters in their palpable effort to violate the state's law, the battle would be nine-tenths won. For with this supply shut off the bootlegger would cease business.

After the Federal postal law has come to the illicit liquor dealers' aid in finding him a patron, the interstate commerce law next steps manfully forward and delivers the goods. No matter if liquor is contraband in a prohibition state, one train load or twenty can be sent to any town within its borders and, just so long as it started from without the state, it is

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THOMAS A. EDISON
By the courtesy of the Chicago Tribune

Thomas A. Edison and the Cigaret

"I NEVER SMOKED ONE IN MY LIFE," SAYS THE GREAT INVENTOR.

At a recent young people's meeting in Stoughton, Wis., the vice-president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., Mrs. Annie W. Warren, had read as a number on the program, "Thomas A. Edison's Opinion of Cigarets," published sometime ago in THE UNION SIGNAL. The reading called forth the statement by one of the young men of the town that "Edison smokes cigarets himself." Mrs. Warren decided to submit the matter directly to the great inventor and ask for a refutation or corroboration. To her inquiry she received a prompt reply which we give below:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th instant in regard to cigaret smoking, and quoting the remark of one of your senior high school boys who stated that I was a cigaret smoker. Let me say in reply that that statement is an absolute untruth. I never smoked one in my life, and no man or boy who smokes cigarets can work in my laboratory. In my opinion there are enough degenerates in the world without manufacturing any more by means of cigarets.

Yours very truly,

THOS. A. EDISON.

THE COST OF A BOY

Extract from an Address by ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York State W. C. T. U.

Money values are of primary consideration in the public eye, and especially are arguments in defense of the liquor traffic based on the fact that money is invested in the business. In the presentation of this phase of the question many lose sight of the fact that the liquor traffic could not continue in existence without gaining constant recruits from the youth of the country, and that boys and girls have a distinct money value.

What does a boy really cost? What does he cost his mother? In the first place she goes down almost to death when he is born; she gives up social life for him; she often gives up her health for him,—all this is worth something. She cares for him when he is a little fellow.

We all love babies, but there is no harder work than taking care of a baby, for the mother is not free from responsibility day or night until he is at least two years old. When he is older, the mother prepares his food in the home, she cares for him when he has the measles, the mumps, the chicken-pox and the whooping-cough, and when he goes in swimming too early in the spring, or eats green apples in the summer time.

I have no boys, but I had a brother, a good deal younger than myself, who perhaps was a little spoiled as only boys are apt to be. Now the ideal boy has a particular hook on which he hangs his hat, and a particular place where he puts his school books, but my brother used to lose his hat a half dozen times a day, and mother found it for him. When the school bell rang, mother would say, "Son, get your books and go to school," but one book, usually his geography, was always lost, and mother would find it. Sometimes he would come running in saying, "My ball is ripped," and mother would sew his ball; sometimes he tore his clothes, and mother was appealed to to mend them. She always did.

> Keep out the saloon! My battle for the square deal for the child has taught me that the saloon and the organized liquor interests are always against us. They degrade our homes, corrupt our politics, and disgrace our cities. Drive them out and give the boys and girls a chance." —Judge Ben. B. Lindsey

What a Lot of Things Mothers Do for Their Boys

Then the boy gets older and he is out with the other boys, and the mother worries about him, and he goes away to school or college and mother worries more about him.

If I were to place a money value on what that mother does for the boy from the time he is born until he is twenty-one years of age, I am not putting it too high when I assert it is worth say two dollars a week,—you could not hire it done for that—which means that the mother has invested in the boy from the time he was born until he is twenty-one years of age more than twenty-one hundred dollars in hard work.

What Has the Father Done for the Boy?

He has provided the home, the food and lodging, paid the doctor's bills, paid for his books, his clothes—and this is no small item for boys are hard on their clothes—paid for his schooling, and his bills when he went to college, so that when I make the average amount expended by the father one hundred dollars per year my estimate is low, but this means that when the boy has reached twenty-one years of age his father and mother have expended upon him in cash and hard labor more than four thousand dollars.

If I had a house valued at four thousand dollars and some one were to destroy it by fire, I would have the man arrested and sent to the penitentiary, but if I had a boy, and a house, I would a thousand times rather some one would set fire to my house and burn it to the ground than have the saloon get hold of my boy and ruin him body and soul. Wouldn't you?

The greatest financial question before the American people is protection to the boys. Fortunes can be made and lost, and other fortunes made, but boys once destroyed can never be replaced.

EASTER DAY IN COURTSVILLE

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

"Mrs. Tracey is in great need. She is not only a faithful member but a charter member!" declared the secretary decidedly. "I consider that it is our duty to do something substantial for her. Of course we have all been carrying little dainties and dropping in on all occasions, but the need is past that point.

"She ought to have some one with her all the time, a nurse perhaps. She lacks coal, groceries and a thousand and one things that as individuals we feel that we can not furnish. If she has the proper attention, the doctor assures us that she will be as good as ever in three weeks. How may we bridge over that length of time?"

The snapping black eyes of the energetic officer glanced keenly about the room. Only a circle of blank faces met her gaze.

"We are not a protective association, madam president," suggested Mrs. Davis, carefully adjusting her monocle. "Why —ah—does not Mrs. Tracey go to the infirmary. We pay taxes to keep up that place for just such people."

Instantly Mildred Davis, who had struggled so hard to gain a footing among the people of the little village of Courtsville, saw that she had blundered.

"The poorhouse!" shouted a chorus of indignant voices.

"Yes," stammered Mrs. Davis, "that would seem to me a proper course of procedure. The society's treasury is almost empty. If it were full we would not be allowed to use the money for such a purpose."

"Take Mrs. Tracey to the poorhouse!" exclaimed the secretary, getting to her feet again, "I'd as soon think of sending my own mother there. It would be a disgrace to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as well as to the town, to let a woman like Mrs. Tracey become a public charge. She organized our society. She launched the local option campaign and helped give us a temperance town."

"She was the means of closing the many frogs gulping down as many flies. dent.

"She persuaded the teachers to help enforce the scientific temperance instruction law," breathed the minister's modest little wife whose half dozen sturdy boys and girls swallowed knowledge like so many frogs gulping down as many flies. "The idea would be preposterous."

The "new-comer" who had brought this storm down upon her carefully coiffured head, lowered her monocle and drew back in her shell. "I am sure I meant no harm," she stammered, "I did not understand the situation. If the sister is so dear—ah—to you all I should think you could easily have her cared for. Some of you might give her a place in your home."

"Every room is full at my house!" groaned the secretary—and added tragically, "Boarders!"

"I would love to have Mrs. Tracey but I am scarcely able to care for my family," declared the minister's wife thoughtfully.

"My husband wouldn't allow it!" proclaimed a third. Again the president's quiet voice quelled the storm. "This discussion does no good, sisters," she observed, while her keen brown eyes studied the audience. "The question is, what shall we do and how? I will appoint a committee of three to talk over probable ways while we proceed with other business." The three retired to another room.

Certain matters were now presented for consideration. There was one woman, however, who did not listen. Mildred Davis, "the newcomer," her monocle dangling uselessly from its golden chain, sat as always aloof from the others. It occurred to her now, as she thought of it, that it was always so. No matter where she went she had no near friends. People called her austere, proud, overbearing, while in reality her apparent reserve was only timidity which she had tried vainly to overcome. At school she had suffered in the same way, So had her husband. That fact had brought them together and led them to talk of love.

Only Rolfe understood. When he had secured the position as superintendent of the knitting mills in the little river town, and had bought and furnished the finest house in Courtsville, he had thought lovingly of the stir which his handsome wife would create in the social world. "She'll enjoy herself here, poor girl," he had mused. "These country folks are so good-hearted they'll be sure to receive her with open arms." But although they had joined the church and all the charitable societies, the same monotonous program had been repeated. The residents of Courtsville left Mildred Davis and her handsome house severely alone.

But after all she was only misunderstood, and as she sat there thinking of "the white-haired saint," Mrs. Tracey, whom she had seen once never to forget, as she called to mind the deeds of kindness, the philanthropic acts which owed their origin to this woman, as she thought of her suffering condition, her heart swelled with pity and tears rolled down her soft cheeks. Suddenly she rose to her feet, was recognized by the president and began to speak. Her face was flushed and it was evident that she was stirred by deep emotion. "Sisters, I have thought of a way we may care for the dear one," she cried. "Mrs. Tracey has spent long hours in working and praying and planning for the best interests of the town; she has tramped through rain and snow for the people of Courtsville. Why can't Courtsville sacrifice for her?"

Mildred Davis looked about the room. Although no one spoke, the heart-strings of every woman were vibrating as if touched by a master hand. The president, realizing that a word might break the spell which had caused the "newcomer" to speak, wisely held her peace.

"We are nearing the anniversary of the greatest sacrifice that was ever offered to man," declared the tender voice. "How do we commemorate His resurrection, sisters? To some of us, at least, the season represents neither sacrifice or worship. It may mean new dresses for everybody in the family, new shoes, etc.."

The secretary fidgeted nervously in her chair.

"Let us deny ourselves the Easter gowns, the dinners, even the flowers, if necessary, and let the proceeds go toward the care of Mrs. Tracey."

"How do you mean, Mrs. Davis?" asked the president with more than her usual warmth.

"I would suggest an Easter offering market. You may have it at my house on the day before," suggested Mrs. Davis, warming to her subject. "Let each one bring something that means sacrifice, the money which you intended to use for a new rug or a set of dishes, the nobby suit or the hat, and give it to Mrs. Tracey. Every one of us has all the clothing needed." The secretary looked doubtfully down at her little worn boots, her only pair. "I will tell about my offering now." Every woman was on the alert to hear what Mildred Davis' sacrifice was to be. "I had intended to have a dear, dear friend spend Easter with me. I was very anxious to have her come, for we have not seen each other for fifteen years. I hereby offer the room which she would have occupied, the hospitalities of my home, and all the care I can give her to our dear white ribboner, as my Easter gift. O what have I done!"

The blood mantled to Mildred Davis's forehead, as she sank back in her chair. "I never made a speech in my life before," she gasped, as she covered her scarlet face with her nervous hands, "but I just couldn't help it. I don't know what you'll think of me!"

"I think you're just as dear and sweet as can be!" declared the secretary impulsively, putting her arm about the "newcomer" and squeezing her tightly. "You've made us all ashamed of ourselves. At least it is so in my case, and if you do take Mrs. Tracey to your house, I'll take care of her the first three days."

"I'll watch carefully over her the first three nights," "And I'll take a night or two," chirped one voice after another.

"Just a moment, ladies," interposed the president suavely. "To save confusion let me take the names and the days upon which each one intends to serve."

The meeting ended an hour later than usual. Rolfe Davis, waiting at home, was a little anxious about his wife. He had never before known her to be late. Even when he spied her tall figure, he wondered at the careless, happy abandon of her walk and general appearance. Her usually smooth hair was

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EASTER DAWN

MRS. ALFRED CHIPMAN, Berwick, Nova Scotia

Sweet as the songs of angels to my ear,
The robin's notes from out the shadows drear—
Far in the East the kindling dawn's blest ray
Pierces the darkness, bids the gloom away.

Listen, my soul! Oh catch the sweet refrain!
Jesus is risen—the Lamb for mankind slain;
Yes, Christ is risen—past now sin's dread doom;
The scourge, the crown of thorns, the cross, the tomb.

For us He left His throne of love on high;
Bore all our sins and chose for us to die!
Listen, my soul, and join the loud acclaim
Of seraphs' voices: Christ is risen to reign.

EASTER TIME

Buds upon the bushes, leaves upon the trees,
Daisies on the hillside, perfume on the breeze;
Happy voices singing; tuneful bells a-chime;
Glad eyes looking upward—this is Easter time.
Little brooks rejoicing, sparkling in the light;
Birds with wings a-flutter in the sunshine bright;
Up the heavenly ladder, hopes, like angels, climb;
Pearly gates are open—this is Easter time.

A MARCH FROLIC

MAY ELIZABETH WHITE, Wellington, Ohio

Continued from Last Week

Lawrence set down his empty saucer saying, "I'm going to help father," and started down the winding wood road. "I doin' he'p faver," cried Willis, hastily putting his last bit of sugar in his mouth and starting after Lawrence as fast as his short legs would take him.

Alice set the kettle on the ground and she and Letha stirred the sugar till it was ready to put in the tins. "How nice they look," admired Letha looking at the tiny heart-shaped cakes. "They'll taste pretty good after potatoes and Johnny cake. And that's about all Louise and Lester have brought to school lately."

When the sugar was nicely packed in the basket, the boys returned saying it was time to go home. As they started down the road, a song sparrow began such a joyous trilling that bird-loving Lawrence exclaimed: "Just listen! It sounds as though he'd split his throat."

"He's thanking you for not throwing stones," suggested Alice as she skilfully guided Willis around a deep puddle. "He's so glad to live." For a while they walked on quietly. Then Letha suddenly stopped and pointing ahead exclaimed, "Look there!"

"Whew," whistled Lawrence. "That's neighbor Arnett's poor old horse and buggy standing in the middle of the road —almost across it. And no driver!" he added as they came nearer. "Perhaps he was drunk and fell out," whispered Letha.

Now a child's cry reached their ears —such a weak, pitiful little cry that, forgetting all fear of meeting Mr. Arnett in his drunken rage, the children hurried forward. "There's Mr. Arnett in the mud on this side of the buggy," said Alice, pausing.

Under the buggy Lawrence found little Nellie Arnett clinging to a wheel and trying to pull herself up from the mud. "Lucky for her the horse didn't move." Lawrence's voice was grave as he carried the sobbing child to the roadside where the girls tried to soothe her. Then the boy went to that form of a man stretched out helplessly in the mud. "Sound asleep—snoring like a sawmill," thought Lawrence. "Soft bed. Wonder if I can wake him," whistling and calling him by name. The form did not stir.

"It's no use, girls, I can't help him. You'll have to get Nellie and Willis home —it isn't far now—and I'll have to go for father." And Lawrence, forgetting to whistle, started back.

Slowly through the gathering dusk trudged Alice, Letha and Willis. Wailing little Nellie seemed to grow heavier and heavier, for the girls, now thoroughly tired, had to carry her most of the way. When they reached the main road, Mr. Green, who lived beyond the Arnett place, came along and kindly offered to take Nellie to her mother.

Lawrence, hurrying toward the camp, was thinking: "A man as smart as Mr. Arnett to come to that! If he'd never taken that first drink he'd never have been a drunkard. He couldn't have been. Father's right. 'You never can tell what the first drink will lead to, so be sure to

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY

On Neal Dow's birthday, March 20, a few years ago the mother of a six-year-old legioner in Portland, Maine, asked her patriotic little son if it would not be a good plan to put out his handsome flag in honor of the day.

"No, mother," was the quick response, "this flag is only for Fourth of July and for George Washington's birthday."

"If you remember George Washington's birthday by your flag why not Neal Dow's," questioned the interested mother.

"Neal Dow was a good man and a temperance man living in Maine, but George Washington was the father of his country and this is our country's flag, isn't it, mother?" asked the eager little lad.

"Yes, but what would a country be worth if it were not good, my boy?" was the next inquiry of the wise white-ribbon mother. "If something were destroying this country and Neal Dow helped to stop it in the state of Maine wouldn't that be a grand and noble thing to do?"

The child looked very sober as he thought over this new idea. "Yes, that's true," he said slowly, "and Neal Dow helped put the whisky fire out in Maine, didn't he, mother, and that's a great thing to do"—and away the boy ran to fling Old Glory to the breeze.

As he watched our beautiful emblem afloat in the March sunshine he proudly exclaimed, "I'm glad now my flag is flying on Neal Dow's birthday for he helped to save our country even if George Washington was the father of it."

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Evanston, Illinois, March 20, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE EASTER SEASON

For many white ribboners the sacred season ending with Easter Sunday has been the busiest time of the year. It has found them in their respective state capitals, occupied in urging through the legislatures important reform measures. But though opportunities for Lenten meditation may have been lacking, the work accomplished for the uplift and protection of society has been in perfect harmony with the thought of the Easter time. The beautiful picture upon the cover page not only depicts the eternal, never-ending campaign for the overthrow of evil, in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is engaged, but the Angel Michael, with the wings of faith and prayer outspread, might well be called the Angel of the Resurrection, who stands triumphant over sin and death. With hearts full of gratitude for a Risen Lord, who lives today in power and leads us on to certain victory, may not Easter Sunday mark another advance step in our campaign for the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic.

Canada's Dry Military Banquet

Not only does Canada's Minister of Militia decline positively to consider, while he is in office, a discussion of restoration of the canteen, but he deems alcoholic drinks in any form a most undesirable and objectionable adjunct to the festive board. His dry banquet recently given "to the chief estates of the realm and more particularly to the magnates of the Canadian military system," according to the *Montreal Witness*, constitutes something of an epoch in the history of the Dominion. In a prophetic utterance the paper says, "If the first, it will not be the last of its kind. In the days when men will regard the festive glass as the very antithesis of military efficiency, they will look back on the time when military authorities set an example in the use of the nerve-disturbing drug with that sort of allowance that we have for our berserk ancestors who used to ply themselves with a strong beer to fit them for deeds of daring. Men will regard him as a brave soldier who first dared to honor the old custom in the breach instead of the observance, and he must also be accounted in this matter as eminently a statesman." The paper also comments on the equally notable innovation of the Minister—that of inviting the representatives of churches, universities and societies such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be present at the militia conference, and expresses the belief that "he is wise who on seeking to fit the country for defense, takes with him the approval of the mothers of the land." The Minister of Militia may rest assured that he will have with him in his position against the canteen the true-hearted mothers of the dominion.

The Minimum Wage and the White Slave Traffic

Starvation wages as a factor in social immorality has been made the subject of an exhaustive investigation by a commission from the Illinois senate, with Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara at its head. During the past week, millionaire merchants of Chicago, as well as unfortunate victims of the underworld, have been placed on the witness stand in an attempt to discover to what extent the low living wage received by the girl and women employes accounts for the alarmingly large number of girls who are caught in the net of the white slave traffic. Governors of over a dozen states have declared their willingness to coöperate with the Illinois Vice commission in securing legislation providing for a minimum wage for girls in an effort to stamp out the white slave evil.

Chicago merchants do not all agree as to low wages being the cause, in any large sense, of the vice evil, but all are willing to work together for a uniform minimum wage. Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara remarks that he does not intend to confine himself to an investigation along this one line, but is jotting down in his note book all the different angles to the question he is considering. He says, "It takes one's breath away when one sees arrayed in a group all the forces that stand in the way of the virtue of a young girl. Uninviting home conditions, parental indifference, association with detractive influences, suggestive songs and dances, public approval of free and easy manners and flirting, lack of sympathetic sources of aid that invite girlish confidence, failure of parents to fortify their young against temptation, heartlessness and coldness of the world against the girl whose foot has slipped once, methods of dress, snobbishness on the part of those who either have or can make others believe they have a little more money than the average, and above all the constant, ever-watchful, seductive, tempting, shrewd lust of those men who consider every woman legitimate prey and who are ready to disregard as a 'fortune of war' the distress such preying causes—all these are the things I have written in my notebook. And we are going after every one of them before our two years of investigation is over."

The efforts of the commission cannot be too highly commended, but Mr. O'Hara ought to have brought to his attention the omission in his list of one most important item, the connivance with the white slave traffickers, of the legalized liquor traffic. No less an authority than Jane Addams has said, "**A careful scientist has called alcohol the indispensable vehicle of the business transacted by the white slave traders, and has asserted that without its use this trade could not long continue.. Whoever has tried to help a girl making an effort to leave the irregular life she has been leading, must have been discouraged by the victim's attempts to overcome the habit of using alcohol and drugs. Such a girl has commonly been drawn into the life in the first place when under the influence of liquor and has continued to drink that she might be able to live through each day. Furthermore, the drinking habit grows upon her because she is constantly required to sell liquor and be 'treated.'**"

Prohibition is a National Danger!

If the liquor people ever felt inclined to make light of the prophecy, "a saloonless nation in 1920," they are not in that mood at the present time, if one may judge by the words of the *Brewers' Review*. This periodical in doleful strain tells its readers, "Prohibition is no longer a local issue. The last stage has been reached. Prohibition is a national danger. The enemy has shown that he is the controlling power in Washington. The enemy is not resting on his laurels. He is already marching forward to the next battle. He knows what the next step is."

The temperance forces of the nation will not disappoint the brewers in their dismal forebodings. Long before the achievement of this last victory, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sounded the cry, "On to Washington," and through Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, introduced in Congress a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national prohibition of the liquor traffic. And now that, according to the liquor men, "it has become demonstrated that the enemy is in possession of the citadel of the nation," it is confidently looking forward to the next move in the campaign for a free America.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation at Washington, D. C., upon the adjournment of Congress, left for a few weeks' rest at her home in New Jersey. She will return in time for the convening of the new Congress, April 7, and will resume her duties including the writing of the Washington Letter for the SIGNAL.

Intolerable Arrogance of the Liquor Men

Whatever may be their individual opinion as to the evils of the legalized liquor traffic as an institution, men of intelligence everywhere and especially in our large cities, resent the insolent fashion in which the liquor men reach out to control the political machinery of the community. Speaking of the condition in Chicago, the *Chicago Daily News* states the case forcefully when it says, "If the dry goods stores of the city or the meat markets or the drug stores should combine and go into politics for the purpose of securing control of the city council in their own special interest, the public would need to protect itself from such an arrogant combination. Yet the saloon interests, working through the officers of the United Societies, are out as usual trying to secure pledges from the candidates for aldermen on the subject of liquor selling."

The News goes on to say that this piece of effrontery should be resented by every self-respecting candidate for public office, remarking that "common sense if not common decency should suggest to these men who are engaged in a business which the world over is recognized as being necessarily under police control, the wisdom of conducting themselves discreetly in their questionable 'calling.'" But why ask for or expect "common sense" and "common decency" from those who are engaged in a business whose basic principles are diametrically opposed to common sense, and which violates every instinct of decency. If the men who carry it on were possessed of these qualities, would they continue in a traffic which scientific men and the students of political and social economy have again and again declared is inimical to the health and prosperity of the human race. If they possessed a remnant of decency, would they persist in increasing their wealth in a traffic which ruins other men's health and homes, mortgages the future of other men's children, and spreads destitution and disease over the world. Ought not common sense and common decency to suggest to the intelligent voters of the great city that the only way in which this arrogance can be met is to prohibit the continuance of this "questionable trade."

LATE NEWS FROM THE LEGISLATURES

Illinois—Anti-polygamy resolution has passed the legislature. Senatorial vice commission conducts examination of merchants to secure data on which to base minimum wage legislation.

Missouri—White slave traffic measure and county option bill passed both houses of legislature.

Indiana—Anti-polygamy resolution has passed the legislature.

Alaska—An equal suffrage bill providing for the enfranchisement of women passed the house, March 14. It is believed the senate will approve the bill, as there is said to be no opposition to votes for women in that body.

Kansas—The white slave traffic bill passed is said to be one of the best of its kind in the United States.

Washington—While several states are considering a measure providing for a living or minimum wage for women, the state of Washington has passed one, establishing a commission to fix minimum wages after an investigation of the industry in which such regulation is demanded.

Iowa—"Votes for women" has won a victory in the legislature in the passage of an equal suffrage amendment by both houses.

New Mexico—An amendment providing for constitutional prohibition has passed the lower house of the legislature, but is still pending in the senate.

Montana—A measure raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen years has passed both houses of the legislature.

BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION

Speaking of the transformation wrought by prohibition in North Carolina, Congressman E. Y. Webb, one of the authors of the Kenyon-Webb bill, in a recent speech in Congress, said:

About ten years ago, I stood on historic King Mountain, and I saw the smoke of thirty-eight government distilleries rising toward heaven. I saw no macadamized roads; scarcely a church of any note or dignity in the entire county; scarcely a school-house where our boys and girls might obtain even the rudiments of an education. I saw saloons throughout the length and breadth of Gaston county. There were only two or three factories giving employment to two or three hundred people. Two years ago, about ten years after the people had driven out this curse, I went back. I found macadamized roads in almost every part of the county; I saw magnificent churches of every denomination; I found school-houses in every district of that county, where boys and girls might obtain an education to fit them for their duty in any station. There was not the smoke of a single brewery, but instead of the smoke of thirty-eight government distilleries, I saw ascending to the glory of God in business the smoke of forty-three of the largest cotton factories in the United States of America.

DRASTIC RULE OF RAILROAD

"In connection with its campaign against the use by employes of intoxicating liquor, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," says the *Chicago Record-Herald*, "has issued an order forbidding any employe to indorse an application for a liquor license. This rule is supplemental to an order recently issued which provides that any employe who enters a saloon will be dismissed from the service."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

CHRIST LIVES TO BLESS

SUSAN R. G. CLARK

They shut Him in a lonely tomb—
  They placed the stone, and said:
"Now let Him show His mighty power!
  The Nazarene is dead!"

Ho, lily hid in darkest soil,
  Rear high thy loveliness,
To mock such impotence of speech—
  Christ lives again to bless!

Sad mourner by some empty cot,
  All nature bids thee see
That hidden in the deepest night
  Is morning's prophecy.

Worn toiler, battling with the wrong,
  Make brave thy heart and sing:
All Right hath immortality,
  For Right, death hath no sting.

As that new tomb in old Judea
  Served but His power to prove,
Who broke the iron bars of death
  And rescued us by love.

So, Truth shall rise o'er all defeat,
  And good o'er ill prevail.
Hail, Resurrection-Bloom of God,
  Hail, Risen Christ! All hail!

THE PASSING OF MR. CAMERON, M. P.

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

The American comrades of Miss Swankie-Cameron, as well as those closer by, are feeling keen sympathy for the stricken household across seas—a household recently darkened by the shadow of a great sorrow. In the passing of Mr. Cameron, on February 13, the English Parliament lost one of its most striking personalities, lost another from its potent and revered "old guard," a recognized force in the House of Commons.

Yet it is to the saddened home, in particular—the home in which many American white ribboners have been privileged to meet Mr. Cameron as a genial host of the old-school, courtly type—that the hearts of these comrades turn in this hour.

As World's Secretary of the Young People's Branch, Miss Swankie-Cameron is known and loved by a far-reaching constituency.

To lay this little flower on the new-made grave in far-away England is counted a rare privilege by this sympathizing friend of *New-er* England.

APRIL 26—Y. P. B. DAY

How many young people is your local union expecting to enlist in the work of the W. C. T. U. on April 26? If plans are set in motion early for the observance in an attractive and enthusiastic fashion of Young People's Branch Day, it ought to be possible to double our membership.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TWENTY-NINE STATES PASS ANTI-POLYGAMY RESOLUTION

Only Three More States Necessary

At the date of writing we are informed that twenty-nine of the required thirty-two states have passed anti-polygamy resolutions for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy and polygamous practices. They are as follows: New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington, Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Texas, Vermont, Colorado, Kansas, Tennessee, Oregon, Illinois, and Indiana. The resolution passed the senate of the Wisconsin legislature. Massachusetts and Michigan are working for it, and Louisiana will try to secure it at the May term of the legislature.

It is provided in the Constitution that "Congress may propose amendments, or may call a convention to propose amendments, if the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states ask for it; and amendments made by Congress or by that convention are valid as parts of the Constitution when they are ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as either mode may be proposed by Congress."

PEACE DEPARTMENT

Observance of Hague Day

School authorities in two states, several organized Peace societies and the National department of Peace and International Arbitration have for several consecutive years recommended that the public schools observe the anniversary of the opening of the first Peace Congress at the Hague—May 18, 1899—by a program of appropriate exercises. As this year the eighteenth of May occurs on Sunday, we suggest that the exercises be held on either the Friday previous or the Monday following that date.

Will all local superintendents and general officers of unions having no superintendent please take note of this and urge school officials in their localities to observe one of those days by an hour, more or less, in the interests of peace?

If printed suggestive programs are desired they can be obtained in pamphlet form with recitation pieces, for ten cents, or in leaflet form for five cents, at our home office, Winthrop Center, Maine. Sample copy free.

HANNAH J. BAILEY.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., who has been ill, is reported to be recovering but expects to remain for some time in the milder climate of the Pacific coast.

Rev. Eugenia St. John, National evangelist, closed a two weeks' series of meetings at Seibert, Colo., with a record of thirty-five accessions to the church and a subscription started for a new $2,000 church building. At Spearfish, S. D., forty additions to the church were reported and excellent work in all departments. A new union at Deadwood, S. D., with sixteen members, has just been organized by Mrs. St. John.

The Apalachin (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. observed UNION SIGNAL Day, March 7, at the home of Mrs. F. G. Miller. Five new subscriptions to the official paper and four renewals were secured. The union also voted to send *The Young Crusader* to five small boys.

Loyal Temperance Legion work is being made very practical in Lexington, Ky., and vicinity. Realizing the need of definite effort along the line of scientific temperance instruction among the children of the city, Mrs. Thomas Lawton Willingham has organized four legions. The first, Central Legion, under her leadership, now has a membership of more than thirty and meets in the courthouse on the second and fourth Sunday afternoons. Branch No. 1 was organized among the boys and girls in the Oddfellows' beautiful home with Miss Margaret Montague as leader. Branch No. 2 was organized in the Pythian Home, Mrs. Frank Gunn, leader. The third branch is in the Orphans' Home, and plans are under way for one in the Children's Home and one in the Reform School. Superintendent Cassidy of the Lexington schools has given Mrs. Willingham permission, once a month, to address the pupils of each of the public schools on the effect on the body and mind of alcohol, tobacco, overeating, cursing and bad thinking.

The Petworth union of Washington, D. C., arranged for Mrs. Armor to speak in Petworth, February 4. A large audience heard her and ten members were added to the union. On February 10, Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks spoke to the union of her acquaintance with Miss Willard when a student at Northwestern University. On February 17, a silver medal contest was held, Miss Edith Petrie, a daughter of the local superintendent of contests, winning the medal, the fifth awarded to members of the Petrie family in the past two years. Mrs. Petrie holds a matron's gold medal. A week later the losers gave a contest elsewhere. On February 23, this union conducted services and supplied refreshments for the marine apprentices who gather twice a week in Mrs. Thacher's rooms. As twelve of these lads were to leave shortly, a member of the union made a comfort bag for each of them. Members assisted in keeping "open house" at the W. C. T. U. building inauguration week and also in serving free lunch to soldiers, sailors and marines on March 4.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. E. M. FRENCH, Greenville, Ohio, aged 89, one of the original Crusaders, who did heroic pioneer work for the temperance cause in the days when it cost much to ally oneself with it.

MRS. CORA GIFFORD WALKER, Morris, Ill., a faithful member of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. MELISSA FISK DEWEY, Mazon, Ill., aged 84, a pioneer in the temperance cause.

REV. THOMAS ELLIOTT, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., husband of the president of the local union, an honorary member, and a sincere friend of the W. C. T. U.

Second Chapter in West Virginia's Prohibition Victory

After the unprecedented victory for prohibition in West Virginia last November, the friends of the liquor interests declared through the press that they did not believe the legislature would ever pass a law to make effective the result of the election. It was therefore with some concern and deep interest that the friends of the cause throughout the country have watched the proceedings of the last legislature in the "little mountain state."

Judge J. C. McWhorter, president of the Ratification Federation, and acknowledged to be one of the leading legal lights of the state, with Mr. Ellis Yost, the author of the prohibition bill, and husband of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, spent weeks in studying the laws of other prohibition states relating to the subject of constitutional prohibition in an effort to frame a bill which would cover every point brought out in these laws. They were successful in bringing before the law-makers a measure which is acknowledged to be the most stringent prohibition enforcement law ever passed.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U. and former state president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., who was called to the state to attend the state executive meeting held in St. Albans during the legislative session, at the request of the editor gives the following word picture of the part played by the president of the state W. C. T. U. during the consideration of the momentous question. She says:

"It would have gladdened the hearts of white ribboners to have seen the quiet, unassuming little woman, the president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., sitting each day by the side of her husband, Mr. Ellis Yost, who is an acknowledged leader in the House of Delegates, with their boy of eleven years between them. With pride I noted the deference paid to her by the legislators, and was told that the speaker of the house invited her at any time to occupy a seat by his side on the platform. I learned too that her influence extended beyond the house of delegates, as was evidenced by the attitude of one of the most prominent members of the senate, who was accustomed to consult with her frequently in regard to the advisability of presenting or pushing certain measures then before the upper house of the legislature."

"How did the vote stand?" Mrs. Parks was asked. "There was practically no opposition in the senate, and in the house the wets sought to weaken the bill by amendments, but were able to muster only six votes," she replied, and added, "One of the strongest speeches of the session was made by Hon. J. R. Elson, president of the Druggists' Association of the state, in which he declared that the association heartily favored the bill, which prohibits the sale of liquor in drug stores, and will do much to elevate the standing of druggists."

Social Recognition of the W. C. T. U.

The state president arranged to have a meeting of the state executive committee at St. Albans, a suburb of Charleston, the capital, during the consideration of the prohibition bill. This company of white ribboners, as heretofore noted in the SIGNAL, was most delightfully entertained in the beautiful home of Mrs. V. E. Mohler, UNION SIGNAL representative for the state. On the first day of the meeting, the proceedings were happily interrupted by a telephone message from Mr. Yost, giving the news that the bill had passed, with practically no opposition. Following close upon this, came an invitation to the assembled white ribboners from Governor Glasscock and his wife to be their guests at a reception tendered to the members of the legislature, at the executive mansion. Governor Glasscock has always been very friendly to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the prohibition movement in the state. It undoubtedly gave him great pleasure to affix his signature to the prohibition bill, thus making it a law.

Governor Hatfield, whose inauguration took place March 4, gave assurance in his inaugural address that he will use his best efforts to see that the will of the people, who voted by nearly 100,000 majority for constitutional prohibition, shall be carried out. This is in accordance with his ante-election pledges to the voters of West Virginia.

The new law, in the words of a West Virginia paper, is said to be about the tightest little statute ever placed on the books of the state. It bars all beverages containing even as little as one-half of one per cent of alcohol and makes the penalty for violation sufficient to cause even the most reckless of bootleggers to think twice before entering upon such a profession.

Canteen Restoration Impossible

MAJOR GENERAL WOTHERSPOON BELIEVES PUBLIC SENTIMENT AVERSE TO CANTEEN

As is well known, there was a determined effort during the last session of Congress to secure the repeal of the anti-canteen law. We are glad that this effort made no appreciable headway. The temperance people were not inactive, neither were they alarmed, for they felt confident that Congress would not repeal a law so universally approved by the people. We are greatly pleased with the advice recently given by Major General William W. Wotherspoon, Assistant Chief of Staff U. S. A. General Wotherspoon is reported as saying:

"Whatever opinion we have about the canteen, the fact remains that Congress will not restore it, and we should concentrate our attention upon the unpreparedness of the army to meet a sudden emergency requiring good troops that are well trained and officers who have had experience in handling military units in tactical organization.

"Year after year the reports of officers have much to say about the canteen. And all this time the recommendations of commanding officers and secretaries of war on this subject have been ignored by Congress, evidently because the sentiment of the country has been averse to the canteen, and because there is a belief among the prohibition advocates that the canteen was inimical to temperance. We have, therefore, been getting nowhere with canteen restoration.

"When I speak of turning attention from a fight to restore the canteen to an effort toward efficiency and better organization, I do not mean that it rests entirely with army officers, but it applies to the friends of the army in every part of the country. What I would like to impress upon everybody interested in the army is that we should turn to the practical questions and leave the impossible alone."

Canada's Minister of Militia Denounces Canteen

"The canteen is the greatest blight a camp can have, and the only way you can get it back is by changing the Minister of Militia," declared Colonel, the Honorable Sam Hughes at the Militia Conference held this month at Ottawa, Canada.

"The question is settled," insisted Colonel Hughes, "and you will kindly not waste any time discussing it further." This assertion came somewhat unexpectedly at a time when several speakers at the conference were endeavoring to introduce a discussion of the question and it left no room for doubt in the minds of any of the officers who hoped to have rescinded the order doing away with the canteen.

"I have had more experience in handling men than have most of you," said the Minister of Militia in explanation of his position, "and I know that the greatest blight that a camp can have is a canteen."

"We allowed the permanent force in one camp to have its canteen because it had canteens in its barracks, and these men wanted to be able to drink 'be-ah' like gentlemen. On one night there were fourteen of these gentlemen drunk. I have all the facts about that case, and am watching these men. There will be no more 'be-ah' for them.

"I saw a regiment of British regulars at work in England last summer, and they can out-march, out-drill, or out-manoeuvre any other troops on God's green earth, not excepting the Canadians. Yet ninety per cent of these soldiers did not drink. They found that they could not do the hard work if they drank."

Commenting on the stand taken by the Minister of Militia, the *Montreal Witness* says:

"Col. Hughes has manfully put his foot down and said the government will not become a liquor-seller while he is minister. He may not have all the colonels with him, but he undoubtedly has the country with him. The country is not so ready to spend money for defence as not to want men of sound nerve

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

"Breaking the Political Backbone of the Breweries"

COUNTY OPTION AND WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC MEASURES VICTORIOUS

The County Unit bill passed the Missouri legislature after what is said to have been one of the bitterest fights in many years in the legislative halls and it has now gone to the Governor for his signature. Representative Charles Hay, the father of the bill, in speaking of the victory, said to a representative of the *St. Louis Star*: "I consider the passage of the county unit bill as a great triumph of the people. The demand for the bill was so widespread and so faithfully and persistently expressed by the people that the representatives here in both branches could not do otherwise than express through their votes the wishes of the people. It cannot be said that representative government is a failure so long as men faithfully reflect by their votes as representatives the wishes of the people."

Representative Charles Hay and other advocates of the bill express their confidence that the liquor business in the state will be cut in two by this legislation. The temperance forces are reported to claim that they can control 100 out of 114 counties in the state if the law becomes effective. According to the *St. Louis Star*, "The measure is entirely a victory for the drys, because it gives a chance for the dry parts of a county to vote the whole county dry if they have a majority, but it fails to give the wets a chance to invade dry territory."

White Slave Traffic Bill Passes

Through the splendid efforts of the white ribboners of Missouri a drastic White Slave Traffic bill passed both houses of the legislature.

Michigan Working Toward State-Wide Prohibition

Special Correspondence

The Dunn amendment to the constitution of the state of Michigan proposing to submit state-wide prohibition to the vote of the people is arousing much interest throughout the state. At the hearing in Lansing, March 5, liquor men and advocates of the proposed law were present in large numbers, and the hall was packed as on no previous occasion. Michigan temperance people are happy over the result of the meeting.

The liquor representatives were everywhere, they went to the house early and massed on the speaker's platform, behind the desk, in the center of the house, leaving the side seats and the galleries for the drys. The temperance forces wore white badges inscribed "Statewide Prohibition." One worker present, describing the scene said, "The liquor men did not need badges. We had no difficulty in recognizing them."

The speeches of the liquor men were failures from every viewpoint. Their statements were ridiculed and laughed at. One speaker had great difficulty in pronouncing the words in the paper which he was supposed to have written. Order was preserved only at the request of a representative who declared that it was un-American to deny any one a hearing.

Dr. Samuel Dickie, hemmed in on all sides by liquor men, was at his best as he made his speech in favor of the bill. He said the wets had made no arguments, they had simply tried to prove that if the prohibitory law were passed they would defy it.

Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the state W. C. T. U., with a following of white ribboners, was in attendance. In her address she declared that the people of Michigan were ready to decide the question, that they realized that liquor, graft, greed and vice went hand in hand. She predicted that if the legislature allowed the matter to be put to a vote of the people, the liquor traffic would be outlawed.

Perhaps the most encouraging sight of the whole evening was the smiling face of Representative Holcomb, chairman of the liquor committee in the House and husband of the state L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Lenora Holcomb, with a state-wide prohibition badge on his coat moving in and out among the members of both house and senate. A canvass of the house has been made and thus far fifty-one are pledged to vote for state-wide prohibition.

Victories for Temperance and Suffrage in North Dakota

MRS. ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON, President North Dakota W. C. T. U.

The suffrage bill passed the house of representatives March 7, by a vote of 77 to 29, five members absent and not voting. The suffrage amendment passed, by a large majority, the evening of the eighth. Three measures providing for woman suffrage passed the senate several weeks ago and were held up in the ways and means committee of the house. That evening at 8:35 the suffrage bill was signed by Governor Hanna in the presence of the presidents of the Votes for Women League and the state W. C. T. U., and other workers. Governor Hanna presented the pen with which he signed the bill to Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, who presented it to Mrs. E. M. Darrow, president of the Votes for Women League. In the name of the League, Mrs. Darrow returned it to Mrs. Anderson in recognition of the twenty years' fight the W. C. T. U. has made for suffrage in the North Dakota legislature. This splendid victory has been won by all the forces working together in perfect harmony.

By a special provision of the constitution a measure extending suffrage to women after having passed but one session of the legislature, may be voted upon by the electors, but must receive a majority of all the votes cast at a general election. This will be voted upon at the general election in 1914. Should it fail to receive a majority of all the votes cast at this election, the regular constitutional amendment, which has also just passed, will be presented to the legislative assembly of 1915, and if it carries there, will go to the electors in 1916; and will require for its passage only a majority of the votes cast on the question. Plans are already being made for a great campaign.

Victory Over American Tobacco Company

After twenty years' effort the North Dakota W. C. T. U. has won its first victory over the American Tobacco company. After hard fighting, bills have passed, prohibiting the sale of cigarets, cigaret papers or wrappers, and the sale of Copenhagen snuff or any substitute therefor. The habit of using this snuff, which is chewed, is increasing to an alarming extent, especially among boys, and the effect is much worse than that of the cigaret. The arrest and conviction of an agent of the American Tobacco company for attempting to bribe three members of the legislature to kill the snuff bill awakened the legislature and the people to the methods used by this company and helped to pass these measures. An attempt was made this morning to steal the snuff bill, but it has now been signed by the governor.

A bill has passed prohibiting the public drinking cup, also a strong anti-gambling measure, declaring any place where gambling paraphernalia is kept, or where persons resort for the purpose of gambling to be a common nuisance.

A number of druggist permit bills were introduced, the effect of which, if passed, would have been to make it easier for druggists to evade the prohibition law. These were all defeated, some of them by hard fighting in the committees.

"Bootlegging" Made a Penitentiary Offense

A bill was passed making "bootlegging" a penitentiary offense. One man remarked that if this became a law the only place liquor could be sold in North Dakota would be in an air-ship or a balloon. The temperance forces are jubilant over the victories won. The state president of the W. C. T. U. has been in Bismarck most of the time during the session. For the past two weeks the corresponding secretary, Mrs. B. H. Wylie, has been assisting her.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PROHIBITION?

(Continued from Page Four)

absolutely immune from confiscation until the freight or express is paid and delivery actually takes place. If the freight or express agent connives at thwarting the law—and this is frequently the case, for vast profits accrue to the common carrier from this contraband trade—then the liquor is slipped to the local retailer at an opportune moment. Once securely hidden in the "plant" of the local dispenser of liquor it is secure, and is sold out in meager lots to thirsty patrons. To one living in a prohibition state it is difficult to see by what right the United States assumes to allow the introduction into a commonwealth of large quantities of that which has been interdicted by most solemn enactment. This fostering care that the Federal congress displays toward the brewers and distillers does not tend to increase one's respect for Uncle Sam.

The taxing by the Federal Government of all liquor sold in dry territory is the third way in which the United States aids in making just the conditions that are always detailed by those who aver that such statutes are bound to fail. Once the fee is paid, so far as the United States is concerned, the purchaser is free from prosecution. Understand that the Federal Government takes the attitude that the payment of the liquor tax gives no one the right to sell liquor. It merely exempts the purchaser from Federal prosecution.

In most prohibition states this cuts both ways. The tax receipt is *prima facie* evidence in the state courts that the holder is violating the law. Thus the liquor merchant falls under the ban of the state enactment. If the dispenser of liquid fire attempts to avoid the Scylla of palpable confession by neglecting to pay his liquor tax, he is engulfed by the Charybdis of the national excise tax. And the Scylla of state law is yet free to seize on him when he emerges from his sojourn in the Federal prison.

But if the national government would refuse point blank to require the payment of a tax on liquor sold in dry territory, then were it to prosecute any man who sold alcoholic beverages without it, how long could anyone truthfully write of the failure of prohibition in the South? If the United States government forbade the consignment of all liquors to prohibition states, would not the illicit liquor dealer have to suspend business? And finally, if the Federal mails were denied the wholesale liquor houses how long would they be able to secure patrons in a prohibition state? Already the government has partially recognized public opinion in this regard, having forbidden the use of parcels post for the transportation of liquors.

When prohibition sentiment gets strong enough in the United States to compel Congress to pass one or all of these measures then the rum traffic will have received a most serious blow. Yet with all of its defects prohibition does prohibit as thoroughly as other restraining statutes prohibit what they are enacted to stop. Recently I saw a jury, in which appeared two or three unmistakably German faces, convict for bootlegging a man with Von on the front of his name. Frequently we meet with no stronger prohibitionists than these American-born Teutons.

Prohibition prohibits just to the extent that they who enact the law make it prohibit. In Oklahoma it is as well enforced as is any other restraining statute. The citizens of the state are convinced that prohibition not only minimizes the evils of the liquor traffic, but it also prevents much economic waste and infinite misery and crime.

Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe,

for forty years president of the W. C. T. U. of Middlesex county, Mass., the fortieth anniversary of which was celebrated at Lowell, February 22, 1913.

A MARCH FROLIC

(Continued from Page Seven)

let that one alone.' 'Twas his first drink that brought Mr. Arnett to this."

"I must go at once," decided Mr. Lee when he heard the story. "Can you manage here till I return?" Lawrence said that he could.

"All right. Keep a brisk fire for an hour or so, then let it slow down. I'll come back as soon as I can." He hurried away.

Lawrence busied himself watching and skimming the foaming syrup and feeding the fire, but he could not help thinking of the man in the mud.

"I'm back, my boy," said his father's voice some time afterward. "You've done your part well. The syrup is about ready to take off. Yes, I had quite a time rousing Mr. Arnett and getting him started home. He said I had no business spoiling his fun. If he can stay in the buggy, the horse will take him home."

"Father, I'm going to let that first drink alone," promised Lawrence, looking soberly into the great bed of glowing coals, while the lights and shadows played over his earnest face. "It's the only safe way."

As if in reply Mr. Lee put his hand on Lawrence's shoulder and the lad understood that his resolve pleased his father.

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

A letter from Alabama states that a party of one hundred and fifty from the South will probably attend the World's Convention. The president of the hostess state, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, writes that it looks now as if another hall or church would be necessary for overflow meetings, and arrangements are being made to secure a large music hall in addition to the opera house and banquet hall which have already been engaged. In the March 27 number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be published the first of a series of illustrated articles describing Brooklyn and New York.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE BELT DRY

The *Riverside* (Calif.) *Press* calls attention to the interesting fact that the elimination of saloons from Oroville places every important orange-growing town in the state in the prohibition column. Riverside, Redlands, Pomona, Ontario, Orange, Covina and other orange growing centers in Southern California have been dry for a long time and not long ago the saloons were voted out of the Tulare orange belt—Porterville, Lindsay and Exter.

CANADA'S MINISTER OF MILITIA DENOUNCES CANTEEN

(Continued from Page Eleven)

behind its rifles and of sound wits in command of its boys in the day of danger. The country is willing to give its boys to its defence, if need be, but it is not ready either to commit them to the care of men who may be unsteady in the day of danger, or meantime to put them into associations which, according to the highest authority, are so bad that they can be bettered by government drink selling."

IN A SHADOW

Inveterate Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes an Ill. woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me I was liable to become paralyzed at any time, so I was in constant dread. I took no end of medicine—all to no good.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick headache since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time." Name given upon request.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers everywhere.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE WOMAN VOTE IN COLORADO

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., in writing of the woman's vote in connection with the election last fall, aptly says:

Injustice is being heaped upon the women of Colorado in connection with the prohibition campaign, but that does not arouse my indignation so much as the readiness with which our people accept these misstatements. In one day there came to my desk from papers published in Colorado and New Jersey, nearly identical clippings containing the following:

"Women defeated the amendment for prohibition in Colorado at the election last week by their persistent efforts at the polls. All day pretty and handsomely gowned members of the fair sex stood at the polls coaxing and cajoling voters to cast their ballots for a 'wet' state and local option. In addition, the women themselves made it a point to vote against prohibition. 'That so many women were interested in the defeat of prohibition surprised me,' said a worker for the measure. 'But we must acknowledge that it was through them that the defeat was brought about'."

There is no doubt that this is plate matter prepared and sent out by the Whisky Combine to help defeat woman's suffrage in other states and is accepted as the truth by those who ought to know better.

A few women did work at the polls against the amendment and many men did the same. There were organizations in Denver and Colorado Springs for local option as opposed to state-wide prohibition, and why not? If the liquor interests can paralyze the conscience of a large portion of business men so they will allow their names to be used in opposing prohibition, and hire an army of men for five and ten dollars a day to put forth every effort for the perpetuation of the liquor business, while a majority of newspapers sell their space and influence for the same purpose, is it not logical that sisters, wives and daughters with the same environment will take similar positions? Citizenship as well as morals should be measured by the same standard for both sexes.

The injustice of the denunciations is further emphasized by the fact that the last census shows there are 58,223 more voting males than voting women in the state. Women are not only handicapped by lack of numbers, but because they do not control any political party, the pulpits, platforms or press of the state.

By a careful canvass in one of the larger towns, it was found that not more than one woman in a hundred would vote against prohibition; similar work in sections of the larger cities disclosed like conditions.

Often women were decided in their stand for prohibition, when husbands gave evasive answers or were pronounced in their opposition. Election returns, if correct, prove that a majority of men, even some Christian men, voted with the whisky people for local option and the responsibility for the continuation of the liquor business must rest upon them.

What Women Did Do

White-ribbon women planned, worked and prayed for four years for a "dry" Colorado in 1913; they have done more; they have denied themselves comforts and pleasures so there was money with which to send speakers into every section of the state every year. It was the women who took the responsibility of circulating the petition for the initiation of the amendment; all honor to the men who assisted, but for the women they would not have had the privilege and 25,164 signers would not have been secured. Women made the plans by which men campaigners reached the schoolhouses and country churches and arranged for women and men speakers in the cities as well as country places, and it was the women who had the vision and took the financial responsibility of having the greatest of prohibition speakers, Richmond Pearson Hobson, in the state for nine days. The prayer conferences in Denver and meetings of every kind all over the state have been in charge of or planned by women. Leaders of "The Dry Colorado League" will acknowledge that the copying of polling lists, house to house canvassing, preparing and distributing literature were largely the work of women. The truth is, there would have been no campaign had not women initiated it and carried it forward.

If liquor money outweighs the concentrated prayers and self-sacrificing work of humanity-loving, God-fearing citizens, there must be redoubled efforts to waken the public conscience.

The fighting minorities have led in the onward march in the world's progress since that black day on Calvary, and the members of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union, undaunted and unafraid, will continue the campaign until the homes of Colorado are no longer endangered by the blight of the liquor traffic.

MATERIAL FOR PROGRAMS ON THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Report of the Eighth Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., Glasgow, Scotland. Price, 20 cts.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Handy Booklet of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Price, 2 cts. each; per hundred, $1.00.

Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U.
Why We Wear the White Ribbon
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Missionary Fund
Price, 2 cts. each; per hundred, 75 cts.
Together. Price, per fifty, 20 cts.; per hundred, 30 cts.

Prices include prepaid postage
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WHAT ONE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT IS DOING

Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, a local Literature superintendent of a Chicago (Ill.) union, reports that she is planning to act on each suggestion in the letter and leaflet sent out by the National superintendent of Literature. She has ordered a copy of the new "Life of Frances E. Willard" for presentation to the Hiram Kelly branch of the Chicago Public Library; has secured a list of the voters of the precinct in which is situated the University of Chicago, and a copy of the Hobson speech is to be mailed direct to each one from Washington, D. C., to educate the educators. She is also planning to distribute leaflets in the church pews, and is preparing a list of books suitable for a W. C. T. U. circulating library.

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It is comforting to know that your family will be protected against poverty if you should be taken from them.

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Rev. C. H. Mead, the famous prohibitionist and temperance lecturer, is Vice-President of this company and he hopes to see all temperance people take advantage of this splendid offer.

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ARE YOU GOING TO FLORIDA?

Do you ever contemplate spending a while in Florida? Have you thought how delightful it would be to find a hotel where the atmosphere and surroundings were helpful rather than hurtful to your spiritual life, where you would meet some of the finest and most intelligent Christians, and where the influences are conducive to spirituality?

The Anastasia Hotel and Improvement Co., L. L. Pickett, president, 14 Joiner St., St. Augustine, Fla., is said to have such a place. Among its attractions are noted the following: Clean, comfortable beds, large, airy rooms, and good table fare. The hotel is located near the Matanzas Bay, and that Spanish Relic, old Fort Marion; is one-half block from the street railway, and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing Trained This Nurse at Home

"My association with The Chautauqua School of Nursing has been the pleasantest year of my life. In the year since my study I have had 18 cases and earned $640."
Alice L. Westlake,
Concord, N. H.
(Portrait)

Thousands of our graduates, without previous experience, are earning **$10 to $25 a week.**

Write for "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book, explaining our correspondence and home practice method; 370 pages with the experiences of our graduates. 48 specimen lesson pages sent free.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.
12th Year

WISCONSIN'S BILLS—WILL THEY PASS?

MRS. M. E. B. THOMPSON

The present legislature of the "Badger State" cannot be accused of slothfulness, having far surpassed "the record" in the number—nearly 1,500—of bills presented, many of them worthy of careful consideration as giving promise of better conditions in the state. Wisconsin people may be congratulated on having chosen as their legislators so many men of high ideals and purposes.

It is too early yet to know the fate of all these bills, although a few have already suffered "execution," but we will hope that some of the splendid proposed measures may be enacted into laws. The following are of general interest: The appointment of a commission to investigate vocational diseases and suggest plans for their relief; to prohibit relatives nearer than second cousins marrying; for permitting the probation of prisoners (first offenders) for minor offenses; requiring all offenders under sixteen to be sent to an industrial school rather than to prison; putting prisoners to work, their earnings to be paid to the families of such as have any, otherwise to the state; establishment of a reformatory (an industrial home) for women; bills for mothers' pensions and for a minimum wage for women; for a woman member on each board of education; for a referendum to submit to the people at the 1914 election an amendment giving the ballot to women; an anti-polygamy resolution urging Federal action, which has already passed the senate; the appointment by the governor of a purity commission of seven members including a business man, a physician, a clergyman, a university or normal school instructor, a high school instructor, a grade teacher, and a married woman having at least one child under eighteen years of age—who shall have supervision of advertisements on billboards as well as in newspapers, pictures in magazines and papers, books, shows, the dress of actresses, etc.

With the purely temperance measures under consideration may be included one which has already passed the senate, providing for the punishment by fine for the giving or selling to any person under the age of fifteen (without written consent of parent or guardian) of a cigar, cigaret or tobacco in any form. The senate has also saved from slaughter, after a heated discussion, the anti-treating bill. Other important measures are: Fining a city, town, or village official for not proceeding against known violators of the license law; against the offering of "free lunches" in saloons to gain patronage; demanding a one mile radius of dry territory about a no-license town, city or village; a measure to divorce the brewers and saloonkeepers; to maintain a "dry zone" of one mile (another bill has five miles) around the state university; a bill for county option; to prohibit the sale of liquor in clubs; also on premises of parochial schools; and on the day of a primary or special election, as is now the law for regular elections.

Some of these bills were presented two years ago and badly defeated, but their chances with the present body seem more hopeful. It has been well said that whatever their fate it is safe to affirm that never has such strong temperance truth been put before a Wisconsin legislature as in the arguments supporting these measures. For instance, the bill prohibiting liquor selling on the premises of parochial schools was introduced by the editor of a Polish newspaper, who, though neither prohibitionist nor even teetotaler, believes that the "children who go to parochial schools, like those in the public schools, should be protected from booze-fests and debauchery; moreover, this business is debauching and robbing men and women."

Of course the liquor men have their representatives on hand opposing all these measures and the committee rooms were the scenes of quite lively debates. One liquor advocate stated that "the brewers' association stands ready to prosecute law-breaking saloon keepers and put them out of business," to which the district attorney of Columbia county, a splendid ardent young worker for clean conditions throughout his district, responded that the brewers were not giving him any help in prosecuting a notorious law-breaking saloon keeper in his county who, though convicted, is still running on a stay of proceedings and still violating the law daily"

W. C. T. U. PINS

Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U. Price 60 cents; per doz., $6.50.

Smaller size, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.20.

Flat Bow, white enamel on silver, without letters. Price 30 cents; per dozen, $3.35.

Blue Enamel Button or Pin for honorary members (State whether button or pin is desired). Price 25 cents; per dozen, 2.75.

Y. P. B. PINS

Blue enamel on sterling silver. Price 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

TRIBUTE TO MOTHERHOOD

A feature of the W. C. T. U. institute held at Reedley, Calif., February 17-18, was a beautiful tribute paid to motherhood by Assemblyman L. B. Cary, who declared woman's first and largest influence is over her own home. Other numbers on the program were "A Report of the National Convention," "An Optimistic Outlook," and "A Task and a Faith for It," three subjects ably presented by Mrs. M. De Yo, county W. C. T. U. president; "A Glance Backward," by Mrs. Belle L. Metcalf; "Looking Forward," by Mrs. Ida Pinkerton; a paper on legislative work by Mrs. Huffman; and a symposium in which Prof. Caldwell, Dr. Howell and the local ministers took part. By a full vote of the institute Assemblyman Cary was requested to support the proposed Red-Light Abatement and Injunction law.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should Weigh

You can be sound in body and mind; efficient, well poised, and

You Can Be Well

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can give me a few minutes a day in the privacy of your own room to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your individual needs. I have

Reduced the Weight of 30,000 women and have

Increased the Weight of as many more.

No Drugs—No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.* You can

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit; your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done for others:** By teaching **deep breathing** and **correct poise,** so that each vital organ is in its proper place, and by **strengthening the nerves and muscles** to these vital organs, I have enabled each to do the work Nature intended, thus building up the strength and vitality by Nature's own means.

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my pupils—the medical magazines advertise my work.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can

Improve Your Figure—in other words be your *best self.*

I want to help every woman to realize that her health lies, to a degree, in her own hands, and that she can reach her ideal in figure and poise.

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman. Call on me when in Chicago. I am at my desk from 8 to 5 o'clock.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

MAY THEIR TRIBE INCREASE

"Please send two copies of the Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Gordon, as our union has voted to place one copy in the public library and one in the Normal school of our city."

Keene, N. H.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning said: "To my mind the only light cast on the other life is found in Swedenborg's philosophy." Swedenborg's work on the life after death, 400 pages, only 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

HONOR ROLL

The Honor Roll which will be displayed at the next National Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 4, 1912, and the closing of the books for 1913, and the number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between includes not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. *All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.*

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her. Four Campaign or State Edition subscriptions are credited as one yearly subscription.

All premium requests MUST BE MADE at the time of sending in subscriptions.

MEN VOTERS FIND SIGNAL VALUABLE

"Please send me your valuable paper; I have long been looking for a periodical like yours," writes Mr. Julius H. Skarie of Lanesboro, Minn., in sending in a new subscription.

Accompanying a check for $35 for subscriptions to the official paper, Mr. George F. Honey of Graham, Ore., writes, "For information and inspiration nothing equals THE UNION SIGNAL for a union. It would almost make an Oregon winter go dry. I am sure it would the state if there were a paper in each home for one year."

From Mr. George Milligan, sales manager of the East Pittsburg Improvement Company, East Pittsburg, Pa., comes the following letter: "A copy of your issue of January 16, 1913, has reached us and it contained a number of articles which interested us much, and we would be much obliged if you would forward us, by Adams Express, collect, one hundred copies of said issue and promptly upon receipt of the bill therefor, we will forward our voucher and check in payment for same. We desire the copies for distribution where they will do the most good in support of a particular anti-saloon matter in which we are interested at the present time."

CLEAN GLOVES WHITE at home. Perspiration and stains completely removed. Use Sets Dyeing. R. KNAPP CLEANING CO. Cortland, N. Y.

EASTER DAY IN COURTSVILLE

(Continued from Page Six)

ruffled, her hat was awry and her crimson cheeks and shining eyes told of an inward joy. "O Rolfe, I'm sorry I'm late!" she cried, as she hurried into the house, but we had such an interesting meeting and I promised to bring a dear old lady here and take care of her for three weeks. You don't object, dear, do you?"

Rolfe Davis wondered but he only smiled. "Certainly not if it won't be too much trouble for you," he replied.

"I shall love it!" declared Mildred decidedly. "Rolfe, I never in all my life made a sacrifice for any one else. I believe the Lord told me what to say at the meeting and that our guest will be a blessing to us."

And so it proved to be. Mrs. Tracey became dear to both the young wife and her husband. She advised the girl and helped her more than either of them knew. Coming and going every day the members of the union learned that after all the woman whom they had believed haughty and unapproachable was like themselves, tender, sympathetic and faulty. They learned to respect and love her.

Then came the wonderful Easter market. The residents of Courtsville and vicinity turned out in crowds. It was not necessary to advertise the novel affair. The news of it had been spread broadcast. Such a display as was to be seen in the big hall of the Davis home! There were half-finished dresses, embroidered doilies, rugs, mats and even chairs. There were dozens of envelopes, each telling a story of sacrifice. There were flowers and even provisions and there was one new pair of shining shoes with patent leather vamps and black velvet tops which carried the secretary's card. Perhaps no one noticed the worn little boots which she wore, but the secretary did not care at any rate. There was a smile upon her face and a song on her lips as she disposed of the shoes whose purchase had meant the accumulated savings of days. And the contributions all sold well. Why shouldn't they when everybody knew why they were in the market. Enough was realized to procure for Mrs. Tracey a room in the Old Ladies' Home, where she could be cared for the rest of her life, and all Courtsville was nodding and preening because of the success of the undertaking.

Easter morning dawned bright and beautiful. The snow still lingered along the sides of the streets, and the tiny hyacinths which had dared to raise their delicate umbrellas, shivered in the cutting blasts. Crowds of worshippers answered the call of the bells which summoned them to early services, but this time the church was not filled with gay bonnets, lace dresses and nodding plumes which distracted from the sermon the attention of the worshippers. Velvet hats, sensible furs and heavy coats which had done duty all winter, were everywhere in evidence. The secretary wore a pair of shining rubbers over her old shoes, but she did not feel out of place. The few who were decked out in spring gowns and filmy veils felt that their appearance was a failure.

What a beautiful service it was and how hearty was the singing. Mildred Davis lifted up her voice with the rest. How they crowded around her when the service was over, complimenting her on the success of her plan and inquiring anxiously as to her health and that of the invalid. As the "newcomer" listened to the praises of the many the thought came to her that it was only when she was willing to sacrifice that others might benefit that blessings had come to her. A desire to serve had become a passion with her.

"I am so thankful to you for all your kind words, but I don't deserve them," she told the people gathered about her. "I have enjoyed the sacrifice and all. It seems that I am just beginning to learn what I should do. As to Mrs. Tracey she isn't going away very soon." Everybody listened intently. "She's lived in Courtsville all her life, and though the dear old soul is just as grateful as she can be for what the union and her fellow townsmen did for her, she can't bear the idea of going away. I haven't told her yet, for the plan didn't occur to me until the choir sang: 'I gave my life for thee. What have you done for me?' All at once I realized that although nominally I have always been a Christion, I have done less than nothing for Him. The doctor says the poor dear can not live more than six months, so I have concluded to keep her right with me. The money can be used for some other purpose. I'll try to make her as happy as I can and I hope you'll forget that I am a comparative newcomer and come to see us as often as you can and I—"

Mildred stopped in surprise, for dozens of faces were smiling their approval and hands were reaching out to her. At last she realized that she had come into the inheritance which every woman covets—the lasting love of true, loyal-hearted friends.

EASTER GIFTS

from among the following may be selected for white ribbon friends:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, $1.50; morocco, $2.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna A. Gordon. Price,75 cents.

Historic Rest Cottage. Price, 15 cents.

Rest Cottage Souvenir Spoon, sterling silver. Price, $1.50; sterling silver with gilded bowl, $2.00.

W. C. T. U. Stationery, white bond, monogram embossed in gold, 24 sheets, 60 cents; 48 sheets, $1.10. Boxed.

Illuminated Scripture Mottoes, 10 cents, 15 cents and 25 cents each.

W. C. T. U. Seals, per package, 10 cents.

White Ribbon Pins at 60 cents, 40 cents, 30 cents and 25 cents.

Crusade Psalm Card, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

SPECIAL

TWO REST COTTAGE CALENDARS at the price of ONE.

A limited number in stock and now is the opportunity to secure one for your own desk and one for the friend.

Regular price, 35 cents.

SPECIAL price, two for 35 cents.

Prices include postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 27, 1913. No. 13.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

Presented by the French Government to the United States

The first sight which will meet the eyes of visitors from across the sea to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention

AMERICA, THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

The overthrow of liberty in America would be a sad event for the world. All the pages of history are crying out to America, "Conquer the legalized liquor traffic," and this we are doing.—*Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.*

OUR WORLD'S CONVENTION CITY

Ninth Triennial World's W. C. T. U. Convention, October 23-28, 1913

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

Brooklyn will cordially welcome the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. Our city, called by many "the bedroom of New York," is worth traveling the world over to see, even if there were no Manhattan. The Academy of Music, where the Convention will be held, is a magnificent building, relatively new and centrally located.

Brooklyn the "City of Churches"

Brooklyn has long been known as the "City of Churches," having so many of every faith and creed. Among them are the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, ministered to for half a century by Theodore Cuyler; the historic Pilgrim Church where the great Dr. Storrs preached; and the large Baptist Temple. Possibly most noted among famous churches is Plymouth, now under the pastorate of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who succeeded Dr. Lyman Abbott; but ever foremost among the shepherds of Plymouth Church will stand the name of Henry Ward Beecher—he who in the early sixties roused the nation by selling at auction in the pulpit, a young colored slave girl who had escaped, giving her the money that she might purchase her freedom. His name and influence shall live through the ages. A Beecher monument of heroic size adorns City Hall Park.

Among the places sacred to the memory of George Washington and the sons of the Revolution, is Fort Greene Park. Here are buried the bones of the prison ship martyrs; and Brooklyn Navy Yard is said to be the greatest in the world. It is visited annually by thousands from everywhere.

As to hospitals, Brooklyn has many and exceptionally successful ones, Seney being comparable to the foremost in any city. And we are justly proud of our high grade school system and buildings, both academic and collegiate. Nor should any one miss Greenwood Cemetery. It is one of earth's gardens, made sacred to the memory of our departed friends.

Parks and Museums

Some of the most delightful drives in our experience were those through beautiful Prospect Park, then along the Ocean Boulevard to the ocean front, where, resting on the sand, one can look out through the "Gateway of America." The Brooklyn Museum, on Eastern Parkway near Prospect Park, is worthy of special mention. It is valued at several millions of dollars and is fourth largest of its kind in America, containing in its vast art collection, Tissot's "Life of Christ," the only set in the world, and a collection of Indian curios, representing the life of a once great but now rapidly dying race.

The house in which Will Carleton, author of "Betsy and I are Out," recently passed away, will become the mecca for lovers of poetry.

Transit Facilities

Brooklyn's system of transit is very fine. It is a three-storied system: with its subways, whereby one entering at City Hall, Manhattan, can reach the Convention in fifteen minutes without change of cars; its interwoven system of trolleys penetrating into the remotest sections; and its many elevated roads. The subway connects Brooklyn with 242nd Street, West Side New York, and with the Bronx Park on the east.

But how can one do justice in a few hundred words to this vast city by the sea, a city that is really greater in the possession of the things which appeal to intellectual and Christian men and women than Manhattan Borough itself. Brooklyn is the better part of Greater New York, which is now in population the peer of London. All I can say is, "Come and see." And when you do, your reply will be in the words of the Queen of Sheba, "The half was not told me."

"JOHN BARLEYCORN"

"It is the wives and sisters and mothers, and they only, who will drive the nails into the coffin of John Barleycorn."

In these good new days, one never knows where one may run across the strongest kind of temperance teaching. The newspapers are full of it, and periodicals for popular reading are turning their attention to the subject. That the talented novelist, Jack London, should name his new serial, running in *The Saturday Evening Post*, "John Barleycorn," and that certain paragraphs in it read like an address from a temperance lecturer, ought not to surprise us.

The place is a California valley, the time, election day, and the man, one who frankly states in the opening paragraph that because of the warmth of the day he had taken several drinks before casting his ballot, and divers others after casting it. We quote from the first chapters:

"'How did you vote on the suffrage amendment?' Charmian asked.

"'I voted for it.'

"She uttered an exclamation of surprise. For be it known, in my younger days, despite my ardent democracy, I had been opposed to woman suffrage. In my later and more tolerant years I had been unenthusiastic in my acceptance of it as an inevitable social phenomenon. 'Now just why did you vote for it?' Charmian asked.

"'When the women get the ballot they will vote for prohibition,' I said. 'It is the wives and sisters and mothers, and they only, who will drive the nails into the coffin of John Barleycorn—'

"'But I thought you were a friend to John Barleycorn,' Charmian broke in.

"'I am. I was. I am not. I never am. I am never less his friend than when he is with me and when I seem most his friend. He is the king of liars. He is the frankest truthsayer. He is the august companion with whom one walks with the gods. He is also in league with the Noseless One. His way leads to truth naked and to death. He gives clear vision and muddy dreams. He is the enemy of life and the teacher of wisdom beyond life's wisdom. He is a redhanded killer—and he slays youth.'"

* * *

"I sketched my first contacts with alcohol, told of my first intoxicants and revulsions, and pointed out always the one thing that in the end had won me over—namely, the accessibility of alcohol. Not only had it always been accessible, but every interest of my developing life had drawn me to it. A newsboy on the streets, a sailor, a miner, a wanderer in far lands—always where men came together to exchange ideas, to laugh and boast and dare, to relax, to forget the dull toil of tiresome nights and days—always they came together over alcohol. The saloon was the place of congregation. Men gathered to it as primitive men gathered about the fire of the squatting-place or the fire at the mouth of the cave."

* * *

"John Barleycorn makes toward death. That is why I voted for the amendment today. I read back in my life and saw how the accessibility of alcohol had given me the taste for it. You see comparatively few alcoholics are born in a generation. And by alcoholic I mean a man whose chemistry craves alcohol and drives him resistlessly to it. The great majority of habitual drinkers are born not only without desire for alcohol but with actual repugnance toward it. Not the first, or the twentieth, or the hundredth drink succeeded in giving them the liking. But they learned—just as men learn to smoke; though it is far easier to learn to smoke than to learn to drink. The women know the game. They pay for it—the wives and sisters and mothers. And when they come to vote they will vote for prohibition. And the best of it is that there will be no hardship worked on the coming generation. Not having access to alcohol, not being predisposed toward alcohol, it will never miss alcohol. It will mean life more abundant for the manhood of the young boys born and growing up—aye and life more abundant for the young girls born and growing up to share the lives of the young men."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

The World's W. C. T. U. has recently ent to Japan, China and Burma, the Scientific Temperance Instruction Charts nd manual prepared by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis.

Mrs. A. W. Greenman, president of the W. C. T. U. for Italy, will soon visit he leading cities of Italy, when she opes to make many new friends for the rinciples and plans of the W. C. T. U. Irs. Greenman attended the Anti-Alcool Congress of Italy, held a few months go in Florence, and created a lively inerest in the work of our organization. Irs. Greenman will come to the United States during the summer and hopes to ttend the World's W. C. T. U. Conention at Brooklyn.

The opportunities for the advancement f W. C. T. U. work in China are well igh limitless. Cheering word is contantly coming from Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich and her daughter, Miss Grace, ur able leaders in the Republic. Mrs. Goodrich is preparing for the help of the Young People's Branch a book similar in nake-up to the handy little volume now n circulation for the L. T. L. It is to e an attractive book for girls and will, t is hoped, win great numbers of them o an active interest in the temperance eform. Samples of W. C. T. U. literaure are being sent throughout China. A set of Mrs. M. M. Allen's leaflets on Medical Temperance have been mailed to he missionary physicians of all denomnations. Mrs. Goodrich is constantly usy with public meetings, talks before ocal unions, and L. T. L.'s, and is planning an organizing tour for the near future.

New Zealand is earnestly endeavoring o secure the passage of a law changing o a bare majority the three-fifths maority now required to carry no-license. A campaign is on to pledge the voters not to vote for a candidate for Parliament who is in favor of the three-fifths majority and unwilling to reduce it. The aim is to obtain at least 1,500 of these names in each electorate, which would suffice to turn the scale against a refractory Parliamentary candidate. The white ribboners are doing nobly in this aggressive struggle, and as they have a vote every name tells. W. C. T. U. workers have canvassed from door to door to obtain signatures. Great headway is being made.

Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Treasurer World's W. C. T. U.

"O the ribbon is a-flying, and is caught upon the breeze!
Is soaring all around about, and sailing o'er the seas!
There's a glad day sure a-coming, when with streamers broad unfurled,
The ribbon white will spread its flight, and circle all the world."

Scotland W. C. T. U. has very generously for the past three years met in full the salary of a World's white ribbon missionary for India, Miss Mary A. Lochhead, who is now on her journey homeward. Miss Lochhead will visit Japan and the United States before returning to England, and it is hoped she may be welcomed at National headquarters. Miss Lochhead's work in India has taken her over the entire great Empire. One of her closing meetings, January 23, was held in a college of Indian students at Nagpur. It was a thrilling moment when 400 men rose spontaneously and pledged themselves to be total abstainers and to do all they could to promote temperance in their college and in the town of Nagpur, a great educational center. One of the last local unions organized by Miss Lochhead numbered seventy Indian women.

Another link in our white ribbon chain that belts the world is the organization of the W. C. T. U. in Callao, Peru, S. A., by Mrs. Merritt M. Thompson, at the head of our work in Peru. Mrs. Thompson is the president; Mrs. Lundgren, vice-president; Mrs. Archerd, secretary, and Mrs. Pulling, treasurer. This new union, with the Men's Temperance society recently started at Lima, means much for the education of Peruvians in the activities by which our principles are implanted in the hearts of young and old.

The president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. E. P. Peters of St. Johns, has been seriously ill for many weeks. Mrs. Peters is greatly beloved in her home city and is characterized by her associates as "everybody's friend." From the beginning of our W. C. T. U. work in Newfoundland, Mrs. Peters has been its faithful leader. Our hearts go out to her in tender sympathy.

The white ribboners of Paris observed Sunday, February 16, as "Temperance Sunday." Attractive postal cards with an appeal for total abstinence were widely distributed and Mdlle. Weyer, the devoted secretary of the W. C. T. U., spoke on behalf of the temperance cause at two important meetings.

Mrs. Maria A. O'Keeffe of Lisbon, Portugal, an ardent friend of the temperance cause and of THE UNION SIGNAL, has translated into Portuguese "The Little Captain," the forceful serial published last year in *The Young Crusader*. It is hoped it may be brought out in pamphlet form for distribution among Portuguese people.

NOTED VISITORS EXPECTED AT THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Among the notable women who are expected at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention is Lady Holder, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., wife of the late Sir Frederick Holder, who was prominent in the Parliament of Australia and one of its strongest temperance advocates; Mdlle. Marguerite A. L. de Laveleye of Liege, Belgium, president of the Belgium W. C. T. U., and Fräulein Gustel von Blucher, president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany, and a grand-niece of the General Blucher who led the allied forces against Napoleon. Fräulein Caspar, a graduate of the University of Halle, a daughter of an official of the state church of Prussia, who is at present studying at Bryn Mawr, expects to remain over for the great meeting.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

MAKING WHITE THE "NORTH STAR" STATE

Special Correspondence

Municipal elections were held generally in Minnesota, March 11, and never in the history of that state have the drys won such a victory. Out of the first 121 villages reporting, 75 had voted dry to 46 wet. Majorities for no-license were generally increased in dry territory, while in many instances the majority for license was decreased in wet territory. Also there were more dry places not taking the vote this year than heretofore. Minnesota is one of the black states on the prohibition map, but we are forging ahead, public opinion for no-license is growing stronger and stronger, and with God's help we intend to make the "North Star" state all white.

The W. C. T. U. has not been idle in these campaigns. Such valiant and untiring efforts as were put forth by our women are worthy of the highest commendation. Medal contests were held, lectures and banquets given, anything and everything was done to influence the voters, and while many localities are sorrowing over their defeat, we are all rejoicing over the outcome in the state as a whole.

Our state legislature is still in session and while there is much legislation in which the W. C. T. U. is interested, most of it has not gone far enough to predict results. The bill for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale, manufacture and transportation of liquor in the state has been introduced and is in the hands of the house temperance committee. The Injunction and Abatement bill has passed the senate. The Woman's Suffrage bill, which passed the house by a vote of 80 to 37, and bade fair to pass the senate, was killed in the senate by the use of the "steam roller." There has been introduced another bill which provides for the vote of women on the liquor question. The county option bill was killed in the house by a tie vote.

The next state W. C. T. U. convention will be held in Alexandria, August 19 to 23. A feature of this meeting will be a trip to Nelson to dedicate the new Y. P. B. hall. The Nelson Y. P. B. has a membership of nearly 100 and the members have built their own hall. It will accommodate between three and four hundred people and is in every respect a credit to the Y. P. B.

Miss Rose Davison is at work in the state now and will remain through April. Mrs. Scovell will be with us during April and May. Miss Effie McLaird was at work during February. She organized one Y. P. B. and one L. T. L. and gained forty-five active and seven honorary members.

State President Rozette Hendrix was at Staples on February 22 and 23, and organized a W. C. T. U. with 37 active and five honorary members, and a Y. P. B. with fourteen members. She was at Lindstrom February 9, to help in a local option campaign, and secured six new members. One new union has been organized by Miss Eva Jones in St. Paul and one in District 15, by Mrs. Holman. The unions have generally observed Memorial and UNION SIGNAL Days, and the state has given a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL to each of its twenty-five public libraries.

GRASPING THE "NETTLE" OF CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE

Women Citizens Work for "Red Light" Bill

DORCAS J. SPENCER

The campaign waged by the Northern California W. C. T. U. for the Red Light Injunction and Abatement Bill has been the most remarkable ever carried on in the state. It has not been a sudden outburst but a persistently steady and active seige on the public mind for a long time.

The president, Mrs. Dorr, and corresponding secretary, Miss Chase, spent the winter of 1911 at the legislature. Mr. Hammond of Iowa was also there in this interest, and much field work was then done. The expenses of that year were more than $1,000 for the Red Light bill, but that was only the beginning. From that time, press, pulpit and platform have rung with constant educational effort, and now the culmination seems near. Mrs. Dorr and Miss Chase established headquarters at Sacramento during this session, and the recess of a month only rushed their activities. Twenty-three counties have been reached by speakers, among them, Assemblyman Bohnett, Senators Grant and Jones, Franklin Hichborn, Christopher Ruess, Rev. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, Rev. O. P. Bell, besides Mrs. Dorr and Miss Chase. The merits of the bill have been presented to women's clubs and other organizations, at mass meetings, church services, meetings of civic leagues, special W. C. T. U. meetings, and generally endorsed by all. The institute leaders, Mrs. Addie G. Estes, Mrs. Anna M. DeYo and Mrs. Henry Ruchenbach, have all pushed the matter.

A legislative council of women made up of representatives of many women's organizations had headquarters at the Hotel Sacramento, where all took counsel together and planned their work without conflict of interest or overlapping of efforts. The experience and methods of the W. C. T. U. have had full recognition as a great force.

Senator H. C. Jones in a public speech declared, "It may be said to the credit of California that the measures the women of this state are supporting in the legislature are so important and so serious that they are making enviable records for themselves." He called the Red Light bill the most prominent moral issue before the legislature. "It is a problem of far reaching consequences, and abatement is the only cure."

Memorial Day was well observed by the unions, also Mrs. Stevens' birthday and that of Neal Dow.

The "Nettle" of the Legislature

This morning's *Examiner* calls the Red Light bill the "*nettle* of the legislature," and adds that "many members are quietly opposed to it, but will vote for it, as it would be political suicide to do otherwise." Is not that a testimony to woman's vote?

Progressive Pennsylvania at Work

Special Correspondence

Cambria county has kept temperance truths constantly before the public this year by a series of institutes, with medal contests in the evenings. A petition, weighing six pounds, asking for the removal of screens from saloons, was presented to Judge Stephens of the license court. Johnstown is already planning to make the state convention, to be held in "the flood city" next October, the best annual meeting the "Keystone state" has ever known.

A word of triumph comes from Columbia county because of the closing of five saloons and the refusal of licenses to three new ones. Temperance sentiment is growing.

Berwick union has put copies of the tobacco and cigaret law in the hands of all dealers in these articles. Miss Grace Hendricks has recently been a welcome speaker both in the pulpit of the Lutheran church and in the normal school. She also gave good service in Hendricks county. Madame Barakat, as usual, drew great crowds to her Bible readings. The membership of the county is increasing and the influence spreading.

A band of boys and girls in Philadelphia who, for certain reasons, cannot be organized into an L. T. L. meet now and then in a private house. Their leader told them about the Kenyon-Sheppard bill and showed them letters all prepared for signatures. The boys and girls secured the signatures of their fathers, brothers and uncles, and thirty letters were sent to Senator Penrose and the same number to Senator Oliver. A boy of twelve sent a letter to Senator Penrose and a girl of the same age one to Senator Oliver, and both children were made happy by receiving replies.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, made nine addresses in Delaware county, and by her winning and tactful presentation of the subject won many converts to the suffrage cause. A large meeting was held at the Woman's Club house in Lansdowne, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in co-operation with the Equal Franchise League.

Lycoming county is busy sending Captain Hobson's speech, "The Great Destroyer," to the seventh and eighth grade pupils of public schools. Holding institutes and publishing the names of signers of applications for licenses are proving profitable investments of time and effort.

Mrs. Ammerman, president of Monroe county, is holding up her end of the work in that picturesque home of summer resorts. The county executive meets monthly and discusses questions of living interest; THE UNION SIGNAL carries

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TEETOTALISM AMONG OLD WORLD RULERS

ABSTINENCE OF SOVEREIGNS TRACED TO MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

The announcement by the press that the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet are opposed to the use of liquor at the White House, or at social functions, has occasioned much discussion, favorable and otherwise, in both the American and foreign papers. In an article entitled, "Teetotalers Now on Many Thrones," by an "Ex Attache," recently published in the *Chicago Tribune*, an interesting list of sovereigns who are abstainers is given. According to this writer teetotalism is the rule rather than the exception among the rulers of the old world. He says that "Alfonso XIII of Spain and his mother, Queen Christina, are both total abstainers. So, too, is Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, as well as Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and her mother, Queen Emma, the two queens of Sweden and King Gustavus Adolphus, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and George V. of Great Britain."

"In Sweden," explains the writer, "the present king and his consort have undoubtedly been influenced in becoming teetotalers by his mother, the dowager Queen Sophia, who for over forty years has been the most powerful supporter and advocate of the temperance movement in Scandinavia."

Of the ruler of Bulgaria he remarks that his habit of total abstinence is a matter of policy due to the advice of his wonderfully clever mother and most sagacious political adviser, the late Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg. It is believed that "Ferdinand's abstemiousness has proved of inestimable help to self-restraint in arguments with ministers and others, and in maintaining evenness of temper."

It might also be noted that Queen Mary of England allows the five princes of the royal household no alcoholics whatsoever and has displayed a keen interest in the temperance movement in England.

The attitude of the German emperor upon the question of the drink evil has been frequently referred to in the SIGNAL. We recall his words, **"Nerve strength is endangered and undermined by the use of alcohol. Those nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol win the day."**

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

MARCH 1813—MARCH 1913

HIS ABSTINENCE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

CHARLES BAILEY, Doncaster, England

Noble lives ever inspire, and such an inspiration thrills us today. "The greatest man of his generation"—thus Florence Nightingale characterized the Christian hero whose centenary is now being celebrated so widely throughout the world of Anglo-Saxon thought and missionary and exploration enterprise. Born on March 19, 1813, cradled under a humble cottage roof in the Scottish village of Blantyre, David Livingstone lived a life of consecrated service for the Master, surpassed, nor indeed equalled, by few, and sixty years later he was found by his devoted dark-skinned followers in the distant, remote depths of the African forest. He had fought a good fight, he had finished his course; measurelessly had the world benefited by his presence therein. As says the inscription on his tombstone in Westminster Abbey, "For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelize the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets and abolish the desolating slave traffic of Central Africa."

Livingstone was an ardent abstainer. As a boy he often praised the water of the sparkling rill to his young companions, frequently urging them to drink naught but "Adam's wine," the "honest water," that never cast a man on the ground. His hardest work as missionary and explorer was done entirely without any use whatever of intoxicants. The tropical heat, changes of climate, malarial vapors, and incessant laborious toils were all borne on a diet from which stimulants were rigidly excluded. In 1852 he could write: "I have acted on the principle of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors during more than twenty years. My individual opinion is that the most severe labors or privations may be undergone without alcoholic stimulants because those of us who have endured the most had nothing else than water and not always enough of that." From repeated attacks of fever he recovered without resort to the one bottle of brandy he had with him for medicinal purposes.

Would that the great missionary's warnings regarding the disastrous effects of intoxicants on the African tribes were heeded at the present time by the European authorities responsible for the liquor temptations so extensively permitted for revenue and greed purposes amongst those tribes! **"The introduction of English drinking customs,"** he said, **"among the natives of this country inevitably proves the destruction of both their bodies and souls."**

Livingstone's career is replete with valuable lessons for the temperance worker. He was *full of the Master's spirit*. When, aged and feeble, it was suggested to him that he should return to receive the honors certain to be conferred, he replied that to be knighted by his Queen and welcomed by multitudes of admirers would be pleasant but it could not be; he must finish his task. On his last birthday but one, March, 1872, he entered in his diary a vow of simple entire Christian re-consecration, "My whole self to Thee." Just so must the laborer in the vineyard of temperance reform sink self in the attainment of the movement's aims. Not honors, distinctions and praise of men the object, but promotion of the Savior's glory in the achievements of widespread total abstinence and state and national prohibition.

Similarly full of inspiration in the struggle for humanity's freedom from alcoholism's thralldom are the last words Livingstone ever penned, **"May Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English, Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world!"** Despite the numberless disappointments, discouragements and defeats experienced by the worker for God striving to heal the open sore of liquordom's appalling curse, patient, unfaltering, Christlike effort in the strength of God must bring, as Livingstone's words imply, ultimate and complete victory. It cannot be otherwise. The cause of temperance is the cause of God and God must win.

"Workman of God, O lose not heart,
But learn what God is like;
And in the darkest battlefield
Thou shalt know where to strike.

"For right is right since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

THE WHITE RIBBON IN INDIA

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

MRS. MARGARET B. DENNING, President India W. C. T. U.

Nearly fifty delegates from all parts of India assembled in Calcutta February 4-8, 1913, to hold the national biennial convention. This was the largest representation we have had as yet. The sessions were full of interest and well attended, not only by the regular delegates, but by our Calcutta white ribboners as well. The arrangements were faultless; the hospitable homes of the city were thrown open to the visitors, and the food provided was of the very best.

One afternoon was spent at the botanical gardens where a bountiful tea was furnished. The beautiful banyan tree, which we hope to take as our inspiration for the coming years, was new to many of the ladies, and even to those of us who have seen it often, its grandeur appealed anew. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mackinnon tendered the use of their steam launch, "Rup Narain," to the merry company, and the sail on the river was enjoyed to the full.

The first evening a reception was given by the Calcutta ladies, at which about one hundred and fifty guests were present. The Honorable Mr. Maddox, mayor of Calcutta, chairman, welcomed to the city the members of the convention, assuring them of his sympathy in their good work. As president of the national union, Mrs. Denning responded, pointing out the absence of all that intoxicates, and reminding her hearers of numbers of cases of those high in official and social life who are banishing the wine cup from their boards of hospital-

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TOM McRAY'S RESURRECTION DAY

DOROTHY "Q"

Tom McRay was a carpenter by trade, and capable of doing good work when his hand was steady and his brain clear, but the trouble was that he was not always willing to work, or to leave alone the liquor which made him so unreliable. It was this which had decided Katy, his wife, to hire the little fruit farm, that her own labor might supplement his unwilling and fitful work.

"It is the hole in his pocket my husband has, but if he would only bring home the money he earns, we would do well enough," Katy confessed most unwillingly to the owner, Mr. Freeman, when he came for the rent, which was due and no money with which to pay it.

"Cannot your husband be induced to sew up that hole?" asked Mr. Freeman kindly, looking with keen sympathy at Katy's toil-hardened hands and troubled eyes.

"Not so long as Mick Rafferty stands ready to rip it open again, I'm afraid," Katy said mournfully. "If he could get past that saloon for a while, he might come to realize what he is doing for himself and the rest of us. When a man's brain is clouded by even a little drink, all he can think about, seems like, is how to get more. There, sir, you know my trouble, and if you can't wait on me for the rest I must—," big, scalding tears rolled down Katy's sunburned face.

"Don't worry," said Mr. Freeman kindly. "Spring will soon open up and the place will begin to bring in something. I am needing some repairs made at my house, too, and perhaps I can take the opportunity to put a stitch in that pocket of Tom's. He should be willing to earn his rent, at all events."

"Tom was a fine workman, sir, before he came here and took to Mick Rafferty's, but drink takes all the life and ambition out of him." Mr. Freeman assented. Many years ago he had learned the fact from experience, an experience which made his cheeks burn with shame whenever he thought of it, but it had taught him something of the power of temptation, and up to a certain point he could sympathize with the slave to appetite.

"A man, mind you I say a *man*, Tom, has no right to spend his earnings on drink and leave his wife to support herself and children," Mr. Freeman said to his employe a few days later. Tom was perched on a ladder where he could not well escape from the accusing voice.

"Little you know about it, sir. It's easy enough for them to talk as don't know," replied Tom, sulkily.

"I *do* know. I stood just where you stand once in my life, Tom, but I saw what I was coming to, and I made up my mind I'd give up the drink if it killed me to do it. And I did."

"You, sir. You, Mr. Freeman?" In his amazement Tom's red face turned several shades redder.

"Yes, I. But I put my foot on the evil thing and held it there until I conquered the appetite. A *man* can do it. Remember that, Tom."

For a while it seemed as if the strong words had made an impression upon the dull brain of their hearer, for he kept away from Rafferty's for several days, and Katy was delighted to notice that he came home with clearer eyes and cleaner breath than she had known for months.

Tom's work for Mr. Freeman had paid the rent, with a month in advance, but there was no money in the house at Easter time. Jimmy and Nellie had colored beautifully a dozen eggs, and the children went often to the cupboard where they were stored to look at them. "Aren't they lovely?" said Nellie happily. "Jennie Briggs says tomorrow her mamma is going to make a nest for their eggs. I don't believe they are any prettier than ours, though."

Tom heard the words from the next room where he was sitting, his head in his hands, consumed with a thirst which was terrible. It transformed him from a loving father to a greedy, selfish brute, and when the children went out he tiptoed carefully into the room and opened the cupboard door. There they were, fine round eggs of all the colors of the rainbow, in a wire basket. Only the day before Rafferty had refused him credit, but the fresh eggs were worth three or four drinks at the saloon bar, and perhaps more for colored ones.

"Easter eggs, Tom. Well, you're shouting this time," said Rafferty as his customer, in a furtive, shamefaced way, brought out the basket from under his coat. "My kids have got on to this Easter fussing somehow, and were begging for colored eggs only yesterday, but their mother didn't know how to fix 'em. I'll give you one good drink, and the rest on account."

"Can't I have it all, Mick?" begged Tom when he had greedily swallowed the full glass.

"No, no, Tom, you know what I told you. No money, no drink till the account is paid up." And so it happened that Tom came home more nearly sober than usual to meet his wife's accusing face and voice.

The children were asleep in bed, but Katy had discovered the theft of the eggs. "You have stolen the children's Easter eggs, Tom McRay," she said in a tone of concentrated passion. "I didn't think you had fallen quite so low as that. They have been saving them for days, poor things, and they will be heart-broken. I did think I had married a *man* when I married you, Tom McRay, but I find it is only a thief and a drunkard I have given my children for a father."

Never before had Katy expressed her righteous indignation in such a cutting vein, and it went to the quick. "Rafferty's children wanted them," he mumbled, cringing before the storm of her words, and hardly sensible of what he was saying.

"Yes, and Rafferty's children can get your children's savings, and all you have to show for it is the whisky to make you more of a sneak than you are by nature," she replied bitterly. "What am I to say to Jimmy and Nellie when they find out what you have done? I have never let them know where all their comforts go to, and why it is that their father doesn't take care of them as a man ought to care for his children. They have to go to school in shabby clothes, and Rafferty's children laugh at them because their shoes are out at the toes. *They* can dress in silks and broadcloth because my husband knows no better than to buy clothes for the saloon-keeper's children instead of for his own."

"Stop, woman! Stop, Katy, stop!" cried the man in an agony of shame. "It's all true what you say, every word of it, but what can I do? The longing for the drink grips me like a tiger, Katy, and I'm not myself at all till it is satisfied."

"And if it's yourself you are like afterwards I must say I don't admire yourself, then," remarked Katy cuttingly. "What are you to do? Do like thousands of better men before you have done, hate the drink for what it does to you and fear it—then let it alone. You have never been afraid, that's been your trouble. You have never been ashamed to go in and out of a saloon, as a man ought to be who has any decent pride in himself, and now your wife and your poor children have got to blush for you, that doesn't know enough to blush for himself."

"Will ye never have done, Katy woman," whimpered Tom. "Can't ye fix some other eggs before the children find out?"

"There isn't another egg in the house, Tom. I sold the last I had to get a bit of tea for tomorrow."

"I'll go to the neighbors and borrow—,"

"Yes, and land at Rafferty's with them," said Katy with a withering glance of scorn. "Seems to me I never can trust you again, Tom."

It was Katy herself who slipped a shawl over her head and sped away to a neighbor's for the eggs, and it was far into the night before they were colored to her satisfaction, and replaced in the cupboard, which she took the precaution to lock. "There might be other saloon-keepers whose children needed Easter eggs," she reflected grimly.

"Katy, it's sorry I am." Tom had watched the proceedings with a strangely subdued, repentant air. "I'd gladly give all my old shoes, truly I would, if I could get back where I was when ye married me."

"You would have to go barefoot, then, for it's nothing but old shoes you've got, Tom," replied Katy, with the least possible glint of a mollified smile. "There's no earthly reason why we shouldn't all of us have new shoes, and plenty to wear and to eat if only you wouldn't swallow them all down your own throat, and give your money to the saloons."

"Katy, I'll try. With God's help I'll try, my girl. I'll go to the church with you and the children tomorrow, and make a new start. Can't you believe in me at all, Katy?" Great tears were dropping from Katy's cheeks, and a big lump in her throat kept her from answering.

The children did not quite understand why father should go to the church with them the next day, such an event was so rare in their brief history. They were not proud of him, his coat was so very shabby and his shoes so ill fitting and rusty, but they walked along beside him dutifully, Nellie's skirts rattling stiffly. Katy could wash and starch the old dress to perfection if she could not afford a new one for the pride of her heart, Nellie, and Jimmy, too, looked very neat. Katy herself was beaming with pride in her children, and she had allowed a ray, a very small ray, of hope to enter her heart on this glad day. A drunkard's wife knows too well the sorrow of disappointments to put great faith in promises, but other men had reformed, and Tom—.

Tom loved flowers, and the church was all aglow with them as they went in and were shown to a seat. The organ was pealing out a strain of Easter joy, and he loved music. The sense of it all swept into his very soul as, with Katy beside him, he sat as in the days when he was winning her to be his wife. Little had he thought then that he would ever hear from her lips such words as he had heard last night,—and have them true. With all his self pity he could not deny their truth, and as he looked up into her burdened face, and from thence to the tired hands on her lap, incased in the shabby

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHEN JOE WENT TO THE BARN RAISING

MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Cal.

Dave and Joe were too much interested in the barn-raising even to go nutting over on the hill, where the frost had loosened the shining brown chestnuts from the big burrs. It was much fun to watch the men work at the great hewn timbers, chopping here and there until they fitted, and finally, all lifting together, raise the big corner logs and hold them until nailed fast. And how hard the men worked to do it all in the short November day. There wasn't very much the boys could do, save now and then to run for a hammer or saw, or to carry some message to the women about dinner.

Nowadays we never hear of neighbors, for miles, gathering to help put up the frame of a house or barn; the men working outdoors, and the women preparing the big dinner, and later quilting in the big living room. But at the time Dave Packard and Joe Farnsworth were ten and twelve years old, a barn or house-raising occurred every once in a while, yet not often enough to be anything but an occasion of special joy and fun for all the boys in the community.

Mr. Morse's farm, where the new barn was being built, was next to the Packard place, and but a half mile from Joe's father's house, so that the boys felt especially privileged to be on the ground early and oversee every detail of the work. Little went on which escaped their watchful eyes and they were ready for any and all excitement incident to the raising.

Early in the morning Dave had noticed that Mr. Morse put a covered wooden pail near the door of the old shed, and, when no one was near, he had cautiously lifted the cover, and looked in. The pail was nearly full of something which smelled good, and he took a little taste from the long-handled cocoanut dipper. He made a wry face at the sting of hard cider, but the spices and sugar were not so bad. All through the morning the men came and went for cider, and as dinner-time drew nearer, and the men became warmer and more tired, they drank oftener. Dave, too, after that first hot taste, came to the pail again, and still again. Presently, after one of these trips, Joe asked him where he had been, and Dave told him.

"Come on, and see what I have found, what all the men are drinking. My, but it's good. Come, and take a taste."

"But what is it?" demanded cautious Joe. "I don't want to drink something I don't know anything about."

"It's just mulled cider, I guess. It's sweet and spicy, and it's prime, I tell you. Come on."

"Where is it? I'll go and taste."

"Over here by the shed door."

So both boys watched their chance, when no one else was going, and Joe took a wee, little taste of the cider. At first he thought he liked it, but he didn't drink much, so Dave urged him to take more. But in spite of all Dave's talk, he wouldn't repeat the act. Dave drank a good deal. Soon after, the big horn was blown for dinner, and all the men, after hastily washing up, hurried to the long table in the big kitchen. The boys, with other youngsters, sat on stools and were given their dinners after the first hunger of the workers had been appeased. Their plates were filled with baked beans, luscious brown bread and sage cheese, and later they had doughnuts and apple turnovers. Joe was hungry and ate a good deal, but Dave couldn't eat much and the other boys made fun of him.

Without waiting for a rest, so anxious were the men to put up all the barn uprights, as well as most of the roof, the work went busily on, but Joe saw that the men resorted more often to the pail by the shed door. And he noticed, too, that most of the workers grew more and more noisy, and sometimes, after a brisk dispute, there were angry words or even blows exchanged. He tried to find Dave to ask him the reason. After dinner, Dave had been cross and disagreeable, and Joe had left him alone, not knowing or caring where he had gone. Now he began to be uneasy for fear he might be sick. At last he found him, back of the shed, fast asleep, but breathing hard and with flushed face, as if he had a fever. Frightened, Joe ran for Mrs. Packard, who came quickly and, after she had questioned Joe about what they had been doing, said, "I guess he's got a little too much of that hard cider. Mr. Morse didn't mean you boys to have any of it, and I guess some of the men have had more than they ought to have. It certainly sounds like it," as loud talking and angry discussion came to their ears. Dave's big brother took him into the house, to sleep off the effects of the cider, and, in the next half hour, Joe did some pretty hard thinking. If it made a boy cross, disagreeable and sick, and men quarrelsome and so angry that they fought with each other, he decided that there must be something wrong with it. He was a pretty sensible chap for a twelve-year-old, and that night, after he reached home, he talked it all over with his mother, and promised her that he would never touch anything which had in it alcohol, that thing that made people cross and sick.

David Packard died years ago, a drunkard, but Joe "went home" only last year, an old man, whose life had been full of noble and good things. But all through the years he worked for temperance and prohibition, and if any one asked him the reason why, he invariably told this story of his first experience with alcohol.

A DAY'S JOURNEY IN UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

The sun's first glorious beams of light
Each new and radiant morn
Shine on the grand old State of Maine,
Her pine-clad hills adorn.

Swift o'er a mighty continent
The daylight flashes on,
Across the lakes and mountain tops
From Maine to Oregon.

State after state salutes the day
With hum of waking life,
The stir of trade, the stress of toil,
Its struggles and its strife.

'Til our great nation's western bound
Beholds the light of day,
'Til o'er Alaska's forest-wilds
Shimmers the morn's first ray.

And when her snow-peaks greet the light
'Mid beauty none can mar,
Maine's little folk are fast asleep
Beneath the evening star.

Every Day Science For Little Folks

TALK V

SOME MORE MESSAGES

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

All day long the children ran and sang and played, and mamma knew that the telegraph lines in their bodies were very busily at work. When bedtime came they talked it all over.

"The rose on her bush sent a message to my little girl's brain through her eyes," said mamma. "What was it?"

"I know," cried May. "It said: 'See how sweet I smell!'"

"And what message did your brain send back?" asked mamma.

"I think I don't know," said May, slowly.

"I do, mamma," called Harry. "It said, 'Pick the rose and put it into the vase in mamma's room.'"

"Oh, that's so, and then my feet ran right off to the rosebush and my fingers picked the rose, and then my feet took me to mamma's room and my fingers put the rose into her vase. Why, mamma, how hard our brains have to work to keep us doing things all the time."

"Sure enough," cried Harry. "And how fast! Ever so much faster than the telegraph machine at the office. Why, when I play ball my brain has to tell me to run and to catch and to jump, to call to the other boys, to dodge and —Oh, mamma, does it tell me to tumble down?"

Mamma laughed merrily. "I think the stones make you tumble, my boy," she said, "in spite of your quick-working brain."

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***The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

APRIL 26?

Is April 26 marked on your calendar as the day when your union expects to coöperate with the young people of your community in one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the year? Are you preparing the young people in your town and state for the work that lies before them in continuing the program of social service initiated and carried out by the W. C. T. U. If not, April 26 is a most excellent time to begin.

Did You Send that Note of Congratulation?

Some splendidly heroic service to society is being rendered in these latter days by men in our United States Congress and our state legislatures, as well as by the chief exeeutives of our states. In each of those bodies are to be found statesmen who like Senator Kenyon are saying by their acts, if not in words, "If espousing the unpopular cause of temperance means a short public life, then mine must be a short one, for I stand for principle and for right and here I intend to stand;" or who, like Governor Ben Hooper of Tennessee declare, "If the enforcement of the law against the open saloon results in defeating my own party, and the taking away from me of certain political offices, I will be reconciled to the result, for I wish to say, once for all, that I am utterly unreached and unmoved by such threats. I would be willing to be deprived of any amount of political patronage if it were necessary to secure the enactment of law enforcement legislation."

Such affirmations take moral courage, and one wonders to what extent the good people of this nation are letting these men know of their approval and appreciation. Immediately after the splendid effort on the part of the law-makers of a certain state to carry through a piece of reform legislation, a speaker in addressing an audience of Christian men, said, "I'll warrant that not one of you church people has written a congratulatory note to these men for having the courage of their convictions, and that they have received dozens of letters from the friends of the liquor interests." The men we elect to the legislature are after all merely human beings and need the prayers, encouragement and approval of their constituents.

"Once for All" Service

In an endeavor to prove that society is really growing better rather than worse, students of social progress call attention to the change in the form of present day social service from that of other years. They show that while the reformers of the twentieth century may appear to work less for the salvation of the individual and in the eyes of many may not so literally fulfill the requirements of Christ's "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren," as a matter of fact the service rendered may be broader in its scope and of more lasting value to the world. "Formerly temperance workers," says Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin, "devoted their efforts to an endeavor to persuade a man not to drink, in the hope of reforming him. Nowadays we see that the thing to do is to throttle the liquor traffic." In accomplishing this latter, and far more difficult and dangerous task, we are performing for society a "once for all" service which will save hundreds and thousands of boys and girls from the temptations and allurements of the liquor evil. While we recognize that the rescue missions of our cities are doing a work the value of which is immeasurable, we must magnify the necessity for the "once for all" service which shall render unnecessary a large part of this form of endeavor.

Of this nature is the self-sacrificing effort put forth in our state legislature by white ribboners who, for a season, put aside their personal preferences, social pleasures, and the quiet and comfort of their homes, to secure the passage of measures dealing with the social evil and the liquor traffic. All who are familiar with the history of the W. C. T. U. know of its magnificent work in the saving from vice of young girls, but in later years its members have realized that they can do more for the girls and boys who are being entrapped, by performing a "once for all" service in securing legislation which will place upon the state the responsibility of wiping out the white slave traffic.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

The Washington legislature has passed the "Iowa Red Light" Abatement bill and it has been signed by the Governor. This measure, or one similar in its provisions, has been brought before twelve state legislatures, and is said to be the most effective method discovered to wipe out vice districts.

Alaska has passed a law enfranchising its women, the measure embodying a provision which exempts them from jury service.

Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature have acted favorably on the anti-polygamy amendment.

The Utah legislature, which has just adjourned, passed among other good laws, a mothers' pension, a minimum wage bill, and eight measures which will protect dry territory.

Oregon's legislature has passed measures providing for a minimum wage, red light abatement and injunction, prohibition of the licensed saloon outside of incorporated towns, removing saloons 300 feet or more from all depots, permitting the governor to remove derelict officials and widow's pension.

ENLARGING THE DRY ZONE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Gradually, but not as rapidly as the friends of prohibition wish, the Nation's capital is outlawing the liquor traffic. By the passage by the Sixty-second Congress of the Jones-Works bill hereafter all saloons must close on inauguration day. The liquor papers admit that this legislation will drive half the liquor sellers out of business. The measure provides that saloons must be at least 400 feet away from a house of religious worship, school, college or university, and at least one thousand feet from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, War College or Engineer Barracks. Saloons may be open from 7 a. m. to 12 midnight, and all liquor in residence sections may be sold in sealed packages only. Hotels of less than fifty bedrooms will be refused a barroom license, and the number of saloons is limited to three on one side of a block or four on both sides. A new excise board is to be appointed by the President.

WARNING

By request of Illinois and Wisconsin white ribboners we insert a paragraph that appeared in our issue of May 2, 1912:

"Information has been received from the Quebec W. C. T. U. that a woman giving her name as Mrs. Annie or Aimee Connelley, a slim, attractive brunette of pleasant manner, accompanied by Noble Connelley, her husband, has been visiting different cities in Canada and the United States, representing herself to be working in the interests of the W. C. T. U. Her method has been to solicit from business men advertisements for a "shopping and information card" containing W. C. T. U. news, each advertisement to cost $5.00, with the understanding that 15 per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid to the local union. All W. C. T. U. workers are cautioned against any individual of the above description, who may appear in their communities and ask their co-operation."

"TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION" IN 'STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE" LIST

At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association in Dayton, Ohio, important action was taken concerning temperance instruction in the Sunday school. "Temperance Instruction" was added to the list of requirements which make up the minimum standard of excellence for Sunday School work in the local Sunday school. During several years different denominations had been working toward this, each denomination adopting "standards of excellence," naming different lines of work which must be accomplished before any Sunday school could be recognized as a standard school, but only the minority of denominations included "Temperance Instruction" as one of these required points. A year ago at the meeting of the International Executive Committee at New Orleans, the committee added the "Temperance Instruction" point. But it possessed no force unless it was also adopted by the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, which body consists of official representatives from each denomination. At Dayton, a committee from this Interdenominational Council met with the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association and jointly they adopted a "standard of excellence" which should apply to all Sunday schools. This "standard" includes "Temperance Instruction" as number seven in the list of ten points required.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION NEXT STEP

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always stood for state-wide and National prohibition. The fact that a year ago last December Congressman Richmond P. Hobson introduced in Congress a joint resolution for an amendment to the National Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic may have been forgotten by some, but it will be remembered with satisfaction by all white ribboners now that another prominent temperance organization is advocating the movement.

The attitude of the Prohibition party on the subject of national prohibition is well known and now the Anti-Saloon League is urging upon the people "that the logical next step in the progress of this temperance movement is the submission by Congress to the several states of an amendment to the Federal constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the states, will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the nation." Never since the day that our National President, during the Maine campaign, put herself on record in the memorable proclamation which declared that our only permanent victory would be the enactment of constitutional legislation, has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union faltered in its determination to educate and agitate for an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

AN INTERRUPTED PRAYER

MARGARET B. PLATT, President W. Washington W. C. T. U.

The year 1913 is already remarkable for several unusual occurrences, but as yet for none more startling than the fact that the lieutenant governor of a great commonwealth, presiding over the senate of his state in regular session, interrupted with a stroke of the gavel the invocation which the chaplain was offering, and informed that gentleman that he was there to "make a prayer and not a political speech!"

We understand that some political organs have praised the lieutenant governor for his "courage." Undoubtedly it does require courage of a peculiar quality to enable one to step rudely between the God of the Universe and a petition presented to the Divine Majesty by one of his servants. However, to our mind it is not a sort of courage to be coveted or quoted as a valuable asset among the qualifications of a leading citizen of this Christian nation. Apology for such lack of courtesy may be found perhaps in the old adage slightly amended, "Partisans rush in where angels fear to tread."

We are wondering if the presiding officer would have interfered with the presentation of this petition to the Almighty had it been couched in such language as to reflect glory and honor upon the political party of which the gentleman is a member. Or would the chaplain have been interrupted had he in eloquent terms lauded the party machine and invoked the Divine blessing upon the schemes of the political bosses?

But to mention the liquor traffic to the Almighty, or speak of holy hopes thwarted, or pray that the legislators may have a clear vision of God's will concerning one of the greatest evils that menace our land today—that is different.

The lieutenant governor may stop the prayer of one man, but he cannot step between God and the millions of petitions ascending hourly from the hearts of good men and women, not in one state alone, but in every state and every land.

"Where'er the sun
Doth his successive journeys run"

sad-eyed women, robbed by the drink traffic of their once loving protectors, kneel by desolate hearthstones and pour into the ears of God the story of their Heart-break. Little children, defrauded by the saloon of their rightful heritage of love and care, tell the All-Father the story of their wrongs and plead for redress. In the midst of their shame and ruin the lost and betrayed victims of drink and passion call upon the God of vengeance to pour out his wrath upon their spoilers and those who aided and abetted their crimes, and no man, be he governor, president, or political boss, can stand between these petitions and the God to whom they are offered.

And His ear is not heavy that He cannot hear nor His arm shortened that He cannot save. He that sitteth in the heavens will hold in derision those who may scoff at His power or scorn the prayer of the least of His children! The petulant assertion of one man's puny power may silence the petition upon the lips of another, but the air of the universe is electric today with the breath of prayer, and "more things are wrought by prayer than this old world dreams of," and surely there are few places where Divine guidance and blessing are needed more than in legislative halls, and few places where they are less earnestly sought.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE RETRIBUTION OF HISTORY

An eloquent tribute to the life and work of Frances E. Willard was given by Mr. T. Wingate Andrews, superintendent of schools of Reidsville, N. C., in an address delivered at the Willard Memorial meeting of the W. C. T. U. of his city. In concluding he said: "The licensed saloon is a doomed institution in America. The country is coming to Frances E. Willard's view. We are beginning to think her thoughts after her. Long ago it was written: 'With what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you again.' The licensed saloon has smitten the people, but its judgments are returning 'to plague the inventor.' It has measured out destruction, and destruction shall be measured back, 'pressed down, shaken together and running over.' It has taken the sword, and it must perish by the sword. This is the inevitable law. This is the retribution of history. This is the Nemesis of divine justice. The arm of the law, which has so long shielded and strengthened the saloon, is now raised to smite it with irremediable ruin.

"And when that last blow shall fall, when the last saloon in America shall be closed forever, and when the white ribbon shall flutter with the Stars and Stripes in every breeze throughout the whole of Columbia, then we shall be able to appreciate more fully the life and service of Frances E. Willard, and to render her a more fitting memorial."

PERSONAL MENTION

White ribbon comrades everywhere will regret to learn that Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Coöperation with Missionary Societies is quite seriously ill at her home in Dorchester, Mass. With rare literary and social gifts, Miss Ives has devoted herself to this promising and vital phase of W. C. T. U. activities, and has our deep sympathy in this enforced interruption in the work so dear to her heart. We trust we may soon report Miss Ives' recovery. Dr. Louise C. Purington, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the same department, is attending, as far as possible, to the interests of both departments.

The Temperance Training Course has opened most auspiciously. Already there are in attendance about thirty students and the interest and enthusiasm are pronounced. The SIGNAL hopes very soon to publish an account of the work being done.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

EMMA L. STARRETT, Central City, Neb.

How our hearts were stirred, and new inspiration took possession of us, upon receiving the news of the overwhelming victory, in the passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill. Our battle cry, "Nation-Wide Prohibition by 1920," seems larger writ, and our faith reaches out to realize its glorious fulfillment. Congressman Hobson says, "The program to secure this would call for submission by 1917, after the general Congressional election in 1916, with attention to Senatorial elections in 1914." We all know that the need of the hour is a great campaign of temperance education.

Who shall inaugurate this campaign? The RANK and FILE all over this beloved land of ours.

The success of any war depends upon the efficiency and equipment with which its soldiers go forth to battle. So, in this war we must be equipped for service, for *success* depends upon the rank and file, and insomuch as you and I fail to do our part well, do we retard the victory. What an arsenal we have in our National Literature building, if we would avail ourselves of its wonderful ammunition:

Placards and posters, scientific and campaign literature from every viewpoint, prohibition results, department supplies, postcards, school or office blotters, paper napkins, stationery, monograms, books that should be in every public library, and, best of all, our UNION SIGNAL, and the great CAMPAIGN EDITION, a weapon that can be used in "No-License Campaigns" which should be inaugurated for dry territory in license states—in every municipality or county—and in states where they have county option.

The presidents of prohibition states tell us that local and county option have helped, and been a stepping stone to state-wide prohibition, and many states will be waging these campaigns not later than 1916—a goodly number in 1914. By striking the liquor forces from many sides, we shall so dissipate their resources that they cannot concentrate their efforts as heretofore. Each state will help the other win the victory. Let us sacrifice time and money to *bring* the victory for which we daily pray.

The department budget has gone to every state superintendent, and also to state presidents: I have a large edition of the Plan of Work, which I am offering to send gratis, through state superintendents. I will provide enough for each union in the state, if they will send postage (10c per 100). About one-third have availed themselves of this offer. Will not others do so at the earliest possible time, that they may be distributed? Will be glad to send to local, county, or district superintendents, at the same rate. Some of the subjects treated are: Laws and Catechism on Civil Government, Compilation of and study; The New Voter; Patriotism in the Public Schools; Placards and Posters; Municipal and School Elections; Christian Citizenship Medal Contests; Co-operation; Law Enforcement; Anti-Polygamy; Safe and Sane Fourth; Christian Citizenship Sunday; Petition and Remonstrance; Civic Affairs; Libraries.

Cut the liquor advertisements out of your papers and once a month mail in a sealed envelope to the editor, with a note saying, "These liquor advertisements are offensive to me. When will they cease?—*One of your readers.*" There is enough practical right-at-hand work outlined in the Plan, so there need be no lack of interest for want of something to do.

All the littles shall one day be piled so high that they will fall and form an avalanche that will overwhelm and engulf the enemy.

I will furnish department budget for 5 cents; Report Blanks, 25 cents per 100; department literature, 15 cents to 50 cents per 100.

A Christian Citizenship Institute Program, or topics, is in preparation by the National superintendent of Institutes, Mrs. Margaret Munns, and this department jointly. Price, 40 cents per 100.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

I rise to a "question of privilege" and too, a "personal explanation." As a rule a "personal explanation" should not be denominated a "question of privilege" but in this case (this Chair rules) that it is correct because it concerns our constituency.

My attention has been called to the fact that certain women of a certain state are asserting that "the rank of motions" in the Parliamentary Studies and on the Parliamentary Card differs. As this notification came from another state it is a clear case that this setting forth has already crossed the boundary line of the state in which it originated. It is very evidently a misapprehension and if the discoverers had been better parliamentarians would have given no trouble.

The Card is a "summary"—a "compilation"—and the "tables" are given exactly as in Roberts' Rules of Order. "Privileged questions" and "secondary motions" have a rank that does not at all apply to "incidental questions." In other words, "privileged questions" and "secondary motions" have a regular order of precedence that does not at all apply to "incidental questions." In the Studies (Number Two) "Objection to consideration of the question" is given first place for the reason that it can only be applied to the "original motion" before there has been a word of debate and does not even require a second, which does not hold of any other "incidental question," so the author of Studies gave it first place, not first in rank, because, as already stated, "incidental questions" have no order of "precedence." On this single and slight difference hangs the broad statement that "rank of motions" is given on the Card one way and in the Studies another. It is hoped that this explanation will prove entirely satisfactory.

As to Drill Number Three, concerning which so many inquiries are made, the answers follow: It is off the press and has been for several weeks; it is the same price as the other drills, though it has eight instead of six pages; it does deal with motions not illustrated in the other Drills.

The leaflet entitled, "Why Study Parliamentary Law," has been delayed because of my protracted illness, and though work is still prohibited, like other such laws "prohibition does not prohibit" and the advent of the new leaflet may be confidently expected within two weeks!

THE WAR AGAINST THE SOCIAL EVIL

LURENDA B. SMITH Ottawa, Kan.

THE UNION SIGNAL during the past months has devoted much space to an exposition of the war against the social evil and the methods to be used to wipe it out. The splendid letters of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis have given facts relating to the swift moral progress made at our Nation's capital. The clear presentation of the work being done by the United States Government in stamping out the white slave traffic by Hon. Stanley W. Finch, special commissioner for its suppression, should make the heart of every reformer rejoice. This article should be read and re-read with the greatest care. Mr. Finch makes several suggestions for the improvement of the present law, and gives approximately the amount of money that will be required to push the work to completion. See the January number of the organ of The American Vigilance Association. The article in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 16, 1913, will bear close study.

There was a notable advance in the fight against commercialized vice and in the promotion of purity all through the year 1912. Investigations of vice conditions in many cities and in various, one might say in all states, have followed in 1913. It was stated in one of the national papers "that there is not in North America a city of 25,000 inhabitants which is not thoroughly aroused on the question of public vice and is not making some attempt to rid itself of the traffic."

The frequent arrests of white slave traffickers and their subsequent conviction, the appointment of permanent morals commissions in cities, the searching examinations into the relation of low wages and immorality among women wage-workers, the new laws passed, new bills proposed, the pronounced friendly attitude in favor of stringent methods to suppress the social evil by our large and influential national and state periodicals, are a few of the lines of activity of 1913, that should encourage the heart of rescue and purity workers everywhere.

Educational institutions are adopting plans for instruction in social hygiene. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is now financing a bureau of social hygiene which is to be permanent; little by little society is building up an organization which is to fight the slave traders and also to help their victims. There are scores of organizations and institutions of this kind in every state, but they have not been working together. We understand that it is Mr. Finch's and Mr. Rockefeller's plan to secure coöperation of organizations. Already $20,000,000 have been provided for the purpose of establishing rescue homes in all the cities of the United States for the victims of the white slave traffic. We wish we were able to give the name of this wise philanthropist. The problem of caring for the victims of this unspeakable traffic is about to be solved. It is proposed to spend the income from a large permanent fund "in maintaining rescue homes in which girls who are reclaimed from the underworld may receive care and instruction pending such time as it may be necessary for them to get a new start in life." This is almost assured and is the result of the negotiations undertaken by Mr. Stanley W. Finch in charge of investigations by the Department of Justice.

The writer has already taken too much space, but desires to close with England's warnings to girls. They are good enough to bring to the attention of every girl in every country:

BEWARE!

Girls should never speak to strangers, either men or women, in the street, in shops, in stations, in trains, in lonely country roads, or in places of amusement.

Girls should never ask the way of any but officials on duty, such as policemen, railway officials, or postmen.

Girls should never loiter or stand about alone in the street, and if accosted by a stranger (whether man or woman) should walk as quickly as possible to the nearest policeman.

Girls should never stay to help a woman who apparently faints at their feet in the street, but should immediately call a policeman to her aid.

Girls should never accept an invitation to join a Sunday school or Bible class given them by strangers, even if they are wearing the dress of a sister or a nun, or are in clerical dress.

Girls should never accept a ride offered by a stranger, in a motor, or taxicab, or vehicle of any description.

Girls should never go to an address given them by a stranger, or enter any house, restaurant or place of amusement on the invitation of a stranger.

Girls should never go with a stranger (even if dressed as a hospital nurse) or believe stories of their relatives having suffered from an accident or being suddenly taken ill, as this is a common device to kidnap girls.

Girls should never accept sweets, food, a glass of water, or smell flowers offered them by a stranger; neither should they buy scents or other articles at their door, as so many things may contain drugs.

Girls should never take a situation through an advertisement or a strange registry office, either in England or abroad, without first making inquiries from the society to which they belong.

Girls should never go to London or any large town for even one night without knowing of some safe lodging.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

The Y. P. B. at Charlottesville has just closed a membership contest, which terminated in a delightful social event, on March 6. Over sixty members were gained.

Many of our unions report having appropriately observed Willard Memorial day. Among the programs received none showed more careful preparation than those of Front Royal and Hampton.

At each mid-winter institute conducted by the state president she has given a talk on "The Map and the Flag," followed by a collection for the Willard Memorial Fund.

Waverly, Corbin, and Richmond, the capital city, have recently enjoyed "Frances Willard's Trip Abroad," as given by Mrs. Shepherd with her stereopticon. Some special features had been introduced into the lecture and pictures added for use at Willard Memorial meetings.

Virginia will further spread the gospel of total abstinence by having an expert on scientific temperance along practical and appealing lines, address her summer Normal schools.

Hanover and Henrico county convention, which was held February 26-27, was fortunate in having as helpers Mr. and Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Shepherd.

Prospect, a small town on the N. and W. Railroad, in the south central part of the state, has a union which has had a hard time to keep alive. Within the year it has lost its president by illness and its secretary and treasurer by removal. This bers and today has forty members, of whom twenty-six are active, is deeply engrossed in a high school essay contest, and has plans under way for a full summer's work. All of this goes to prove that early difficulties are no indication of failure.

Norfolk county, as part of its convention program, enjoyed an address by Rev. W. R. Flannigan. It has recently undertaken a big task, that of reaching every church-goer with an invitation to join the W. C. T. U. A most unique card for this purpose was designed by Mrs. L. A. Shepherd. Some time since a delegation from the county executive committee went before the Ministerial Association with the request that every preacher in the county deliver a temperance sermon on March 9. This was granted and the churches further co-operated by appointing distributors, and arranging that after the sermon, as the worshippers left the house of God, each adult should be given an envelope in which had been placed a Virginia leaflet, a pledge card and a neatly worded invitation to join the W. C. T. U. Credit for this plan belongs largely to the county president, Mrs. Hugh Simpkins, and others would do well to adopt it.

That part of Virginia known as the "eastern shore," comprising Accomac and Northampton counties, held a most successful institute at Onley, March 10-11, with Mrs. Amy C. Weech of Alexandria as leader. More complete reports of these excellent meetings will be found in the Virginia Edition of THE UNION SIG-

THE KNOW HOW

To Feed Children and Get Good Results

There are more nervous persons made so by undigested food lying in the stomach than the average individual would suppose.

If food remains undigested in the stomach, it begins to ferment, sets up gas and a large portion is thus converted into poison.

That's why imperfectly digested food may, and often does, cause irritation of the nerves and stupor of the mind—brain and nerves are really poisoned.

"My daughter had complained for some time of a distressed feeling in the stomach, after eating, which set me thinking that her diet was not right," writes an anxious and intelligent mother.

"She had been fond of cereals, but had never tried Grape-Nuts. From reading the account of this predigested food, it seemed reasonable to try Grape-Nuts for her case.

"The results were really wonderful. The little brain that seemed at times unable to do its work, took on new life and vigor. Every morning, now, before going to school, she eats the crisp little morsels and is now completely and entirely well, she seems to have a new lease on life—no more distress in the stomach, nor headache, but sound and well everyday." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They re genuine, true, and full of human

Kansas Women's Struggle For Right and Justice

A CHAPTER OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND ITS LESSONS

MRS. LILLA DAY MONROE, President Good Government Club, Topeka, Kan

Let me say at the outset that we did not rush into our work "blindly and precipitately" as we were accused of doing, for we had been studying the questions brought before the legislature for years. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, as president of the state W. C. T. U., had in her hands valuable information bearing directly on all moral and welfare problems, and my own work as chairman of legislative activities in equal suffrage campaigns for ten years, gave me an insight into legislative methods and a legal knowledge as to the rights of women politically, industrially and as financial dependents. We worked together as a committee of women regardless of our official connections. We wrote up our needs, enumerating sixteen good measures that we wished passed (among them, a white slave law and a minimum wage and maximum hour law), and sent the communication to Senator Bailey Waggener, a recognized leader in the senate.

Splendid White Slave Law Passed

We have secured the passage of an excellent white slave law, but it was not handed out on a silver salver. We fought for it; Mrs. Mitchner never lost sight of it.

We received no industrial legislation for working women and girls. Our minimum wage bill, which was introduced on January 22, was finally killed on March 9, and the maximum hour bill a few days later. But on these two measures we have done more to educate the public conscience than on any other bills ever before the Kansas legislature. All arguments had to have their beginning in an appeal for the good of humanity and this has quickened the consciences of all thinking people along the line of welfare work for the child, the girl, the mother, the whole human family. There was never so powerful a lobby, and so varied and selfish an opposition to any legislation in Kansas. Never for a minute did we suppose that the big interests of the state would actually come forward and agree that they were built up on underpaid woman labor.

Lessons from the Failures

The lessons we learned from our failures are these: Women must be organized and through organization ask intelligently for what they want. There should be a good government club in every city and village in the state to educate the new citizens of Kansas on their rights in a republican form of government, and how to enforce these rights.

For a few women to carry the burden is entirely too slow a process. For forty-six days the minimum wage bill engrossed our attention to the exclusion of all other matters, except the lobbying now and then for our other bills. There ought to have been more women at work.

Human welfare laws are the hardest to secure. You can easily obtain an appropriation, have an office created, get a pension for a jaded political candidate, or secure a two-hundred-year franchise, but to secure justice, equity or righteous laws is a different matter. Besides, unfortunately, the latter measures have behind them little money and no paid attorneys.

The lesson that the California women learned and at once put into practice—that women should have an organ of some sort through which they may reach other women—is a valuable one. The wonderful lessons that should be taught by this legislature will fall so far as human progress is concerned for many people, because only a very few know anything of the real motives that either make or defeat legislation. Legislatures come and go, with their real stories untold, because there is no one to tell them, and if there were, no newspaper would publish the story. Publicity is the greatest asset of civilization and the greatest foe of graft, but this we do not have except in a few cases where men of certain classes fall out. Kansas women need a newspaper. Because they have one, California women are progressing.

WHY I WANT TO VOTE

ELLA GILBERT IVES, Dorchester, Mass.

(Reprinted by request.)

I'd like to vote because I find
It's mighty wholesome for mankind
To have a say in things that make
For better living, whether cake
Or Kingdom come's the thing at stake.

* * *

I hate to see good fuel wasted, 'pears to me
There's fire enough in women's bones
All stifled down, to melt the stones;
And gifts and graces tucked away.
Enough to bring down judgment day.

* * *

Now driving tandem's not God's way
For man and woman; but abreast,
In equal yoke, the human clay
In His own image made and blessed.
The women pay their part in taxes
To grind the politicians' axes;
And keep the penitentiaries going,
While all the dirty liquor's flowing.
To drown men's senses, steal their brain,
And stamp them with the brand of Cain.
Men vote the dram shop out or in,
And never dream consent is sin.
But woman's conscience is more tender,
Whatever be her brain dimension;
And even if her wits are slender,
They're capable of some extension.
Enough to see that wrong and right
Are seldom gray, but black and white.
The logic of the situation
Is not so very hard to see:
The wicked view with consternation
A clarified humanity.
Once introduce the washing tub
In government, and—there's the rub!—
The very halls of state they'll scrub—
These women, bent on purifying,
O how they'll keep the suds a flying!
Clean streets, clean alleys and clean marts,
Clean halls, clean fences and clean hearts!
The pictured poster then must go,
The devil's sign board to his show;
And his headquarters, the saloon,
Will shut up shop to that old tune,
"A woman did it."
And it's quite likely when the women
In sea of politics are swimmin',
They'll keep the good old ship of state
From wrecking on a shoal of hate
Twixt brethren of a kindred nation
With that small tug boat, *Arbitration*.

* * * *

They say some women would not own
This right the suffragist proposes;
Now when King George put all the noses
Colonial to his grindstone,
Some men were found, so runs the story,
Who counted it their chiefest glory
To bear the name and shame of Tory;
And yet rolled on great Freedom's ball
Its mighty revolution making,
The paths conservative forsaking,
And bringing liberty to all.
'Tis God's own method; did He wait
Till all desired a better way
Before He flung the narrow gate
Wide open to our mortal clay?
He ever trains reluctant feet
To climb by duty's road to rights;
And shades our eyes until they're meet
For larger vision on the heights.

DETECTIVES WANTED.
Young men to operate in own locality; secret service work.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
Inclose stamp for particulars.
UNIVERSAL DETECTIVE AGENCY,
304 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago

CLEAN GLOVES WHITE at home. Perspiration absolutely removed.
Box 25 cts. Trial 6 cts. R. KNAPP CLEANING CO., Cortland, N.Y.

Bovee Furnaces
At MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
THE BOVEE FURNACE Has Double the Heating Capacity of Other Furnaces for Amount of Fuel Consumed
They are made very heavy, of the best of material.
Measure the fire pots and combustion chamber and then note the long travel of heat through the compound radiator before reaching the chimney. Compare these measurements with those of all other first-class furnaces, and you will see WHY the BOVEE FURNACES require so little fuel and last longer.
Send plans for our special winter prices. We save you about one-half on the price of a first-class heating plant.

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Iowa

THE WHITE RIBBON IN INDIA

(Continued from Page Five)

ity. Mrs. Sproule, wife of the speaker in the Canadian house of parliament, was elted as one, and the fact was brought out that several in India had followed suit, though the speaker might not name them.

A grand gold medal contest on Friday, in which young people from various parts of India took part, was a great success; the attendance was about 400. Mrs. Maddox presented the prize, while the national president gave certificates to the successful essay contestants.

The reports showed a net gain of 369 during the past two years, and a forward movement along most lines.

Resolutions were passed against the white slave traffic and commending all efforts for its suppression and the punishment of persons engaged in it; in favor of non-alcoholic medication; endorsing resolutions passed by the Anglo-Indian Association which recommended the appointment of a committee to ascertain the cause of the increase in consumption of liquor and to devise means to check such increase, to urge later opening and earlier closing of all liquor shops and the entire closing of such shops on holidays and at fairs and melas, and the prevention of children from entering liquor shops; a resolution of thanks to the Scottish union for its kindness in making it possible for Miss Lochhead to give her services to the cause during the past three years and three months, to Miss Agnes E. Slack, through whose kind representations this was brought about, and to Miss Lochhead herself for her valuable work. A vote of thanks was also sent to the B. W. T. A. for its donation.

The following officers were elected for the year: Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, Muzzaffarpur, president; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Andrews, Mussoorie; recording secretary, Miss Twentyman, Darjeeling; Mrs. Burkholder, treasurer.

TOM McRAY'S RESURRECTION DAY

(Continued from Page Six)

old gloves with the worn finger tips, a little of his lost manhood came back to him, and a great wave of his old love for Katy surged into his heart.

It was a wonderful service for him. There was that in the music which struck chords in his soul long silent and then the pastor spoke words which helped to crystallize his newly born determination to be what Mr. Freeman had called a *man*. There were songs by the children, and Nellie, his own little girl, in the shabby dress, came out and spoke a quaint little Easter rhyme, in a voice so sweet and with an articulation so perfect that tears of pride came to his eyes.

Mr. Freeman sat in a pew just behind him, noting the effect of each phase of the service. "That is a child to be proud of, Tom," he leaned forward to whisper, as Nellie went back to her seat, and Tom nodded with a choke in his throat.

The voices of the choir, the words of the pastor, the lovely resurrection lilies, all spoke of hope in life, and a still more glorious hope in death, and thrilled and carried out of himself, Tom McRay determined then and there that he, too, would rise from his sin and shame, and be once more— a *man*.

It was not easy, but somehow Tom had gotten hold of the idea at that service that there was a strong Saviour ready to help, and as never before he came to lean upon that One who was strong enough to arise from the shackles of death itself, and every victory won made the next one easier.

Mick Rafferty laughed scornfully when he was told that Tom McRay had reformed. "Reformed nothing!" he said with an oath. "He doesn't dare come in here even, for he knows he'd drink like a fish if he did. Sent in the money to settle his bill, the coward, but I'll get him yet. I've seen fellows reform before."

Before the threat was fulfilled, however, public opinion took a hand in the matter. His saloon, with others, was voted out of the town, and Tom and many another like him, were saved from their debasing power.

A liquor dealer in Minneapolis may have to pay a $5,000 fine and spend five years in the penitentiary for using the parcels post for sending whisky.

At last we have an adequate life of Frances E. Willard, brief, authoritative, brilliantly written.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The author, as well as the publisher, succeeded in making both an inspiring biography and a valuable reference book.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

The Life of

Frances E. Willard

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Evanston, Illinois

This history is invaluable as a reference book and is the only authorized biography of Miss Willard by this author now on the market.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.*

It is the kind of a book which puts a spell upon the most of us, a story of the evolution of human greatness.—*The Advance, Chicago.*

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Willard Memorial service of the Guthrie (Okla.) union was held in the Oklahoma Methodist University during chapel hour. The state president, Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, portrayed Miss Willard as an educator and told of her interest in young people. Vice-Chancellor McCright spoke words of appreciation of Miss Willard's life and achievements.

Among the first accounts to reach National Headquarters of the observance of March 9 as Temperance Sunday is the report of an enthusiastic afternoon temperance rally in Ashland, Ky. Mrs. Agnes Eifort, state superintendent of Temperance and Purity of the Kentucky Sunday School association, and superintendent of the Sunday School department of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., was a speaker. Credit for the success of the rally is largely due Mrs. C. M. Freeman.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, has just completed a most profitable two weeks' engagement on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Mrs. Weech delivered fifteen addresses, spoke in five schools, secured seventy-five new members, and her collections marked a red letter day in the history of the W. C. T. U. in Accomac and Northampton counties. This is the fourth and most successful visit of Mrs. Weech to this section of Virginia.

SPECIAL

TWO REST COTTAGE CALENDARS at the price of ONE.

A limited number in stock and now is the opportunity to secure one for your own desk and one for the friend.

Regular price, 35 cents.

SPECIAL price, two for 35 cents.

Prices include postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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A Pure Spring Tonic

SHOULD NEVER CONTAIN WINE OR ALCOHOL

Alcohol undermines health.

It is harmful, unnecessary and habit-forming.

Scott's Emulsion is a true and efficient Spring tonic to purify and invigorate the blood, start the healthy action of body cells, and tone the appetite to make all good food do good. There is no alcohol or narcotic drug in Scott's Emulsion—it is medical nourishment.

Physicians everywhere prescribe Scott's Emulsion for a health-building Spring tonic.

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POLL OF YEAS AND NAYS ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE KENYON-WEBB BILL

Published by Request

Friends and Enemies of Enforced Statewide Prohibition

Senate and House Record of Votes, by States, in Favor of the Webb Bill

Alabama—Senator Johnston; Representatives Burnett, Clayton, Hobson, Richardson, Taylor, Underwood.
Arizona—Senators Ashurst, Smith; Representative Hayden.
Arkansas—Senators Clarke, Kavanaugh; Representatives Floyd, Goodwin, Jacoway, Macon, Oldfield, Taylor.
California—Senator Works; Representatives Hayes, Kent, Knowland, Needham, Raker, Stephens.
Colorado—Senator Thomas; Representatives Martin, Rucker, Taylor.
Connecticut—Representatives Henry, Higgins.
Delaware—Representative Heald.
Florida—Senators Bryan, Fletcher; Representatives Mays, Sparkman.
Georgia—Senator Smith; Representatives Adamson, Bell, Edwards, Howard, Hughes, Roddenberry, Tribble.
Idaho—Senators Borah, Brady; Representative French.
Illinois—Senator Cullom; Representatives Foss, Foster, Fowler, Fuller, Graham, McKenzie, McKinley, McKinney, Prince, Rainey, Sterling, Stone, Wilson.
Indiana—Senators Kern, Shively; Representatives Adair, Barnhart, Boehne, Cline, Cox, Crumpacker, Cullop, Dixon, Gray, Morrison, Moss, Rauch.
Iowa—Senators Cummins, Kenyon; Representatives Good, Green, Haugen, Kendall, Kennedy, Pepper, Pickett, Prouty, Scott, Towner, Woods.
Kansas—Senators Bristow, Curtis; Representatives Anthony, Campbell, Jackson, Murdock, Neeley, Rees, Taggart, Young.
Kentucky—Representatives Helm, Johnson, Langley, Powers, Thomas.
Louisiana—Senator Thornton; Representatives Morgan, Ransdell, Watkins.
Maine—Senators Gardner, Johnson; Representatives Gould, Guernsey, Hinds, McGillicuddy.
Maryland—Senators Jackson, Smith; Representatives Covington, Lewis, Linthicum, Talbott.
Massachusetts—Senator Lodge; Representatives Ames, Gardner, Gillett, Lawrence, Thayer, Weeks, Wilder.
Michigan—Senators Smith, Townsend; Representatives Dodds, Doremus, Hamilton, Loud, McLaughlin, Smith (S. W.), Sweet, Young.
Minnesota—Senators Clapp, Nelson; Representatives Anderson, Davis, Hammond, Lindbergh, Nye, Steenerson, Volstead.
Mississippi—Senator Williams; Representatives Candler, Collier, Harrison, Humphreys, Sisson, Stephens, Witherspoon.
Missouri—Representatives Alexander, Borland, Daugherty, Hamlin, Hensley, Lloyd, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Shackleford.
Montana—Senators Dixon, Myers; Representative Pray.
Nebraska—Senator Brown; Representatives Kinkaid, Maguire, Norris, Sloan, Stephens.
Nevada—Senators Newlands, Pittman.
New Hampshire—Senators Burnham, Gallinger.
New Jersey—Representatives Tuttle, Wood.
New Mexico—Senator Fall; Representative Ferguson.
New York—Representatives Akin, Andrus, Ayres, Bradley, Calder, Draper, Harrison, Payne, Simmons.
North Carolina—Senators Overman, Simmons; Representatives Doughton, Falson, Godwin, Gudger, Kitchin, Page, Pou, Small, Stedman, Webb.
North Dakota—Senators Gronna, McCumber; Representative Helgesen.
Ohio—Senator Burton; Representatives Ashbrook, Claypool, Denver, Francis, Howland, Post, Sharp, Whitacre, White, Willis.
Oklahoma—Senators Gore, Owen; Representative McGuire.
Oregon—Senator Chamberlain; Representatives Hawley, Lafferty.
Pennsylvania—Senator Oliver; Representatives Alney, Butler, Difenderfer, Farr, Focht, Gregg, Griest, Langham, McCreary, Matthews, Palmer, Patton, Porter, Speer, Vare, Wilson.
Rhode Island—Representative O'Shaunessy.
South Carolina—Senators Smith, Tillman; Representatives Aikin, Byrnes, Ellerbe, Finley, Johnson, Lever.
South Dakota—Senators Crawford, Gamble; Representatives Burke, Martin.
Tennessee—Senators Lea, Webb; Representatives Austin, Garrett, Houston, Hull, Moon, Padgett, Sells, Sims.
Texas—Senators Culberson, Sheppard; Representatives Beall, Callaway, Dies, Garner, Gregg, Hardy, Henry, Randell, Smith, Stephens, Young.
Utah—Senator Smoot; Representative Howell.
Vermont—Senators Dillingham, Page; Representatives Greene, Plumley.
Virginia—Senators Martin, Swanson; Representatives Carlin, Flood, Glass, Hay, Holland, Jones, Lamb, Saunders, Slemp, Turnbull.
Washington—Senators Jones, Poindexter; Representatives Humphrey, La Follette, Warburton.
West Virginia—Senator Chilton; Representatives Davis, Hamilton, Littlepage.
Wisconsin—Representatives Kopp, Lenroot, Nelson.
Wyoming—Representative Mondell.

Senate and House Record of Votes, by States, Against the Webb Bill

Alabama—Representatives Blackmon, Dent.
Arkansas—Representative Cravens.
California—Senator Perkins; Representative Kahn.
Colorado—Senator Guggenheim.
Connecticut—Senators Brandegee, McLean; Representatives Hill, Reilly.
Delaware—Senators Du Pont, Richardson.
Georgia—Representatives Bartlett, Brantley, Hardwick.
Illinois—Representatives Buchanan, Cannon, Copley, Evans, Gallagher, McDermott, Madden, Mann, Rodenberg, Sabath, Thistlewood.
Kentucky—Senators Bradley, Paynter; Representatives Cantrill, James, Rouse, Sherley Stanley.
Louisiana—Senator Foster; Representatives Broussard, Dupre, Estopinal, Pujo.
Maryland—Representatives Konig, Parran.
Massachusetts—Senator Crane; Representatives Curley, Greene, Murray, Peters, Roberts.
Michigan—Representatives Fordney, McMorran.
Minnesota—Representative Stevens.
Mississippi—Senator Percy.
Missouri—Representatives Bartholdt, Dyer, Gill.
Nevada—Representative Roberts.
New Jersey—Senator Martine; Representatives Browning, Hamill, Hart, Kinkead, McCoy, Townsend.
New Mexico—Senator Catron.
New York—Senators O'Gorman, Root; Representatives De Forest, Driscoll (D. A.), Driscoll (M. E.), Dwight, Fairchild, Fitzgerald, Fornes, Goldfogle, Levy, Patten, Redfield, Talcott, Underhill.
Ohio—Senator Pomerene; Representatives Allen, Bathrick, Bulkley, Goeke, Longworth, Sherwood, Switzer, Taylor.
Pennsylvania—Senator Penrose; Representatives Barchfield, Bates, Burke, Crago, Dalzell, Donohoe, Lafean, Lee, Moore, Olmsted, Reyburn, Rothermel.
Rhode Island—Senator Wetmore.
Tennessee—Representative McKellar.
Texas—Representatives Burgess, Burleson, Moore, Slayden.
Utah—Senator Sutherland.
Wisconsin—Senator Stephenson; Representatives Berger, Burke, Cary, Cooper, Davidson, Esch, Konop.
Wyoming—Senator Warren.

Senate and House Record of Those Not Voting on the Webb Bill

Alabama—Senator Bankhead; Representative Heflin answered "Present."
Florida—Representative Clarke.
Georgia—Senator Bacon; Representative Lee.
Illinois—Representative Stack.
Indiana—Representative Korbly.
Massachusetts—Representatives Harris, McCall.
Michigan—Representative Smith (J. M. C.).
Minnesota—Representative Miller.
Mississippi—Representative Dickson.
Missouri—Senators Reed, Stone; Representative Booher answered "Present."
Nebraska—Senator Hitchcock; Representative Lobeck.
New Hampshire—Representatives Currier, Sulloway.
New Jersey—Senator Briggs; Representatives Gardner, Scully.
New Mexico—Representative Curry.
New York—Representatives Conry, Danforth, George, Kindred, Lindsay, Littleton, Maher, Merritt, Mott, Riordan, Smith, Vreeland, Wilson.
Ohio—Representative Ansberry.
Oklahoma—Representatives Carter, Davenport, Ferris, Morgan.
Oregon—Senator Bourne.
Pennsylvania — Representatives Hartman, Moon.
Rhode Island—Senator Lippitt.
West Virginia—Senator Watson; Representative Brown, Hughes.
Wisconsin—Senator La Follette; Representative Morse.
Wyoming—Senator Clark.

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GET MONEY—I DID—GOT $301.27

worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa.

George P. Crawford writes: "Made $7.00 a day." **J. J. S. Mills**, a farmer, writes: "Can easily make $5.00 a day plating." **Thomas Parker**, school teacher, 21 years, writes: "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." See what others are doing—judge what you can do. **LET US START YOU** in the gold, silver, nickel and metal plating business. **$5 to $15** a day can be made doing plating with **Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Outfits.** Unequaled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, and all metal goods.

We teach you the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets **Free.** No experience required. We do plating ourselves,—have had years of experience. We use same materials we sell. Materials cost about 10 cents to do $1 worth of plating. All outfits complete. Ready for work when received. **The Royal, Prof. Gray's New Immersion Process.** Quick, easy, latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal—taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful thick plate, ready to deliver. Guaranteed 3 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily—$10 to $30 worth of goods. No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary. **DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS.** Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. Every store, jeweler, shop, factory has goods needing plating. Platers have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers delighted. We are an old established firm—been in business for years—know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience. The chance of a lifetime to own and control a business of your own. Small space required—a little corner at home will do. Set up the machine and commence to make money. Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and **Sample Plating FREE.** Don't wait. Send us your address.

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W. C. T. U. PRESENTS GAVEL TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WALLACE.

The women of the California W. C. T. U. have presented to Lieutenant-Governor Wallace a beautiful gavel. Last summer Mrs. Lavinia Howell, a white ribboner residing near Fresno, while on her vacation visited the Sequoia National Park and while looking up at a tree saw one of its limbs fall. She took this home with her and had the pupils of the manual training department of the public schools make a gavel from it. It was presented at a morning session of the Senate by Senator Cartwright, who after describing the gift, said: "The women of the W. C. T. U. have asked me to present this gavel to the President of the Senate, a man who looms large in the state of California. It goes to you, Mr. President, as a token of their appreciation of that manhood, that integrity and that Christian spirit which has prompted you to make many sacrifices for their cause."

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(Outline lessons, suggesting topics and thought, which the teacher will be able to illustrate from her own reading.)

TEMPERANCE TALES,

(A collection of stories adapted from history and classic myth, each forming a temperance lesson.)

Price, ten cents each.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

PROGRESSIVE PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from Page Four)

its educational message; public meetings are well attended, even if miles have to be covered by horse power. The publishing of signers to applications for license has had a deterring effect on the citizen who might otherwise think lightly of affixing his signature to the detested document.

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., recently paid her first visit to Somerset county. She spoke to a large audience at four different times. New members were gained and an impetus given for a campaign for a no-license county. "Mrs. George was greeted with enthusiasm wherever she spoke and we look forward with pleasant anticipations to her return next summer," writes Azulah Jones, president of the county union.

Things were humming in Philadelphia county during the short month of February. A whole week of meetings was addressed by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, who has lost none of her charm and power. The same length of time was given by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, who should be in two or three places at once in order to be everywhere she is needed. Many extra meetings in honor of our beloved leader, Frances E. Willard, were held by the unions. Receptions were given to Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Livingston.

Venango county is wide awake. At the mid-winter institute held in Oil City a number of departments were thoroughly discussed and the women were reminded of the importance of reading THE UNION SIGNAL. The county will send Hon. R. P. Hobson's address, "The Great Destroyer," to the seventh and eighth grade pupils in the public schools. Franchise is a live question in this county. The organization of the superintendents into a board is proving that successful work can be done more easily than before. Our state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, gave valuable assistance by her powerful lecture, "The Arch Deceiver," delivered before a large and enthusiastic audience. The "Ready to Help" Club rendered excellent music. The Y. P. B.'s are a source of pride to Venango county.

York county has been roused from its lethargy along temperance lines by the presence of Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, vice-president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. "A mighty wave of temperance awakening has swept our churches," writes Ella M. Stewart of York county.

Mrs. N. L. Bird, the first president of the Bradford W. C. T. U., eighty-four years young, although not strong, still keeps up her interest in the work.

Butler county has lost three faithful members by death who will be greatly missed: Mrs. Annie Barto Barkey, one of the vice-presidents of the Evans City union, Mrs. Clara Wenner Zeigler, and Mrs. Harriet Cooper, who was last year made a life member of the state union.

PORTABLE STOVE COOKING & HEATING

Saves Fuel Bills, Saves Dirt, Work and Drudgery

Simple in Construction, Durable, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE

COMBINES ECONOMY, COMFORT and CONVENIENCE

COMBINED COOKING AND HEATING—The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, hot milk, canning fruit, camping. **Summer or Winter Stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. Not

Two-Burner with Oven

dangerous like gasoline. No valves. No wicks—all parts open—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order.

THE PORTABLE STOVE

is simple in construction. **No complicated machinery to get out of order.** The oil flows from the reservoir into the open steel burner bowl, where it is converted into a heavy gas. This gas is carried into the open-air cylinder, where it is superheated and given the required amount of air to make combustion and give the **greatest amount of heat** for the **smallest use of oil.** As will be seen, all parts are open—the burner bowl, air mixer, the cylinder or chimney. **Nothing to clog or close up.** The stove furnishes its own heat to generate the gas.

CHEAP FUEL

Kerosene or coal oil is recognized the world over as providing economic fuel. The difficulty has been in securing methods that would use it both economically and satisfactorily. The Portable Stove **solves the problem.** It furnishes the **family need.** It burns this common fuel, giving an intense heat, but concentrated under cooking vessel, absorbed by articles being cooked—**not thrown out to overheat your kitchen.** In every section of the country coal and wood are getting higher in price. The continual discovery of new oil fields in different parts of the country has furnished oil in abundance. The Portable Stove is a practical method of using this fuel. It also saves work and dirt. The intense heat **provides quickly cooked meals.**

EASILY REGULATED

The flow of oil is easily controlled by the adjuster on the end of the reservoir. Each burner has its own reservoir, and adjuster. The height of the flame is easily lowered or raised with this adjuster. More oil—higher flame. Less oil—lower flame. No oil—flame shut off.

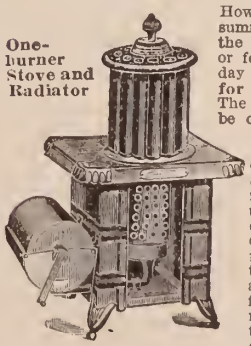
SAFETY

Coal oil or kerosene **not dangerous like gasoline.** There is no longer excuse for using dangerous gasoline stoves, thus causing mothers and children to run daily the chance of losing their lives. One can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing an account due to the use of the **deadly gasoline.** Coal oil burned in the oil-gas stove is a safe fuel. The Portable Stove is safe for every day family use.

CONVENIENCE

Every woman will be glad to get rid of the coal or wood, dirt, ashes and all the nuisance that goes with the ordinary cook stove. The Portable Stove will **save trouble, anxiety and annoyance,** without any additional fuel.

THESE STOVES ARE PORTABLE



One-burner Stove and Radiator

How convenient on a hot summer day to take out on the porch for a quick meal, or for coffee on a warm Sunday night, or **in the shed for washing or ironing.** The Portable Stove can easily be carried to a church for a social or to picnics or to camping grounds. One of our customers, Charles Schaufler, Calif., who is a railroad man, said he **used their stove on a caboose** and was able to cook with the **hard and fast running** of the train. We cannot imagine anything more convenient for heating a cold dining room or bedroom in winter. Being portable they can easily be moved to any part of the house and are always ready for instant use. The new Model 1912 contains many valuable improvements, which add greatly to the efficiency of the stove.

DURABILITY

They are **made of steel** throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping. Sent complete, ready for use as soon as received. Nicely finished with nickel trimming, and they will last for years.

OVENS FOR BAKING

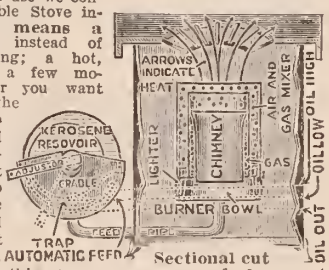
The ovens furnished with the Portable Stove are splendid bakers, handsomely finished throughout, made of sheet steel full lined with tin plate, removable shelves.

RADIATORS FOR HEAT

The radiators are placed over the burner. The heat of the stove is thrown from the surface of the radiator, giving a **cheerful heat.** It is convenient size and when not in use can be laid to one side.

SUMMER STOVE

For hot weather use we consider the Portable Stove invaluable. **It means a cool kitchen** instead of hot and stifling; a hot, quick fire in a few moments whenever you want it. Think of the time wasted in starting the old cook stove before it gets hot enough, to cook, and the overheated kitchen after it is started.



Sectional cut

REMEMBER this stove consumes **no fuel except when in use.** Put this stove in your home—you will find it convenient and a delightful stove to use in summer and winter.

WHAT USERS SAY

"It is so convenient and economical." Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking." Henry Schilling, Ill. **"For baking it has no equal."** V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies, cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done." Mrs. O. Thompson, O. **"Never cooked meals so quick and easy."** James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; **they are great time and fuel savers."** H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator." Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room." J. F. Lisson, Calif. **"We are using it to heat our office."** McPherson Co., R. I.

ECONOMY—E. N. Helwig, Ont., "Only used **a half gallon of oil last week for cooking,** baking and ironing." F. G. Boylston, S. C. "Cooked for a family of six five days—only three quarts of oil." Wm. Stapley, Ariz., "Your oil-gas stove was just as expected it to be after reading your description. With one gallon of oil we did the cooking for a family of nine persons, six of them grown, for three days and one meal, besides doing the small ironing. **The oil cost 35c.** Wood cost $6.00 per cord here." Fred Hadder, Wis., "Moved my old cook stove in the wood shed. You won't catch me sawing or carrying any more wood. **This is a snap for me."**

SAFETY Mrs. E. R. McClellan, Ills., says, **"It is safe and clean** as a lamp, and children that can be trusted with a kerosene lamp can be trusted with this stove." Mrs. P. P. Leherer, Mich., **"Easy to run, quick to heat—no danger of** explosion." D. L. Dennis, Ind., "Makes no dirt, no trouble to operate; takes very little fuel; **no danger possible;** makes plenty of heat." H. N. Flora, O., "Perfectly safe, a person can operate them without constant worry of danger."

CLEANLINESS—Mrs. S. R. Croft speaks of this when she says: **"There is no smoke, dirt,** or ashes to bother with. It is easy and simple to operate, very clean and safe to handle; is away ahead of coal or wood fire." E. J. Free, Me., "It don't smoke, is easy to operate, and we find it clean." Wm. Irsh., Mo., **"A splendid baker and cooker,** although we use the cheapest grade of oil. For good work, simplicity, economy and cleanliness, it is simply perfection itself." Mrs. J. F. Hascall, Fla., "It does not leak at all; **it is a great comfort.** The oven is a beauty and bakes fine—not heavy to move from place to place, and **convenient** in size and shape." W. O. Poe, Mo., says: "Can cook a meal in 20 minutes; baked biscuits in 4 minutes." Mrs. Ella Holleman, Tenn., "Takes less oil to cook a meal than is often used to kindle a fire in the old stove. Cooking was a burden because of heat. This oil stove is a pleasure."

DON'T FAIL to write today for full information. The price of these stoves is remarkably low—only $3.25 up, any number of burners. Not sold in stores. See catalogue with testimonials from hundreds of patrons, sent free; also full information regarding our Portable Stove.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY QUICK, EASY, SURE. Show stove **MAKING GAS**—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich., "Was out one day—sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the **best stove** on the market; sold 9 in 2 hours; **I do not fear competition,"** (first ordered 1—200 since). Charles P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, **"Sell like hot cakes;** sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 100 since. J. G. R. Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. **These men MAKE MONEY.** You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.

THE WORLD MFG. CO., 2088 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

"See how I can count, mama," said Kitty. "There's my right foot. That's one. There's my left foot. That's two. Two and one make three. Three feet make a yard, and I want to go out and play in it!—*Chicago Tribune*

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Address Evanston, Ill.

HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

Have you a hobby in your work for the promotion of temperance ideas? Is there some one thing that to your thinking always makes for efficiency in W. C. T. U. work? Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, vice-president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., writes: "Of all my W. C. T. U. hobbies THE UNION SIGNAL is my chief one, as I *know* people will not *do* much, unless they know *how* to do, and how can they *know how* without reading the blessed SIGNAL?"

Another testimony to the value of our paper comes from Mrs. Tilla Hughes Hodge, superintendent of THE UNION SIGNAL and president of the Santa Monica (Calif.) union, who has read the National organ for over twenty-eight years. She says "The UNION SIGNAL ought to be in every home, especially a W. C. T. U. home. In fact, a union not well equipped with this organ of world-information is one that is lacking in the real spirit of the mighty work in hand."

This theory has been put into practice in the union of which she is president, for with a membership of twenty-five they will this year subscribe for twenty-five copies of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The Minnesota W. C. T. U. believes in the dissemination of temperance truths among those outside the organization. It has arranged for twenty-five yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL for various public libraries throughout the state.

HONOR ROLL

The Honor Roll which will be displayed at the next National Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 4, 1912, and the closing of the books for 1913, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. *All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.*

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her. Four Campaign or State Edition subscriptions are credited as one yearly subscription.

All premium requests MUST BE MADE at the time of sending in subscriptions.

KANSAS CAN AND KANSAS DOES!

Special Correspondence

Kansas can do things and Kansas does. Now that she has won equal suffrage, the W. C. T. U. leaders are building up their forces everywhere. Three National organizers have been in the state in 1913, beside the state's own workers. One of them, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, reports a terrific February sleet that lasted a week. From Moline westward a third of the telegraph poles collapsed, wires were snapped like burned tow, and trees were broken as though a hurricane had passed over the land. Howard was visited while the storm was at its full fury; yet a most successful institute was held and one hundred and forty people braved the icy storm to hear the night's lecture.

Little Silverdale has no walks, and the night was dark as a pocket, but it pluckily kept every appointment and made the best use possible of the speaker's twenty-four hours by arranging for a lecture, a school of methods, a talk to the school and later another to yet a second school out in the country.

The schools are Kansas' hobby. In the southern part of the state speakers made twenty school addresses in thirteen days. The Seventh district, which embraces about a dozen counties in the southeastern part of the state, has made such a success of school tag day that the state will probably take it up as a part of its plans. Tag day comes off some time in March. This district had circular letters printed, outlining the plan, giving a complete program including music, two or three recitations and a teacher's talk, and these were sent to the unions, teachers, school boards and all interested. Forty thousand tags were provided. Every child who wished to help carry on the work that Frances Willard began wears one of these tags. Most of the pupils make a gift of from one cent to a dime. In some schools the teachers call for a self-denial fund, and the children give the price of candy or gum or of a ticket to the moving picture show. Cowley county received $105 last year through school tag day. This all goes to the state W. C. T. U. The honor of originating the plan and the credit for its success belong to Mrs. Vesta Shreves of Winfield. Kansas children take to the idea and are always asking when tag day will come.

Kansas makes use of the mite barrels furnished by Mother National. They will hold sixty pennies or sixty dimes. One of these on the mantle piece, or center table, every now and then gathers a contribution. The union appoints a day of "barrel breaking" and is that much richer.

Moline, Elk Falls, and Dexter not only arranged for regular lectures, but had a special one on the white slavery traffic. Winfield had bad weather to contend with but she sent her speaker to Hackney and arranged a Sunday afternoon service at Winfield. Arkansas City held an exceptionally good county institute. Some of the papers were fine, and so able and thought-stirring was an address by Dr. Sister on "Hygiene and Heredity" that the institute voted to have it given at state convention.

Independence sent its speaker to Liberty, and then held a Sunday night union service for itself in the new and commodious Baptist Temple. All of the clergymen of the city were on the platform. There was the greatest crowd ever seen in a church. Even women stood and many were turned away.

Kansas certainly can do things when she tries.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 3, 1913. No. 14.

Liquor Traffic Essentially Lawless

GOVERNOR BEN W. HOOPER of Tennessee

IF I could sink one thought deep into the minds of the great masses of the people, it would be the truth that there can be no peace between the whisky interests and the law, until the law has completely triumphed.

The whisky traffic is essentially lawless. If you regulate it, it violates the regulations. If you segregate it, it sneaks across the forbidden line. It sells to minors and drunkards in violation of the law, and opens the back door when the front is ordered closed.

When we had the legalized saloon, it was the center of all lawlessness. It was the curse of the rich and the poor, the high and the low. It debased manhood, defiled womanhood, and filled the state with widows, orphans and outcasts. Twenty years ago, when I was a member of the legislature, the saloon lobby and certain allied interests absolutely controlled the general assembly —and yet, the saloon was then "regulated."

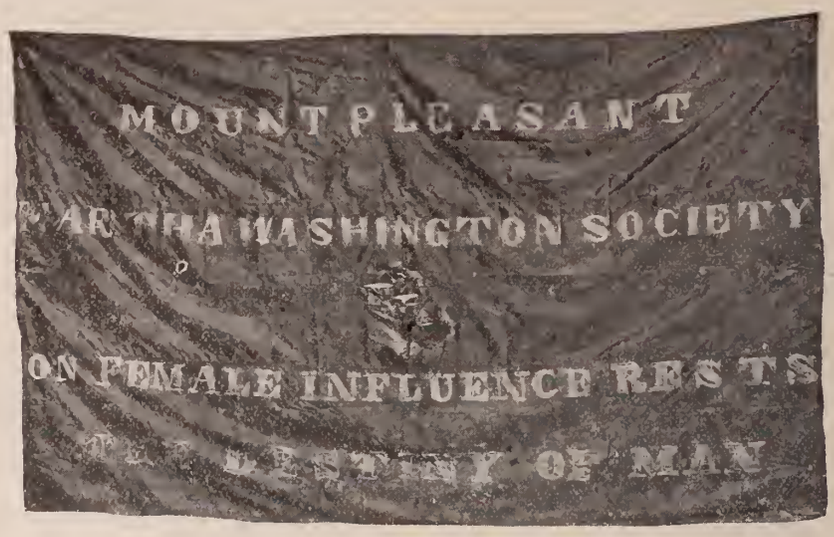
The saloon must go. The conscience of the state and nation has revolted against it. The blood of its victims cries out from the ground and the prayers of the millions of good women have arisen to God for its destruction.

Special Articles in This Issue

Pulverize the Arguments of the Enemy—Breakdowns Due to Alcohol—Alcohol a Foe to God and Man—Anti-Alcohol Exhibits in Store Windows—News From the States.

A PAGE OF EARLY TEMPERANCE HISTORY

Related by REV. DUNCAN C. MILNER, Chicago, Ill.



About seventy-three years ago the first silk factory in the United States was established at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, by John W. Gill. The most interesting relic of this factory which is now in existence is a silk banner 6½ feet long by 4 1-3 feet wide. On one side is the inscription:

"Mount Pleasant Martha Washington Society
On Female Influence Rests the Destiny of Man."

On the other side are the words:

"Mount Pleasant Martha Washington Society
Our Cause is God's,
Our Course is Onward."

In the center of each side is the picture of a scroll in which is engraved the pledge. The banner is blue and the letters are gilt, and it is identified with the Washingtonian Temperance Society, and its companion, The Martha Washington Society, which stirred the country from 1840 to 1843. It was estimated that a quarter of a million drunkards were reclaimed by the movement represented by these societies.

The inscriptions on the banner identifying the cause with God, the confident expression that the course is onward, and its strong statement as to the influence of women, makes it an honored symbol, prophetic of the history and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Gill, the proprietor of the factory, had the banner made and presented it to the women. It has been preserved in the family of David N. Milner, for more than sixty years a citizen of Mt. Pleasant, for twenty-five years mayor of the town and always a devoted friend of temperance. Mr. Milner conducted for a number of years the "Temperance Exchange Hotel" in Mt. Pleasant. It was the first attempt in all the region to run a hotel without a bar, and was regarded as an innovation. Mt. Pleasant never had a saloon. Repeated efforts have been made to force one upon the community, but without success.

The banner is now in the possession of the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, a son of David Milner, and it is proposed to put it into the possession of the Ohio Archeological Society of Columbus.

W. C. T. U. EFFICIENCY

MARY M. COMAN

Five years or so ago "efficiency," with its new and most practical meaning, became a well-known, commonly-used word. Now, we see and hear it used everywhere, whether the connection be business, health or religion. Many skilled, trained men give their entire time to the investigation of great business organizations, finding out conclusively just why they are but fifty or seventy-five per cent efficient, and where the loss or leak comes.

With the finest organization in the world, the best leaders to be found anywhere, God bless them, and the most faithful membership of any and all societies, why can we not be ninety-five or one hundred per cent efficient? Webster says, "Efficiency is that action which brings results." That's precisely what we want. Now, how about it?

Efficiency, not necessarily W. C. T. U. efficiency, but any concentrated or intensified action which is to bring sure and certain results, depends upon the three cornerstones—motives, knowledge, enthusiasm. Interpreted in the terms of our own white ribbon language, have we not these three? Surely, we have, only possibly not sufficiently well developed to secure that splendid efficiency we desire. Surely nothing could be more noble, more unselfish than our *motives*. Serving one Christ, hand in hand we go into the world to seek and save, to warn and cleanse, to teach and train, to uplift and comfort. We live and work to make and keep our homes, our cities, our nation free from sin's snares in its most alluring forms; we work to make it easy for our children, and with them all other mothers' children, to do right and hard to do wrong,—that theirs may be the kingdom of heaven.

So much for our motives. But *knowledge* takes time, great patience; looks forward as well as back; studies, knows, applies methods, and selects the best from the world-wide sources of information. For our work we can never be even twenty-five per cent efficient, save as our knowledge of the need and its remedy is broad, deep and clear-cut. No single source of help is so sure, so vital and so absolutely essential as the best temperance paper on earth, our own UNION SIGNAL, which comes to us each week weighted down with the latest and best from our great working field, the world. And not only can we find there news and reports, but also numberless suggestions and a vast amount of useful, needed information. Next come the thousand and one—it must be fifty thousand and one, by this time—leaflets, booklets and outlines published by our own organization. Then there are state papers, excellent, but necessarily somewhat limited to their own local needs and affairs, the current articles in the magazines, which are increasing astonishingly these days, and finally the reports and suggestions of organizations similar to our own. All these make up a remarkable mass of information, absolutely reliable and readily available to any earnest worker. Yes, it takes time to be conscientiously earnest and helpful, but it pays, and after all, we can, if we will, largely control our own time.

The word, *enthusiasm*, has a swing, a go to it, which makes it most attractive and appealing to earnest folk. But it takes a study of the Greek to appreciate the deeper, the more vital meaning, which is so essential to efficiency. "Thu," in the Greek, means God, and the real interpretation of the word is, "The touch of God." Our knowledge, however, deep; our motives, however noble, are little unless there shall come upon them, the sanctifying, vitalizing touch of God, through His Holy Spirit.

And so we have motives, knowledge, enthusiasm, upon which our highest efficiency depends. Let us strive together to achieve in the coming years our full, one hundred per cent efficiency, "For God and Home and Every Land."

ONE IN FOUR MENTAL BREAKDOWNS DUE TO ALCOHOL

In a warning which ought to cause every man or woman who indulges to any extent in alcoholic beverages, to stop and consider, Stoddard Goodhue, in *The Cosmopolitan* for March, propounds and forcefully and logically answers the question, "What is the matter with your brain?"

"You have probably been told that scientific tests have proved that alcohol, even in small quantities—a bottle of beer, a glass or two of wine, a cocktail or a highball—definitely and measurably decreases the amount and quality of mental action. Your observation tells you that a drink of liquor tends to flush your face and momentarily exhilarate your mind. You might correctly infer that your brain is similarly flushed, and that the abnormal activity excited must result in quick reaction. Thousands of observations prove that such excitation, due to alcohol, if persistently repeated, may result in hardening of the arteries, with liability to rupture or the formation of clots, to be followed by the degeneration of the brain tissues. Yet you prefer to take this chance rather than deny yourself the transient and illusory sense of well-being that a drink of liquor gives you," says Mr. Goodhue.

"If you chance to inherit some measure of neurotic taint (and few families are totally free from it), or if you are subjected to some undue strain from business worries or an acute illness, the incipient weakening of your brain-tissues from the habitual use of alcohol—even in small quantities—will supply precisely the conditions best suited to put you in danger of complete mental breakdown. Such, indeed, is the history of at least one in four among all the unfortunates who suffer mental overthrow and are taken to hospitals for the insane. But even short of this, there is the persistent lessening of your mental efficiency which must enter largely into the question of your success or failure in your life work.

"Of course, you feel very confident that, however much your brain may lack of full efficiency of action, there is no probability that it will altogether fail you. You may be right; yet it is worth your while to recall that there are 200,000 individuals confined in institutions for the insane in the United States today who a few years ago felt about themselves precisely as you feel about yourself now. Certainly 50,000, perhaps 75,000, of these unfortunates owe their mental illness wholly or in part to habits of alcoholic indulgence that at one time were doubtless thought by them to be as harmless as your use of alcohol in moderation seems to you now."

ANTI-ALCOHOL EXHIBITS IN STORE WINDOWS

Our friends across the sea have discovered that a large company of men and women who could not be persuaded to listen to a temperance address, or even read a periodical devoted to the subject, will stop and study with keen interest an anti-alcohol store window exhibit. The German Temperance party secures the use of vacant store windows and fills them with a great variety of charts, tables, mottoes, quotations, brochures, models, posters, alcoholized organs and the like. "The passing public," says the *Indian Temperance Record*, "gathers about such a display as flies collect about sugar, and just that element in the community which could never be dragged into a temperance meeting gets the instruction it most needs." The paper describes an exhibition of this type set up in two great corner windows on a prominent street of Frankfort:

"At all hours of the day a veritable swarm of people could be observed studying with greater or less thoroughness the charts and tables. One of the displays which excited the greatest attention was the amount of bread, sugar, potatoes, butter, milk, beer and spirits which could be bought for thirty pfenning respectively, all in natura, and beside them a chart which represented their actual food value. That of beer was naturally ridiculously small, and that of spirits simply nil.

"How extraordinarily effective such exhibitions are can be gathered from the following incident: Eight days after the opening of the exhibition a representative of the great Frankfort brewery approached Mr. Jentzsch, the institutor of the display, begging him to remove the labels from the beer bottles in the windows. Next door to the exhibit was a butter and cheese store, which had also done a large business in bottled beer *up to the day on which the exhibition had opened. Since then it had not disposed of a single bottle.* On every side the brewer was hearing the remark: 'We shan't drink any more of your beer; it contains a poison. Just go to the exhibition on Braubachstrasse and you'll see!'"

"In some instances," says the *Record*, "a counter is set up inside the store, from which literature is sold, while in Munich an active group of anti-alcohol students (there are over a hundred such in the university of the beer metropolis) have deputed members to give explanatory lectures on the side-walk before the window."

TEMPERANCE PARADE WHICH HELPED TO MAKE STEWARTVILLE, MINN., DRY

School children, Sunday school children from Pleasant Grove, Stewartville and High Forest, the unions of Stewartville and Pleasant Grove, ministers, townsmen and farmers all took part in the parade. It was led by several young men on horseback, followed by drummer boys, teams, and people walking. Banners, flags and mottoes were everywhere seen, and all along the line of march, temperance rally cries were given and temperance songs sung. At one point the procession halted and formed a square where special music was rendered, the marchers then going to a public hall where a stirring program was given to a crowded house. On the following evening, while the enthusiasm was still at its height a banquet was given by the Ladies' Aid and the W. C. T. U. women to the voters of the town. Among the speeches was one from a banker who gave statistics from banks in dry towns which showed the increase in deposits since prohibition went into effect. The marshal told of the good results on the town and community and a farmer backed his arguments with a petition signed by 550 farmers who desired a dry town. Great was the rejoicing of the people when on the next day the drys won out by a majority of five. This is the first time the town has been without saloons since it was founded twenty years ago.

THE CRY OF THE NATION—MEA CULPA

BLANCHE A. WHEATLEY, Bolivar, W.Va.

(Approved by the National Superintendent of the Medal Contest Department)

O God! at last my conscience wakes.
And turns on me reproachful eyes,
And dreadful accusation makes
Of hideous sin that on me lies:
"A vile, red-handed sinner, thou!
With years long past the century mark;
In whelming shame thy head must bow
Before this record foul and dark.

"Crime, with its soul-destroying breath,
Let loose among thy fellowmen
To hound them to the shores of death,
From whence dim echoes come again
To strike despair to youthful hearts,
And sound the knell of brightest hopes,
While peace, with streaming eyes, departs,
And virtue in the darkness gropes.

"Look yonder, where the drunkard lies—
Thou grantest license for his shame!
Hark! 'Tis his children's famished cries,
They point to thee and fix the blame!
Now turn and look where dread disease
Stalks hand in hand with poverty,
A pair of fearful comrades, these,—
They find an ardent friend in thee!

"And what is this, with whelming roll
And volume gathered by the years,
To strike remorse unto thy soul?
It is the sea of woman's tears!
So crystal clear that thou mayst view
The wrecks which at the bottom lie;
Draw near and look—it is thy due—
Then let remorse within thee cry!

"Ah! look where lies the wreck of home,
While happiness lies close beside;
They sank, o'erwhelmed by hell-broth foam,
Though valiantly they stemmed the tide.
There lies fair hope—ah, fathoms deep!
Bright, bright the eyes that watched her start;
And here—oh, let the angels weep!—
The good ship known as mother's heart.

"And specter-like, beneath the wave
Behold fair youth, too weak to breast
Temptation's tide; low in the grave
'Neath woman's tears, behold the best!
And here's a ship of sturdy build
That sailed away so bold and free,
That ship was manhood, brave and skilled,
But ah! too frail to cope with thee.

"And look, where lies this shattered craft
That weathered many a furious blast;
But thou, and all thy minions, laughed
When hoary age went down at last!
Here lies sweet love, whose rosy sail
Fled fast before thy scorching wind,
With roseate hue grown dim and pale
She sank, with honor just behind.

"And buried deepest of them all
See honor, once so fair and white,
Her pristine glory past recall,
A silent witness of thy might!
With justice, truth and wisdom lie
The shattered masts of mighty faith;
And here survey with guilty eye,
Sweet charity's accusing wraith!

"Hast seen enough? This is not all—
See genius, industry and trust;
See human kindness rise and fall,
And there with progress lie and rust;
Behold the soul's best attributes
In black oblivion, ruined, lost,
Of rum's dread power the fearful fruits,
Of manhood's laws the frightful cost!

"And now, oh guilty one! stand forth,
Let thee thy fellowmen behold;
And shout to East, West, South and North:
'All this I did for greed of gold!'"
Oh God! at last my blind eyes see,
At last mine ears hear misery's moan;
With contrite heart and bended knee
I do repent, I will atone!

Some Types of Women at the Anti-Alcohol Congress of Florence

TERESINA G. CAMPANI BAGNOLI

(Translated from *La Donna* of Turin by Mrs. A. W. Greenman, President National W. C. T. U. of Italy)

There came together at the last Anti-Alcohol Congress scientists of deep and scholarly minds, but young of heart; physicians only too familiar with all the ills and suffering that afflict mankind; and professors and thinkers who with steady gaze see afar the radiant horizon toward which all noble spirits would wish to lead distressed and exhausted humanity. Among this company of true benefactors, side by side with the grey-bearded apostle, or the young man eager for the contest, appeared—oh happy sight—many feminine faces. They were not there simply from curiosity or because of what we sometimes call a desire for "sport," but from a live interest in the cause which, like all great and beautiful things, needs the help of women. Many were representatives of institutions—mostly benevolent—or of schools. All, or nearly all, had a word to say, an idea to suggest. Drawn together by a common tie they felt themselves sisters and comrades, and saluted one another eagerly.

Most cordially received was Mrs. Greenman, who had come from Naples representing the World's W. C. T. U., a strong and well-organized league having for its purpose the betterment of habits for the uplift of the race and the teaching of abstinence from all alcoholic beverages. Many were greatly interested in Mrs. Greenman's message, and we shall soon have a representative from the World's Union who, from ample experience, will speak to us fully regarding the work accomplished and yet to be done, and for her the Florentine ladies are preparing a worthy reception.

Active, untiring, intelligent, up-to-date in everything was Cosetta Lazzeri of Milan, continually in evidence and always ready to answer every one about anything connected with the cause she so warmly advocates. I knew her by name, as Mr. August Forel had told me about her and her work when he was here, but I had never seen her. I was quickly attracted to her by the gentle and almost childish expression of her face, by her manners, which revealed her ardent spirit, firm in its purpose, and I only wished I could stay ever near her. I heard from her own lips what Mr. Forel had already told me—how in 1909 when in Italy the Good Templars were not even talked of, this young girl, almost a child, devoted fully to the battle against the giant evil which harvests so many victims, desired that the grand master of the order should come to speak to them in his own earnest tones the words that for her were the gospel. Alone, very young, as I have said, she succeeded in forming a committee and in preparing the way. Then when Sig. Forel came she was the only member of the Good Templars in Italy, but the grand master found the ground well prepared, and there was soon organized in Milan the first lodge of the order that diffuses such a helpful influence. From this lodge came the Association of Young Abstainers who sent as representatives Mrs. Pugna, and Miss Ferrari, sister of a valiant champion of the cause.

A constant attendant was Enrichetta Laurenti Parodi, superintendent of our women's Normal schools, a pleasant lady of fine mind and noble heart, known and loved by a circle much larger than her schools. From the Woman's Federation I saw, among others, professors Miss Orlandi, Ida Pazzini Mengozzi, and a dainty poetical soul, Mrs. Borri, Mrs. Assagioli, Caroline Amaldi, wife and comrade in work of Dr. Paolo Amaldi, superintendent of our insane asylum, a true apostle of this cause and a strenuous worker. The new association, *Per la Donna*, also sent its representatives, a clear indication that there is in the feminine conscience the desire to hasten always where great social problems are up and questions of the highest importance are being discussed.

Welcome guests were Mrs. Filomena Fornasari of Padova, a delegate from the Morality League, and active and meritorious co-worker also of the "League Against Mendicancy," a propagandist by experience (if I may be allowed the expression) and the sworn enemy of alcohol; and a very attractive figure, Maria Legler from Bergamo, a total abstainer from conviction, who dreams a sweet dream of redemption and goodness, and is not at all discouraged by the trying difficulties which crowd the pathway.

I felt the hearts of all vibrating with enthusiasm, and I have dreamed with them of the *union of all women* in the gigantic struggle against that terrible enemy that weakens and annihilates the race, of which we must be the mothers and the guardians.

ALCOHOL A FOE TO GOD AND MAN

GENERAL W. BRAMWELL BOOTH, Head of the Salvation Army

Alcohol is the foe of all sacred things. Its use weakens the ability to discern between that which is evil and that which is good. It emboldens men to neglect God. It sets up false standards of duty and ambition, standards, that is, which are warped and dwarfed by the claims of indulgence. Alcohol confuses conscience until it calls right wrong and wrong right. It exalts present advantage and dulls the power of noble ambition. In short, alcohol is the handmaid of the life of sense, of fleshly gratification, of passion, to the refusal of the higher life of self-respect, of self-denial and of sacrifice. Once the drink habit is entrenched in the home, all those baneful antagonisms manifest themselves in a thousand ways. The children feel them; the grown youths and maidens suffer from them; the visitors and friends, the servants and attendants—if such there be—do not escape their influences; and the heads of the family receive back a further dreadful impetus on the way to moral and spiritual atrophy and death. The home so degraded, instead of a nursery of moral beauty and of spiritual life, becomes little more than a charnel-house of dead or dying souls. For the reasons here briefly referred to, we of the Salvation Army briefly say that strong drink ought to be banished from the home, from the Church—which is the earthly home of the family of Christ—and from the use of all civilized peoples. And on these grounds the Salvation Army has, in God's name, already and forever banished the accursed thing from all its borders.

General Bramwell Booth

PULVERIZE THE ARGUMENTS OF THE ENEMY

LORA S. LA MANCE

Over on the Mojava Desert I had the pleasure of visiting some of the Mojava Indians in their own homes. The sunless adobe houses surrounded by rags, feathers, bones and dirt were unsanitary but picturesque.

Only one figure-molder was to be found in the entire village, a repulsive creature, with matted black hair framing her hard, coarse features. She brought out her treasures. Clay images came first. These it was necessary to explain to us. "Squaw!" Sure enough the figure did look a bit like something feminine and had a nose like an eagle's beak, feathers in the head-dress and bead ear-rings reaching to the shoulders. "Boy!" The clothespin-like figure indeed resembled a very dirty, awkward boy, sans coat, sans shirt, sans trousers, sans shoes and stockings. "Toad!" The ugly, brown, yellow-spotted, swell-sided, big-eyed and bent-legged contortion was a ludicrous caricature of some living creature.

The old woman with her trophies made out of clay and paint, reminded me of the bugaboo men our wet friends make and put up before the people prior to every prohibition election.. If there is a campaign on, state-wide, zone-wide or city-wide, be it in California, Washington, West Virginia or Missouri, our wet friends never fail to trot out some fierce scare-crow, making it doubly frightful by calling it some scary name. How they do harp upon this bugaboo clay man of theirs! How they rush into print! How they orate! How they buttonhole the "dear voter!" But here's the rub—if a straight blow is struck these horrors, lo, they crumble to pieces. Alas, they are of baked mud and thick paint only!

In a Pacific coast harbor fight for a dry zone, a tremendous howl arose, and each day literature announcing that no harbor city ever went dry, no, not one, was scattered by the buggyful. It was impossible for such a state of affairs to exist, was the decree.

The queer part of it was that good men and women stood perplexed and confused in the face of this loud and repeated outcry. Yet any geography would have shown them that there are many, very many, thriving, busy harbor towns along the coasts of Maine, North Carolina and Georgia, all three prohibition states. More than that, if the temperance people had been at all well up on prohibition statistics they would have known that many individual harbor towns on the Atlantic coast, outside of these three states, have outlawed the saloon. The Pacific coast has less than a half dozen harbors along the seaboard. One of these is Bellingham, Washington, whose act in closing her saloons was followed by the greatest per cent increase in population of any city in the state, outstripping even Seattle and Spokane in rate of growth.

One of the bugaboo pet scares is to throw up to the drys the "awful, horrible" way in which the women voters of Colorado and California have thrust aside prohibition. In a local option election in a central state a gentleman told the ladies who were working at the polls that after the way the women in California voted it would look better if they would stay away. "Why," said he, warming to his subject, "California *had* statewide prohibition of the tightest kind, and the very first chance the women had they voted to overturn that law and put saloons back everywhere." A woman straight from California came to the rescue and soon showed him that the "Golden State" had never had prohibition, and that the very first year the women had an opportunity to do so, they put out nearly 300 more saloons than had been closed the year before. Statewide prohibition was defeated by only 15,000 votes in Colorado, where the men outnumber the women by 58,000, so it is evident that it was not the women's votes that caused the prohibition cause to lose in Colorado.

The most effective war-cries and scare arguments is to ascertain the real facts in the case and to *know that you know them*. Read the SIGNAL. not one of the fifty-two numbers of the year fails to contain facts and figures. Save your files for reference, or make a note of some of these points in a pocket memorandum book. Then, when one of these wild statements is made, pulverize it on the spot.

Governor Hodges Announces New Rule That Blasts Hope of the Jointists

Special Correspondence

Governor Hodges has proven himself a true friend of the prohibitory law and has done more to make it effective than any other man in Kansas. His recent ruling to the effect that he will not parole men given jail sentences in cases where the district judge has the power of parole, and his announcement that he will leave that matter to the discretion of the judge who tries the cases, takes away the hope of many jointists of avoiding punishment for their crimes.

The judge will be acquainted with the condition of affairs under which the men are convicted and will not be importuned by the big politicians who impose upon the governor and secure the release of men who richly deserve their punishment. When the big fellows see that, if caught, their punishment is certain, they will stop; and when the little fellows see that the big fellows have lost their nerve they will hunt some other occupation.

The political enemies of Governor Hodges have circulated the story that some of the jointists of Kansas contributed money to defend the governor's title to the governorship. Hon. John S. Dawson, Attorney-General, reports that he has investigated the matter and finds that the statement is without foundation. Several hundred dollars were raised, but not one penny was asked or received from any jointist.

ON THE INDIAN LIST

ROY KILMAN, Buffalo, N. Y.

"It's stuff for heroes," said Holden, with boyish enthusiasm. "Try some." He shoved a decanter of liquor along the deal table to an elderly man in a hunter's jacket.

"No, thanks," rejoined Standish, with an air of finality.

A blast of fall air filled the room as the door of the little shack opened and a large man entered. "Walked it, eh?" his heavy voice boomed. "Cracky! It's fifteen miles if it's an inch."

Standish shook hands with the big Canadian. "You were late, Murdock," he said, "so we started out afoot. Anyway I'd rather walk than ride in that buckboard of yours. Got our truck?"

For answer the Canadian threw open the door and disappeared in the darkness. A moment later he returned laden with packages. These he dumped indiscriminately on the table and then flung himself into a chair. With the ease of youth, Holden pushed a tumbler in his direction and nodded toward the decanter. The eyes of the farmer glistened and he leaned eagerly forward.

"Don't care if—"

"How's your wife, Murdock?" cut in Standish from the corner of the room. He was peering through the barrel of a shotgun.

Murdock's hand, arrested in mid-air, hesitated the merest fraction of a second, then dropped limply.

"The wife?" he faltered.

"Yes," returned Standish, still casually examining his weapon, "the wife."

A second's awkward silence ensued

"You're right kind, Mr. Standish," said the rustic finally; "little woman's fine." Shortly after, the Canadian bade them goodnight.

"Why didn't he take that drink, Standish?" asked the young man as they heard the rattle of the departing wagon.

Standish set his gun down on the floor with a thump.

"Because he thought better of it—after I spoke," was the reply. "Holden, one drink in that man and you have loosed a veritable devil. He's all right in many ways, Murdock is, easy-going, good-natured, and all that, but whisky is firewater to him. He has the primal appetite of an aborigine for it. That drink you offered him, had he taken it, would have sent him this very night, wild-eyed and eager, every fiber of his strong body tingling with desire, twenty miles across the country into the next county; and the little woman who lives up the road, his wife, God pity her, would kill herself with work and worry until at the end of a week, or two, or three, he staggered back home with the remnants of his mind and body.

"It was just such a night as this years ago," went on Standish reminiscently, "that I first met Murdock. A crowd of us had arrived here one Saturday afternoon, and we fancied it a proper occasion for excess; frankly, it developed into a drinking bout. One chap, Chambers by name, led all the others in pranks, and when Murdock came along from the junction just as he did tonight, no one was more bent on getting him started than Chambers, well though he knew the appetite of the Canadian for liquor was ungovernable. Of course, Murdock was in his element. He's a comical sort of rustic; sings some curious backwoods songs, and the boys kept him singing and plied him with liquor until—until something snapped, and the man went crazy—terribly, fearfully, hideously crazy. Then we had a wild time. There were eight of us in the struggle and for some minutes it seemed he would kill all of us. His strength was simply appalling. When we finally succeeded in getting him backed into a corner he suddenly collapsed and tumbled to the floor. The next instant the door opened and in came a little woman. Before we knew it she darted forward and fell on the body. It was Murdock's wife. We tried to lift her up, but she only moaned and clung tighter. Then she raised her eyes half timidly, half defiantly, to the group of hulking city men that stood before her."

Standish paused thoughtfully. "I shall never forget that look, Holden. We picked up the unconscious man and placed him in the wagon. Then the lot of us tramped through the mud and sleet the two miles to their home. When we got back to the shack we were a mighty quiet set of sportsmen and a new rule had been adopted. It was that no native was to be given any liquor by club members, and so far as the club was concerned every Canuck in the county was on the "Indian List"—that's what they call it over here. I don't know how long we had been sitting around, perhaps a half hour or so, when there came a rap at the door. Chambers opened it and there stood Murdock's wife. She had run and walked the entire distance from her home. As she tottered forward Chambers caught her and saw that she held a telegram. It was addressed to him.

"'Where did you get this?' he asked.

"'In my husband's coat pocket,' the woman gasped. 'I found it there after I got him to bed.' Then she looked anxiously from one to the other of us and added: 'I hope my man's mistake ain't serious.'

"Chambers opened the telegram. 'Boys,' he said, his face white. 'My wife is seriously ill. What time does that train leave?' But he knew the time well enough. The last train for the city before Monday morning was due to leave the junction at eleven thirty. It was then eleven twenty and the distance was fifteen miles."

Holden, reclining luxuriously on the small of his back, accepted the moral of the incident but found it difficult to refrain from a smile as he thought of Standish delivering temperance lectures.

It had begun to rain and the air of the room was growing chill. Standish placed a small log on the fire.

"That man Chambers," he added finally, "never again saw his wife alive."

Suddenly the attention of the two men was attracted. In the distance could be heard the sound of a galloping horse, and a minute later the big Canadian burst into the shack. He handed a telegram to Holden.

"The wife found this in my pocket," he said breathlessly. "I reckon it's a good thing I went straight home, eh?"

He was the picture of apology. But Holden didn't heed him. He had torn open the message. "Standish!" he exclaimed tensely. "My mother has been injured by an automobile; can I catch that train at the junction?"

With an inscrutable expression of face Standish tugged at his watch. "We have just two hours," he said. "It'll be easy, Holden."

HIS HERITAGE

In the doorway the boy stood and waited; his eyes were heavy with sleep; his bare pink toes peeped out from under his nightgown.

The man on the bed smiled and spoke: "Come here, son."

Slipping past a woman who stood near the bed, the boy cuddled his tousled head against the man's pale cheek. "My faver!" he cooed, and laughed drowsily.

"You must not kiss my lips," the man said slowly. "It is too bad for me to take him from his bed, wife. He is so little; will he remember?

"See here, son," and the man smiled, "I am going away—tonight—on a long journey, and I am not coming back. No, you cannot go—now, but you will come some time, and before I go I want to talk to you for a moment."

The boy's little frame stiffened; he was wide-awake now. He looked straight into the man's eyes and said, "Yes, faver."

"In the morning, when you come in here, I shall have gone away. There will be something that will look like me, but it will not be your father. You must not be afraid or feel badly. You are too young to promise me anything, but I want you to remember that before your father—went—away—he asked you never to drink liquor, and that he told you to fight fair, to strike hard, and always to shake hands after every fight. I want you to remember that you are to take care of your mother; that you are to keep clean inside and out; that you are to read your Bible every day, and that you are always to pay your bills. Can you remember all that?"

"I think so, faver."

"We have had some good times together, son, and—but you are sleepy. Run back to bed."

Smiling, the boy and the man looked each at the other, pressed cheek against cheek; then the boy, stepping backward, went out.

"Oh, my dear," cried the woman, "if he lives up to the heritage of this night, he will be rich, as I am now!" And the man smiled again, almost content.—*Youth's Companion*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

TWO LITTLE WISHING MAIDENS

MAE WINDHAM, Chicago, Ill.

"O Molly! I wish that hat was mine! Wouldn't it look fine tied under my chin with that big red bow?"

"My, I rather guess, Emmy," agreed Molly, regarding with envious eyes the gay little affair in the slum shop-window, as she shifted her baby sister from one tired arm to the other.

"Ma says it's no use; I can't have any pretty things now"—and Emmy's voice sank to a whisper—"'cause daddy drinks. Does *your* dad drink, Molly?"

"Sure! I guess most fathers drink."

"But *why do they*, Molly?"

"Well, my daddy says it makes him feel so bad 'cause we can't have things that he just drinks to forget it."

"That isn't what teacher says," cried Emmy with spirit. "She says men ought to work, and work hard, so's to keep their body and brains busy. That's what she says. She says they haven't any business to 'buse their bodies. It's wicked, and it's a disease, and they've got to get cured by stopping the drink. Why, drink just makes fathers not care about nothin'—like your daddy."

At that moment the little girls were startled by the blare of a motor horn, and a big car rushed by, then suddenly stopped with a dull thud as it struck the curb. An elegantly dressed woman with a tiny dog in her arms, sprang to the ground, while the chauffeur busied himself with repairing the car.

Molly and Emmy were not slow to join the crowd that gathered about the machine, but their interest was wholly in the lady and the ribbon-tied little dog.

"My! but I just wish I was that dog!" said Molly under her breath. "Some dogs have good times, don't they, Emmy?"

"Yes, they do; I don't wish we was dogs, 'though I do wish we'd get a nice ride like that dog."

Molly hunched the baby on the other arm and sighed, "Well, I might as well tell it. Pa lost his job las' night, Emmy, and there ain't no show for *us* to have nothin', either."

The lady now turned and smiled. It was plain that she had heard what the little friends had said.

"Would you very much like to ride?" she asked. "You may if you wish. Get in, both of you—and the dear baby—we are going to start now. We will bring you back before very long."

Emmy needed no second invitation, but Molly held back, for she had been left to mind the house and the baby while mother was away at work.

"Perhaps ma wouldn't like it," she faltered; but just then a motherly looking woman stepped out from the crowd, and pointing to the bow of white ribbon pinned to the front of the lady's dress, said:

"It's all right, girls. Go 'long. Don't you see, the lady's a temp'rancer! I'll mind the house for you, Molly, child, never you fret about that."

At last the odd little party whirled away, followed by the lusty shouts of those that were left behind.

It was a wonderful ride for all. Out from the crowded streets they went straight into the open of the sunlit boulevards. At first as the car made its way slowly down the beautiful driveways the lady's little guests sat wide-eyed and silent, then from sheer delight Molly's baby sister began to laugh and wave her chubby arms and kick her chubby legs all at once, and the little dog began to bark, and there was a general waking-up time. Then how the little tongues did fly! It was no wonder that the lady soon named Molly and Emmy her little "wishing maidens."

"But what is your *best* wish?" the lady asked Molly.

"My *best* wish, lady, is—Oh, yes, it is—that my daddy will get cured of the drink!"

"And yours?" the lady asked Emmy.

After all, Emmy's *best* wish was not for the pretty hat in the window, for she answered:

"Please, it is that my daddy will get cured of the drink, too!"

Before the drive was over, among many other things the lady had learned that the good workman discharged from her husband's factory the day before was Molly's father.

As the car stopped once more at the curb opposite Molly's home and the lady had reluctantly handed out the baby to Molly, she said:

"Tell your father, Molly, that when he straightens up he can have his old place with Henson and Armstrong. And then you can go back to school and learn more about how to cure fathers of the dreadful drink habit."

"And you, my child," she said to Emmy, "you may tell your father that there is a good job waiting for him, too, if he will let drink alone."

Emmy, and Molly, with the baby held tight in her rested arms, stood in speechless wonder as the lady waved them good-bye and the car disappeared down the street.

Their *best* wishes were coming true! They knew it! And then some other wishes would come true!

For a moment they looked into each other's wide eyes. Then, with shining faces, they parted and ran swiftly to tell the glad news.

Every Day Science For Little Folks

TALK IV

NERVE THREADS ASLEEP

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"Do you remember asking me some time ago," said mamma, "about people spoiling their brains?"

"Oh, yes," said the children.

"I think you can understand it better, now you know about the telegraph lines in your bodies. How does your foot feel when it is asleep?"

"All prickly," said May; and Harry added, "The other day my arm was so sound asleep that it didn't feel when I pinched it. I swung it round and round, just as I do my Indian clubs, you know, and the feeling came back after a while. What was the matter, mamma?"

"The fine nerve-threads in your arm were asleep, so they could not carry the message about the pinching to your brain. Do you think you could work, or read, or play, if your nerves were asleep?"

"Oh, no! How dreadful it would be!"

"But your brain and nerves must have rest, and they get it when you 'go to sleep.' This is why you need long, restful nights of sound sleep. I have known several people who worked so hard and worried so much that they would lie awake almost all night after going to bed. They soon became ill and some of them died. It is very wrong to do this, for it is really killing one's self. We must plan for good, sweet sleep if we want to keep well. If the brain and nerves do not get this rest, they cannot act so wisely and rapidly as they should, and then our work will suffer. Next time we will have an experiment."

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THE FLOOD DISASTER

The terrible disaster which has befallen the people in the flood districts of Ohio and Indiana has stirred the hearts of the nation. Thousands of homes, whose inmates dwelt in security and comfort, in a few short hours have been destroyed. Families have been separated, fathers and mothers have seen their little ones swept away by the waters, and in the wake of the flood are certain to come disease and destitution. Undoubtedly among these sufferers are hundreds of white ribboners who in the very midst of their service for others have lost home and fortune, family and friends. Messages have gone from National Headquarters to the W. C. T. U. leaders in the stricken districts and help will be extended as the needs of our comrades in these communities may require.

What of the Boy?

The investigations being made throughout the nation in an endeavor to discover the solution of the white slave problem have seemed to treat the girls as the sole victims of this curse. *The Chicago Tribune* calls attention to the fact that until the supply of white slavers, the men who commercialize immorality, is cut off, until the manufacture of cadets ceases, neither senatorial committees nor anti-vice legislation will avail to check the terrible evil. The paper endeavors to trace the evolution of these depraved creatures whom it explains are often virtually boys, not creatures from another planet. It wisely says that parents must realize that it is as important to watch the whereabouts of the boy as of the girl, for in all large cities people of the underworld are constantly on the lookout for innocent young men as well as for innocent young girls. To gain women recruits for vice they must first get boys, young men, into their ranks and train them for their purposes. After these youths are sufficiently depraved by them they are sent out to lure girls from their homes under pretext of marriage or otherwise, and then deliver them up to disorderly resort keepers.

And where are their recruiting stations, these training schools of vice in which the underworld creatures ply their diabolical trade? They are the saloons which are legalized by the laws of city and state. The places where drink is sold are the rendezvous for white slaves, and the schools for cadets and panders. *The Tribune* rightly says, "The innocent and unwary boy mistakes them for ordinary pleasure places and when he finally realizes their true nature, it is too late for him to retrace his steps. He has either been made a party to some criminal act and must stick with the crowd or he has become morally poisoned."

If the city, the state, the nation, were to take steps to close up these recruiting stations, it would in a very large measure check this appalling conversion of youthful citizens of our country into depraved despoilers of woman's virtue.

"Not to Be Cashed at a Saloon"

Corporations may not possess souls but some of them show a fine sense of responsibility for their employes. Any one of the checks given out by the Escanaba (Mich.) Mfg. Co. to its 800 employes might serve well for the text of a temperance discourse. Across the face of each appears in bold type the words, **"Not to be cashed at a saloon,"** and the body of the check reads, "Subject to all the conditions on the back hereof, pay to ....." On the reverse side of the check one reads, just above the place for the endorsers' signatures, the following paragraph:

"This order will not be paid or honored by the drawer or by the bank upon which it is drawn if it be or becomes endorsed by, or the property of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or if it be or becomes endorsed by or the property of any person who conducts a hotel or boarding house in connection with any place where such liquors are sold," etc.

The eighty saloons which infest the town of Escanaba are not destined to grow wealthy at the expense of the efficiency of this company's employes. The circulation in business circles of such a piece of paper ought, indeed, to arrest the thought of every voter and cause him to give serious consideration to the folly of legalizing by his vote a traffic which must be hedged about by such devices.

Unconscious Patrons of the Saloon

People who evince no interest in the temperance question because they believe the liquor traffic does them no harm certainly cannot stop to think how great a loser they may be indirectly because of its existence in their community. Not only are they as tax-payers compelled to bear the burdens imposed by the traffic in alcoholic drinks, but in countless other ways are they sufferers from it. Ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa once said, "I used to think years ago that so long as I left the saloons alone, they would leave me alone. However, when I sold out my business and attempted to collect my bills, I found they were worthless, and that nine-tenths of these men would not have been in my debt had they not spent their money for strong drink, while I was keeping their families in provisions." He came to the conclusion that in truth he had been one of the greatest patrons of the saloon in the community, and had really contributed more to the liquor dealers than any other person in town. "All of us," said the governor, "no matter how temperate we are, will some day find that we are indirectly concerned in the saloon traffic."

Cigaret-Smoking Heroes

Perhaps never before in this country has there been such a wave of agitation over the subject of the cigaret habit among our boys. In nearly every state the educators are not only pleading with the boys under their care to abandon the practice, but are urging prohibitive measures to prevent the lowering of scholarship and character by the use of the deadly "coffin nail." It is safe to say that nearly every legislature in the country has had to deal with the question in some form, and it is to the shame of some of them that they have refused to consider the measures proposed for the protection of boys and youth. Meanwhile the popular periodicals are full of portraitures of the hero who moves through the story with a cigaret in his mouth, and these magazines and papers find their way into the homes, and do much to form the ideals of our young people. The mother who would not for a moment permit the cigaret-smoking youth to frequent her home, allows these poor specimens of youth in fiction to become intimate companions of her daughters. Are the authors and publishers of these stories alone responsible for the prominence of this type of young manhood? Ought not the *readers* of the magazines to bear a share of it, and what is the remedy to be applied? Our National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics outlines a practical scheme which will bring to the attention of the publishers the attitude of a large portion of their women readers. The article is deserving of a careful reading.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT A STEP NEARER

The fact that the U. S. Senate has taken its woman suffrage committee out of the list of inactive committees, has increased its membership from five to nine, and has given its chairmanship to Senator Thomas of Colorado, an equal suffrage state, encourages the advocates of the cause to hope that the question of an equal suffrage constitutional amendment will be formally brought before Congress during the coming year.

As a result of personal investigation by the President, the White House is said to have officially announced that Miss Julia Lathrop will continue as head of the Children's Bureau.

Mdlle. Marie Denizard, the first woman to be a candidate for president of the French republic, is reported to have made her campaign on the following platform, "If I were successful at an election for president of the French republic I should begin by giving women equal political rights with men. **Then I would abolish three-quarters of the existing liquor sellers. These are the greatest plague of the republic, morally, socially, and from the point of view of individual hygiene."**

The courts of our land are continually handing down decisions that reflect the growing sentiment against the liquor traffic. Not long since the Supreme Court of Illinois, in passing on the validity of an ordinance limiting the number of saloons, made the statement, "The business of selling intoxicating liquor is attended with danger to the community and it is a recognized subject for regulation by the police power of the state. There is no inherent right to carry it on and it may be strictly prohibited."

The borough of Coatesville, Pa., has lost all its liquor licenses as an indirect result of the lynching of a negro in that place in August, 1911. The burgess of the town is reported to have explained the situation thus: "Coatesville soiled its skirts some time ago when it lynched a negro. That lynching never would have occurred had it not been for rum. It was a whisky-inflamed crowd which was responsible for the outrage."

BRAVERY OF YOUNG KENTUCKY WHITE RIBBONER

Miss Beulah Thompson, one of the best beloved young friends of the W. C. T. U. of Winchester, Ky., recently met with a serious accident while rendering service to the cause. Previous to a UNION SIGNAL day service at which she was to give a violin obligato, with two other ladies she endeavored to move a heavy piano. The instrument fell upon her, crushing her limbs and fracturing a number of bones. Her fortitude and patience have been most marvelous. Among the many remembrances showered upon her during her days of suffering was "The Life of Frances E. Willard," sent by Mrs. Stevens, the National President. White ribboners who attended the World's Convention at Glasgow, Scotland, will remember Miss Thompson as one of the party from America.

WHITE RIBBONERS AMONG THE CYCLONE SUFFERERS

We are pained to learn that several of our white ribbon comrades of Omaha have suffered directly through the terrible cyclone.

Mrs. C. J. Roberts, president of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. of Omaha, and her husband were both injured, but not seriously, and their home was wrecked. We gratefully remember that Mrs. Roberts was the local press committee at the time of the Omaha National Convention. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and all who suffered in the great disaster we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

UNFAITHFUL OFFICIAL OF MAINE CALLED TO ACCOUNT

Governor William T. Haines of Maine has presented a message to the Legislature for the removal of the sheriff of Cumberland county for nonfeasance in office. Complaints to the Governor have been made to the effect that this sheriff has failed to comply with his oath of office by neglecting and refusing to enforce the prohibitory law. The Governor has wisely recognized that it is the duty of the Chief Executive to "take care that the laws be faithfully enforced."

A hearing will be held in joint convention of the House and Senate and it is devoutly hoped by all true temperance people that the unfaithful sheriff will be removed, in which case the Governor will appoint some one in his place who will enforce the law. Very likely as the investigation proceeds other unfaithful officials may be called to account.

This method of law enforcement has never before been tried in Maine and the heroic action taken by Governor Haines deserves the commendation of all who have at heart the welfare of the people.

THE KENYON-WEBB LAW

Some of the faithful sheriffs in Maine have notified the express companies not to deliver liquor to any person known to have been convicted of illegal sale of liquor, or to any person whom they have reason to suspect of liquor selling. The express companies have been supplied with a complete list of convictions under the prohibitory law and have been notified to ship back, at the shipper's expense, any liquors consigned to the convicted parties. All the express companies called upon by the deputies have agreed to comply with the instructions. At one express office a quantity of whisky was found consigned to parties known to have been engaged in business illegally and this was shipped back at the expense of the shippers.

The most effectual remedy would be the passage of a law altogether abolishing the liquor traffic. There must be no more attempts to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated.—*Abraham Lincoln*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE CALLA

The Better the Enemy of the Best

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Years ago the lesson of this special calla was taught to us. We were on a railway train in New England, speeding towards New York. In the seat just ahead was a sweet-faced woman of the true New England type, evidently just entering upon "the youth of old age." She seemed unused to traveling and was a bit restless until a younger lady joined her at one of the stations, who, as became apparent from the conversation it was quite impossible not to overhear, was making possible for her this trip to the great metropolis.

"Now you must plan to stay not a day less than two weeks, have a good rest and see all the sights possible," said the younger woman, after all the home questions had been answered and the two were settled down to the journey. "Oh, I don't think I could possibly stay more than a week," came the hesitating reply. "There are so many things to look after at home, and then the calla has a bud and I do want to see that blossom." At that the younger woman rose in her wrath. "Aunt Maria," she demanded, "do you mean to tell me that you would cut your visit in New York short a whole week to see a calla in bloom when you've had the experience a hundred times before and when you may never again have another opportunity to see the sights of the great city?" Aunt Maria murmured something in a deprecatory manner, but the amused listener on the seat behind felt by no means sure that the calla's drawing powers would not prove greater than all of New York's combined attractions.

Straightway we began to moralize on relative values and the years since have brought many instances which have emphasized the calla's lesson. How many people are there who know what really counts? How many have learned to place the essential before the non-essential? Given the choice between a lasting and an ephemeral thing how many have learned to choose the lasting? That calla would be a sweet and lovely thing to look upon during the few days of its life, but as the niece so pertinently pointed out, it would be exactly like hundreds of other callas which Aunt Maria had seen and like hundreds more she would see if her life were spared. Whereas, in an unaccustomed visit to New York City there lay the possibilities of lectures, pictures, music, the drama, eloquent sermons, the thousand and one things which would fill memory's galleries for the rest

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

ANTI-NARCOTICS

MRS. ELIZA B. INGALLS

Another Blow Aimed at the Tobacco Trust

Many of our best writers give the cigaret and the cigar a prominent place in fiction. The smoking man is depicted in most of the stories in magazines. Because we educate largely through the eye, we must stop this, otherwise the education is degrading.

Publishers of magazines are anxious to please, and when they know thousands of thinking women do not approve of the smoking hero, he will disappear.

Read the magazines carefully and when you find a man or a woman described in them as using tobacco, write to the publisher. Call his attention to the date of the periodical, the title of the story, and the name of the writer. Say as many good things as can be truthfully said about the story, then tell how objectionable the smoking part is, and show that it adds nothing to the interest, and is bad education for our young people. Make the commendation strong, and the condemnation very kindly but forceful. Why not begin in the month of May to write these letters? Use the same plan with cartoons showing smoking men, in that case writing to the cartoonist.

UNFERMENTED WINE AT THE SACRAMENT

MRS. H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD

The National superintendent of this department has been spending the winter at Redondo Beach, Southern California, a good place in which to carry on work for this department. The W. C. T. U. is alert and vigorous along moral and political lines and at the ballot box every one counts one for good government.

Through an arrangement made by Mrs. Janvier, state superintendent, I obtained an interview with the Episcopal bishop of Southern California, whom we found to be an affable and courteous gentleman, but a defender of the use of fermented wine at the sacrament. We presented faithfully the position of the National W. C. T. U. on that subject, proving by the Scriptures that Christ used the fruit of the vine at the Lord's Supper, which, scientifically speaking, is the unfermented juice of the grape, and not the fruit in a state of decay; also dwelt upon the awful results to the weak and tempted ones. He listened respectfully, but would not promise the state superintendent (a member of his church) to withhold censure of a rector who used unfermented wine. Neither would he give a direct answer to the pointed question, "If one soul in all this world were lost through the use of alcohol at the sacrament, would not that be sufficient reason for a church to abandon its use?" He did promise that when we send in to the house of bishops at their next meeting in New York in October, a national memorial, he would see that it was presented.

We told him of our interview with a Chicago bishop who said he had never known harm to come from the use of wine (alcoholic) at the sacrament, but that he had given instructions in the case of a reformed man belonging to his church to "*pass him by*," thus virtually giving the whole argument for its use away, and saying there is one ordinance of God that is not safe to administer to the weak and tempted ones, when Jesus had said, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

As we were about to come away he prayed with us, and I thanked him for the prayer, and said in parting: "We, too, will pray for you, bishop, and 300,000 women are praying for a change in the attitude of your Church on this subject, and never will they give up."

John Abbey of Oxford, England, a noted writer of the Episcopal Church, is now getting out a new work on "The Word of God and the Liquor Curse," or "Hath God Deceived the Nations." We will see that through this department it is put in circulation in this country.

The National superintendent can now be addressed 2224 E. 95th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND EVANGELISTS

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, in a recent visit to Panama, N. Y., spoke to the pupils of the Union schools, and in the evening delivered a lecture in one of the village churches. Eight members were added to the union, and the workers greatly encouraged.

Miss Rose Davison, National organizer and lecturer, while in Kasson, Minn., recently gave a recital adapted from "The Call of the Roses," which so impressed the superintendent of schools, who was in the audience, that he requested Miss Davison to repeat the program in the school and offered to pay her for it. This she found time to do a few days later. For an hour and a half about 500 students crowded two by two in single seats sat listening. The teachers declared it was school time well spent, for they believed this uplifting story, given in dramatic fashion, could not fail to inspire those fortunate enough to hear it, with a desire to live lives worth while.

Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer, National evangelist, reports the following work done in Indiana during November, December and January, to advance the ideal toward a safer and happier citizenship: Twenty Bible lessons on "Present Day Applications of Gospel Principles," two addresses on suffrage, one on purity, five gospel talks and one Sunday morning sermon. In January, while in Wayzenta, Minn., Mrs. Palmer addressed the high school on "The Relation of Physical and Moral Training," and gave talks on "Hygiene" in three other schools. This service was given during a vacation period.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, South Block No. 77, Southampton Row, London, England.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

As a result of the activity of the W. C. T. U. of Farwell, Mich., the council recently passed an ordinance forbidding the operation or maintenance of pool rooms within the village. These pool rooms were gambling and drinking places, in some respects worse than the open saloon.

The W. C. T. U. of Ada county, Idaho, Mrs. Esther C. Rose, president, held its mid-year institute in Boise, March 7. Interesting talks were given on the following subjects: Temperance legislation, the need of more active temperance work in the Sunday schools, L. T. L. work, and the good that is being done by sending reading matter and letters to homesick soldiers, also to prisoners in the jails and penitentiaries. Others spoke on scientific and medical temperance, flower mission work and the good accomplished through contest work.

Two Crusaders of the early days in Cleveland, Ohio, were present and told how the W. C. T. U. workers of that city marched the streets and visited the saloons. Addresses were made by the ministers present, and songs and a demonstration given by the children.

On March 18, the Eden (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held a well-attended parlor meeting at the home of one of its members. The program consisted of addresses by local pastors, and vocal and instrumental selections. Supper was served at 15 cents a plate. Miss Lillian Phelps recently gave one of her enthusiastic temperance lectures in the Baptist church of Eden at which each of the local pastors took part. The collection of $12.25 went to the Erie county W. C. T. U. Rev. H. A. Reed was the speaker at the Willard Memorial meeting. His address was most helpful, especially to the young people.

The Long Ridge (Conn.) W. C. T. U. was encouraged by a visit from the state president, Mrs. Buell, March 5. In the afternoon a conference was held at the home of Mrs. Spearing, the Evangelistic superintendent, at which Mrs. Buell spoke words of explanation and encouragement. In the evening an open meeting of the Y. P. B. was held in the church hall. Original papers by members on "The Power of Thought," an inspiring address by Mrs. Buell, musical selections and a reading comprised the program. Mrs. Buell was presented with a bouquet of roses. As a result of the meeting new members were gained.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing Trained This Nurse at Home

"My association with The Chautauqua School of Nursing has been the pleasantest year of my life. In the year since my study I have had 18 cases and earned $640."
Alice L. Westlake,
Concord, N. H.
(Portrait)

Thousands of our graduates, without previous experience, are earning **$10 to $25 a week.**

Write for "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book, explaining our correspondence and home practice method; 370 pages with the experiences of our graduates. 48 specimen lesson pages sent free.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.
12th Year

Calhoun county (Mich.) W. C. T. U., in its thirty-second annual convention, March 18-19, at Marshall, had as speaker, Mrs. Leona T. Field, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U. and National superintendent of Purity. Besides giving many helpful suggestions, Mrs. Field delivered an address on the work of her department, and Mrs. Jennie Wilcox of Jackson closed the convention with a religious address. Music was furnished by the young people of Marshall, and the local ministers showed their sympathy and willingness to aid the work of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. W. S. Keet, Battle Creek, was elected president for the ensuing year.

At the annual town meetings at which Vermont voted on the license question, three of the fourteen counties voted for no-license, and in two other counties only one or two towns voted for license. Twenty-seven towns and cities voted for license.

The Saratoga county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. institute was held at Stillwater, February 28. The occasion was an interesting and helpful one. The strong features were an address in the afternoon on "Conservation of Infants' Lives," by Dr. Henry Shaw of Albany, and the address of the evening, "Intemperance Around the World," by Rev. Charles Briggs, pastor of the Baptist church of Ballston, N. Y.

The W. C. T. U. of Morristown, Indiana, recently held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Jane Talbert, Mrs. Anna Talbert, leader. The subject for discussion was "The Liquor Laws of Indiana as They Now Stand." The union voted to extend congratulations to President Wilson for his action in excluding wine from the social functions of the White House, and for his observance of the Lord's Day. A leaflet, "Soft Drinks," was read by Mrs. Mary Joyce, setting forth the danger in such seemingly harmless drinks as coco-cola. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, the state president, delivered an address in Morristown, March 29.

Although Central union, St. Louis, Mo., cannot quite reach the high water mark of the Palmer Park union, Chicago, yet it feels justly proud of the results both as to audience and receipts of a gold medal contest held the latter part of February in the Wagoner Place M. E. church. There was a fine attendance and the net receipts were $64. So pleased was the pastor that he requested that another contest be held as soon as it can be arranged for. The local superintendent, Mrs. E. M. Keller, is now preparing for a matron's silver medal contest; also for one among the young people. There are seventeen pledge card flags in the St. Louis Sunday schools. One of the smaller unions, Centenary, presented the largest flag, 650 cards, over 450 of which are now signed, to the M. E. church there. Printed invitations to a Neal Dow-Lillian Stevens birthday party were issued to the members and friends of the St. Louis Central W. C. T. U. A granddaughter of Neal Dow, Mrs. Everet Pattison, was in attendance. Twenty-one subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and one for the yearly edition were secured. Five new members were gained. A birthday gift of one cent per member will be forwarded to the editor-in-chief of the official organ from the special offering received.

Winchester (Ky.) W. C. T. U. celebrated most delightfully UNION SIGNAL Day, the birthday of the Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. With Mrs. C. H. Dietrich as the presiding officer, the following interesting program was given: Prayer by Mrs. W. H. Garnett; a glowing pen eulogy of Mrs. Stevens by Mrs. Owen Fitch; talk by Mrs. Rand Baldwin on the necessity of taking the literature of our organization in order to keep in touch with the work, and a poetical presentation of the merits of THE UNION SIGNAL by Miss Rosa Fenton. Mrs. Grubbs, the president, set forth the aims of the W. C. T. U. and outlined the work to be undertaken for the betterment, morally and physically, of Winchester.

An inquirer at the W. C. T. U. Settlement School at Hindman, Ky., was so impressed with the solid strength and permanence apparent in all the work done on the grounds that he was led to remark that the result was not at all feminine in character. "Why it looks as if it had been done in a man's way, and is not at all like the undertaking of a woman." To Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the state W. C. T. U., belongs the credit. Every summer she has spent a month giving instruction as to just how to tamp fence posts, stretch wire, make roads, lay sidewalks, fill the silo, and build stone fences, her practical ability serving at every turn. She directs all the work of crop planting and caring for the farm, by letter, and her services to the school are inestimable.

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain."

Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better.

"Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum served to him in the family where he boarded. He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent.

"While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and have never returned."

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

UTAH'S STRENUOUS LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Special Correspondence

The Utah legislature has just closed a most interesting session, and notwithstanding the heartaches over the defeat of pet measures, the women who have worked so faithfully day after day with the legislators have yet reason to be extremely proud of the results of their labors. Their work was almost entirely limited to the cause of women and children, though they took active interest in many of the medical bills which would affect men as well as women.

A measure of which we are justly proud is the mothers' pension bill, introduced by one of our women legislators, which provides that a mother with no available resources shall receive $10 per month for the first child until fifteen years of age and $5 per month for each additional child—each county to set aside a fund which shall in a few counties be distributed by the Juvenile Court and in others by the county commissioners.

The bill for the joint guardianship of children is another successful measure, also the appointment of a woman as labor commissioner. The minimum wage for women caused much agitation. Mrs. Shepard appeared before the Labor committee and made an appeal in behalf of a living wage for the sake of better moral conditions. We were fought continually by the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, but later they came to terms and submitted a substitute bill, which provides for a minimum wage of ninety cents per day for apprentices (the apprenticeship not to last longer than one year) and the sum of $1.25 for trained workers. This bill, which becomes effective May 1, the governor signed, and we were glad for a half loaf!

Real Estate Men Fight Iowa Abatement and Injunction Law

Mrs. Shepard appeared before the Judiciary committee of the senate with Mrs. Wells, the policewoman of Los Angeles, and plead for the Iowa Abatement and Injunction law, but this failed of passage. How the real estate men fought this measure! We were stepping upon the toes of the property holders.

Eight measures in regard to liquor legislation, which we think will protect our dry territory, were passed and a stronger tobacco law than we had formerly. An anti-horse-race gambling bill passed with only one vote against it in either house. We were indeed sorry to have our Sunday closing bill defeated. Such silly speeches were made the day it was up that one would think herself listening to school children instead of to men. As our pet measures were placed on the calendar, we planned to have the galleries filled with our women, and we feel that this was a great help.

Institute Creates Interest in June Election

An interesting institute was held recently at Tremonton, one of our strong settlements in Boxelder county. Mrs. Shepard, state president, Mrs. C. A. Walker, state superintendent of Work among Soldiers, Mrs. Flewelling, state superintendent of Sunday School work, and Mrs. Craft, state vice-president, were present. The meetings were largely attended and much interest was awakened in the coming June election, as there is some talk of trying to put saloons back in the town. The W. C. T. U. will take a hand in the election and intends to name and elect the mayor. Mrs. Shepard stayed over Temperance Sunday, March 9, and was delighted when over sixty of the Sunday school signed the pledge. She spoke in the Mormon church at Garland Sunday afternoon and to a great union meeting in Tremonton Sunday night. Many from miles around attended the institute, four members of the union at Corinne coming up for the gatherings.

The Salt Lake City unions have been having great crowds at their Frances Willard Memorial meetings and also at their UNION SIGNAL day celebrations, March 1, the birthday of our beloved National leader, Mrs. Stevens. I am sure her heart would have been delighted at the great interest taken both in her and our National paper at a meeting held recently in the Y. M. C. A.

Ogden unions are ever active and the faithful women have succeeded in having an objectionable brewery advertisement taken from the back of the telephone books. They have been assured by the Bell telephone officials at Denver that no more such advertisements will "grace" (?) their books.

Plans are being laid by the state president to hold institutes at various points during the spring. One is arranged for Lark, a mining district. Four workers from Salt Lake will attend.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE BOOKS FOR YOUR

Home library
Sunday School library
Mission School library
Traveling W. C. T. U. library
at a
REAL BARGAIN

OFFER NO. 1
$1.10 (regular price $2.15)
(Cloth bound)
Fruits, How to Use Them
A Fight Against Odds (Anti-Cigaret story)
David Douglas and His Wife (Prohibition story)
Unanswered Prayer (Evangelistic)

OFFER NO. 2
75c (regular price $1.75)
(Cloth bound)
David Douglas and His Wife
Bob Gripp's Trophy (Temperance story)
Van and Vet (Temperance story)
Story of Friends (Mercy)
A Fight Against Odds
Boys and Other Boys (Purity)

OFFER NO. 3
30c (regular price 65c)
(Paper bound)
David Douglas and His Wife
Boys and Other Boys
Van and Vet
Child Life Abroad

Please order early, as stock is limited.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

LAWSON W. C. T. U. IN ANNUAL MEETING

The South Carolina Lawson Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its eighth annual convention at the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Newherry, S. C., Feb. 21-23, 1913, the president, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, presiding. Many hearty welcome addresses were delivered by some of the good friends of Newherry, and earnest responses were made by the officers present. The delegates showed much enthusiasm in the work, and happy results are sure to follow. The state motto: *"Save the boys and girls. Uplift the fallen. Down with the rum traffic,"* was discussed and helpful suggestions as to how the motto may be carried out were given. Excellent addresses were made in behalf of the mother union, the Young People's Branch, the Loyal Temperance Legion and other departments of work. The reports showed progress. Many pledge signers were gained. The convention sermon, by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Kirkland, was one of the strongest gospel temperance sermons ever delivered in the state.

The choirs of the city churches, the male chorus, Rev. E. Gregg, director, and the Y. P. B. delegates from the Ferguson and Williams Normal and Polytechnic College, Abbeville, S. C., furnished excellent music.

A special feature of the convention was a literature table. The W. C. T. U. of Newberry tendered a very pleasant reception in honor of the convention. A large attendance, especially at the Sunday services, greeted the speakers, and the convention closed with the consciousness that many towns and cities would feel the influence, and that Newberry had gained higher ground for Christ and temperance.

The president, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, was re-elected. The next convention will meet in Greenwood, S. C., in September, 1914.

Hvita Bandet
The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year .....$ .25
Six copies one year to one address.... 1.00
One copy one year to Europe..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. A13c agents, 50 per cent commission.
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SAVE MONEY BY BUYING SUITINGS
for men, women, children, direct from the Camden Woolen Mill. Free samples. F. A. Packard, Manager Retail Department, Box 196, Camden, Maine.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices

NEW HELPS FOR L. T. L. LEADERS

Two little books by Miss Christine I. Tinling, just off the press, will be heartily welcomed by L. T. L. workers, and by all who are engaged in teaching temperance truth to the young, as most helpful additions to our juvenile temperance literature. Miss Tinling is one of the lecturers for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in public schools and colleges, World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"A Handful of Hints," primarily put out as "Outline Lessons for Loyal Temperance Legion Leaders," is just what public school teachers have been wanting. "It only aims to suggest a few topics and lines of thought which the teacher will be able to illustrate from her own reading and experience." Such is the author's modest claim for the book and she has condensed into its forty pages hints which can be expanded into as many lessons as the teacher may choose. Her desire has been to emphasize the positive rather than the negative side; to dwell upon the effects of temperance rather than of intemperance, and she has succeeded admirably in so doing. Physical science is made attractive and the benefits of total abstinence to the cells, tissues, organs, and character of the human organism are set forth in true pedagogical sequence.

"Temperance Tales" is a collection of ten stories adapted from history and from classic myth, each forming a temperance lesson—the kernel thought being given in a foot note. Miss Tinling is a gifted story teller and she gives us these tales in the belief that if temperance truth is brought early to the child mind "it will prove a safeguard in the times of temptation that are sure to come later." Public school teachers, Sunday school workers, Legion leaders—everybody who likes good stories to tell to children (stories withal instructive to elder and elderly brothers and sisters)—will want copies of this book. As supplementary to the "Handful of Hints" it will be found most useful.

The make-up of both books is of the finest—printed in clear type on good paper. Price per copy, each 10 cents.

GRADED CHARTS ON ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND L. T. L. LEADERS

The demand for these helps, prepared by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D., superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, became too great to be supplied by the hand-made charts, and in order to meet it the National W. C. T. U. has had them lithographed and can now furnish them in any quantity desired.

These Charts are eight in number, size 24x36, and colored. Accompanying them is a Manual of 152 pages, explaining their use and containing supplementary lessons for the different grades. Besides lessons and articles from the scientific standpoint it includes appropriate stories and poems; also a temperance program for the advanced grades and one for Frances E. Willard Day.

As aids in giving the required instruction in public schools on the nature and effects of alcohol and tobacco the Charts and Manual cannot be too highly recommended. To teachers and Legion leaders they are proving a great boon.

Price per set, including Manual.....$1.50
Price per set, mounted on cloth, with rollers 4.50

New Invention **SELF-HEATING IRON**

The "Standard" Makes and Contains Its Own Heat

Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

SAVES ITS COST EVERY MONTH

Economical, perfectly safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is Inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room. Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes

IRONED BETTER IN HALF THE TIME

No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. **Right size, right shape, right weight.** Cheapest fuel, one to two cents does ordinary family ironing.

WHAT USERS SAY

Alex Stalker of N. Y. writes: "The Self Heating Iron received some time ago and will say right here **it is the most useful time and money-saving device that was ever made.** My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons, and the house is cool. **It is certainly just the only iron made.** We want the agency." W. P. Farnum: "After receiving your iron and giving it a thorough trial it will be a perfect success. **My wife is enthusiastic over the work it does and the economy in its use.**" Mrs. J. E. King, Ill.: "Received iron yesterday in good shape. **Well pleased with it.** I want the agency." I. N. Newby, Ill.: **"Find it to be all you claim for it."** Mrs. Josephine Route, N. Y.: "Received the iron O. K. and did my ironing with it yesterday. **I like it very much.**" A. E. Covert, N. Y.: "Have lighted it several times already and find I can do ironing so much quicker and cleaner than in the old way. Think it is the best thing I have ever had in my house." Miss Roxie Sheets, of N. C.: "The two irons received and am delighted. Have turned off our regular ironer and will do the ironing ourselves now. Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." Mrs. Watson C. McNall, N.Y.: "I am more than pleased with it and its work. **It is not a bit clumsy. It is a delight to use it.**" Mrs. Cora Wright, Ill.: "I received the iron Saturday and like it fine." Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.: "I received my iron about three weeks ago. **Like it better than anything I ever saw in the way of irons.**"

"Standard"

So they go — hundreds and thousands of delighted customers—the work of ironing cut in half—the expense of fuel almost eliminated—a God-send to every home. The poor can afford it—the rich can buy nothing better. Every iron tested before shipping—fully guaranteed—ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY. Men or women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. **Every woman needs it.** Price low—all can afford it. **HOW THEY DO SELL!** Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents' selling plan. How to get **FREE SAMPLE. C. BROWN MFG. CO., 1156 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

LAST HOURS OF HARRIET TUBMAN

Of the last hours of Harriet Tubman, the colored woman who was instrumental in freeing more than 400 slaves, and for whom a reward of $40,000 was said to have been offered, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, writes: "I was permitted to spend about two hours with Harriet Tubman as she was crossing over the tide which separates the mortal from the immortal. She was conscious to the last, and although feeble, she whispered some of God's promises and said to me distinctly, 'God bless you.' I had smoothed her brow and kissed her face and clung to her, without being able to get away, and when she said, 'God bless you,' I realized that I had received what I most desired—her benediction—her mantle of faithful trust and service in Christ and for Him. As I left the room, I asked the kind-hearted nurse if she would put my white ribbon on her when she was laid to rest, and the nurse not only promised, but gave me the last white ribbon Harriet Tubman wore, for she was a white ribboner."

The Minneapolis Journal is in the advance guard of the newspapers of America as regards its advertising policy. In 1908 beer and whisky advertisements were barred from its columns, and though this resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars annually the rule has been strictly adhered to. The periodicals which are coming to feel a moral responsibility to their advertisers as well as their readers grow more numerous each week.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

MONTANA MID-YEAR INSTITUTE

Special Correspondence

At the mid-year institute of the Montana W. C. T. U. talks on different phases of W. C. T. U. work were given. Mrs. Bitzer, in telling of the best ways to raise money for the temperance cause, advocated among other things, suppers and socials. "Advertising the Regular Meeting" was discussed by Mrs. Rexroad. She said that in addition to the usual advertisement in the local papers, in the Butte union the vice-presidents, one from each church, were expected to announce the meeting in their own churches. Mrs. Hutchinson discussed, "How to Secure New Members." She suggested personal work, invitations to meetings, both written and oral, and at all times talking success. As valuable in securing new members, Mrs. Currah advocated medal contests, Mrs. Marsh, L. T. L. work, and Mrs. Smith, institutes. "What Constitutes a Successful Union" was discussed in an able manner by Mrs. Kirkendall. "How to Collect Dues," was the subject of Mrs. Bergquist's talk.

Mrs. Ware told of a woman's exchange conducted by the Helena W. C. T. U., which kept open headquarters with a fine attendance each day, and had packed the galleries at the legislature four times in the interest of moral measures. The members have ceased to patronize grocers whom they discovered were selling liquor. Mrs. McConnell spoke on "What is Most Needed in This Community." Mrs. Rexroad gave an excellent talk on "The Social Evil." Mrs. Ellis read a valuable paper on "How to Secure Reports." Rev. Ellis spoke on needed laws and especially emphasized the Sunday rest bill. It was voted to ask each union to agitate this matter. Mrs. Marsh's paper on "Social Life a Factor in Reform Work," was instructive. The effect of scientific temperance instruction on business was discussed by Mrs. Lee, and its effect on public sentiment by Mrs. Currah. Mrs. Wilder Nutting's paper on "Social Reform" was followed by lively discussion. Mrs. Ware read the article on "Child Development" which she had given at the Federation of Clubs' meeting at Bozeman. It was ordered printed in pamphlet form and a copy sent to each local club. This paper was the crowning feature of the institute.

At the night session Mrs. Currah gave a paper on "Christian Citizenship," full of choice suggestions. Mrs. Hathaway's address on "A Saloonless Nation in 1920 —How to Attain It," was also helpful. Prof. Tenny spoke on "Money Getting" in which he condemned the practice of schools and colleges in accepting money if accompanied by stipulations that would compromise the conscience.

The Man Who Put the E E s in F E E T

Look for This Trade Mark Picture on the Label when buying

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

Trade Mark

The Antiseptic Powder for Tender Aching Feet. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample FREE. Address,

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE CALLA

(Continued from Page Nine)

of a life time. Would it seem that there was a possibility of hesitation as to which to choose? And yet, though we shall probably never know, we should be greatly surprised to learn that Aunt Maria chose anything save the calla.

Things innocent in themselves, but of doubtful value; things baleful only because of secondary worth; things which nevertheless dwarf and maim us and hinder our mental and spiritual growth because keeping us from our best—who of us does not come face to face with them every day of our lives? Happy the man or woman who can actualize the New Year's prayer breathed this past year by one friend for another, "May you stand on the threshold of your best things and know how to use them!"

Mrs. M. E. Bodwell of Grand Rapids, Mich., local W. C. T. U. president, began taking the paper before she joined the society. She was at the time entertaining Dr. Henry Reynolds (founder of the red ribbon movement). In looking over her papers he asked for THE UNION SIGNAL. When Mrs. Bodwell told him she had never seen a copy, he replied: "Why, you are not *half* a temperance woman if you do not take THE SIGNAL." Wishing, as she expressed it, to be a *whole* "temperance woman," she subscribed at once and later joined the W. C. T. U.

Own A Business WE WILL HELP YOU

$20 to $50 and EXPENSES WEEKLY

AT HOME OR TRAVELING

GET MONEY—I DID—GOT $301.27

worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa.

George P. Crawford writes: "Made $7.00 a day." **J. J. S. Mills**, a farmer, writes: "Can easily make $5.00 a day plating." **Thomas Parker**, school teacher, 21 years, writes: "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." See what others are doing—judge what you can do. **LET US START YOU** in the gold, silver, nickel and metal plating business. **$5 to $15 a day** can be made doing plating with **Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Outfits.** Unequaled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, and all metal goods.

We teach you the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets **Free.** No experience required. We do plating ourselves,—have had years of experience. We use same materials we sell. Materials cost about 10 cents to do $1 worth of plating. All outfits complete. Ready for work when received. **The Royal, Prof. Gray's New Immersion Process.** Quick, easy, latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal—taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful thick plate, ready to deliver. Guaranteed 3 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily—$10 to $30 worth of goods. No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary. ☞ **DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS.** Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. Every store, jeweler, shop, factory has goods needing plating. Platers have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers delighted. We are an old established firm—been in business for years—know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience. The chance of a lifetime to own and control a business of your own. Small space required—a little corner at home will do. Set up the machine and commence to make money. Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and **Sample Plating FREE.** Don't wait. Send us your address,

GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS, 1654 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

At last we have an adequate life of Frances E. Willard, brief, authoritative, brilliantly written.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The author, as well as the publisher, succeeded in making both an inspiring biography and a valuable reference book. —*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

The Life of

Frances E. Willard

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Evanston, Illinois

This history is invaluable as a reference book and is the only authorized biography of Miss Willard by this author now on the market. —*Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.*

It is the kind of a book which puts a spell upon the most of us, a story of the evolution of human greatness. — *The Advance, Chicago.*

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

TEXAS BRINGING THINGS TO PASS

FANNY ARMSTRONG

The "Lone Star" state has other qualities besides its "bigness." It is surely bringing things to pass. By a change in our constitution we now are organized by districts rather than by counties. Many of the districts have already held conventions. Quite a large number of delegates were in attendance at that of the Eleventh district held in Marlin, in connection with which an institute was conducted.

The Austin W. C. T. U. entertained the prohibition members of the legislature, ministers and other notables, the Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller Lane, Senator Lattimore, and Dr. Abbott, being among the number. Splendid speeches were made, and it was a joyous time.

Mrs Nannie Webb Curtis, the state president, is the busiest woman in Texas. She is constantly speaking before the legislature in the interests of various laws which are pending. She is urging an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Ennis and Greenville unions are holding successful medal contests. In Mrs. Brewer, an attractive young woman, Fort Worth union has secured a member who is a live wire and one who has "caught the vision." She planned the program for a splendid Frances E. Wilard Memorial service and on Neal Dow day invited the members to a "get together" reception in her beautiful home. The union is now engaged in a membership contest, trying to secure 300 new members by convention time. Mesdames Brewer and Hightown are the leaders. The former made a telling speech before the Polytechnic Woman's Missionary Society as a result of which seven members were gained. "Grandma" Turner, who now lives in Denver with her daughter, and who was a member of the Fort Worth union for about sixteen years, was present and was introduced as a woman who elected Woodrow Wilson! She said, "Yes, I voted and had it been allowed in Texas the years I was there, there is no telling what I might have accomplished."

Mrs. Jarvis, the superintendent of our Suffrage department, is now seeing the result of her prayers and labors. In 1914 Texas will call for an amendment to the constitution allowing women to vote.

Mrs. E. M. Haughton is in Texas and has charge of the Sixteenth district and is state evangelist in place of "Mother" Sweeney, who lives in California.

Texas has had some National speakers. Miss Mosher faced a fierce Texas norther in Fort Worth and held two successful public meetings and one with the women. Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore is in the state and thus far has twenty-three new unions to her credit, with more to follow!

Mrs. T. J. Ernest, for many years one of the most faithful members of the Dallas Central union, died not long ago. She had recently joined the union in North Dallas. By her request, instead of flowers, bands of white ribbon were used at the funeral services.

Mrs. M. C. Kersh of Dallas, state superintendent of the Press department, has charge of the Press bureau, and had the finest paper at our convention last October. Mrs. Daisy Phipps of Atlanta is agent for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

When the National Convention met in Fort Worth in 1901, it left about $600 in the state treasury. The Texas W. C. T. U. provided a secretary for Mrs. Stoddard. When she later left for California the secretary went on with the work without pay. Last winter the executive board raised $300 and bought a life membership in Cumberland Rest for her. A nice room is now hers, while heart and fingers continue the work for our blessed cause.

The date of the annual meeting has been changed from fall to spring, thus making the present fiscal year a short one. Convention will be held May 5-10 in San Antonio.

PORTABLE STOVE COOKING & HEATING

Saves Fuel Bills, Saves Dirt, Work and Drudgery

Simple in Construction, Durable, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE

COMBINES ECONOMY, COMFORT and CONVENIENCE

COMBINED COOKING AND HEATING—The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, hot milk, canning fruit, camping. **Summer or Winter Stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. Not dangerous like gasoline. No valves. No wicks—all parts open—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order.

Two-Burner with Oven

THE PORTABLE STOVE

is simple in construction. **No complicated machinery to get out of order.** The oil flows from the reservoir into the open steel burner bowl, where it is converted into a heavy gas. This gas is carried into the open-air cylinder, where it is superheated and given the required amount of air to make combustion and give the greatest amount of heat for the smallest use of oil. As will be seen, all parts are open—the burner bowl, air mixer, the cylinder or chimney. **Nothing to clog or close up.** The stove furnishes its own heat to generate the gas.

CHEAP FUEL

Kerosene or coal oil is recognized the world over as providing economic fuel. The difficulty has been in securing methods that would use it both economically and satisfactorily. The Portable Stove **solves the problem.** It furnishes the **family need.** It burns this common fuel, giving an intense heat, but concentrated under cooking vessel, absorbed by articles being cooked—**not thrown out to overheat your kitchen.** In every section of the country coal and wood are getting higher in price. The continual discovery of new oil fields in different parts of the country has furnished oil in abundance. The Portable Stove is a practical method of using this fuel. It also saves work and dirt. The intense heat **provides quickly cooked meals.**

EASILY REGULATED

The flow of oil is easily controlled by the adjuster on the end of the reservoir. Each burner has its own reservoir and adjuster. The height of the flame is easily lowered or raised with this adjuster. More oil—higher flame. Less oil—lower flame. No oil—flame shut off.

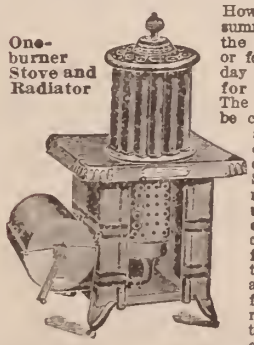
SAFETY

Coal oil or kerosene **not dangerous like gasoline.** There is no longer excuse for using dangerous gasoline stoves, thus causing mothers and children to run daily the chance of losing their lives. One can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing an account due to the use of the **deadly gasoline.** Coal oil burned in the oil-gas stove is a safe fuel. The Portable Stove is safe for every day family use.

CONVENIENCE

Every woman will be glad to get rid of the coal or wood, dirt, ashes and all the nuisance that goes with the ordinary cook stove. The Portable Stove will **save trouble, anxiety and annoyance,** without any additional fuel.

THESE STOVES ARE PORTABLE



One-burner Stove and Radiator

How convenient on a hot summer day to take out on the porch for a quick meal, or for coffee on a warm Sunday night, or **in the shed for washing or ironing.** The Portable Stove can easily be carried to a church for a social or to picnics or to camping grounds. One of our customers, Charles Schaufler, Calif., who is a railroad man, said he **used their stove on a caboose** and was able to cook with the **hard and fast running of the train.** We cannot imagine anything more convenient for heating a cold dining room or bedroom in winter. Being portable they can easily be moved to any part of the house and are always ready for instant use. The new Model 1912 contains many valuable improvements, which add greatly to the efficiency of the stove.

DURABILITY

They are made of **steel** throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping. Sent complete, ready for use as soon as received. Nicely finished with nickel trimming, and they will last for years.

OVENS FOR BAKING

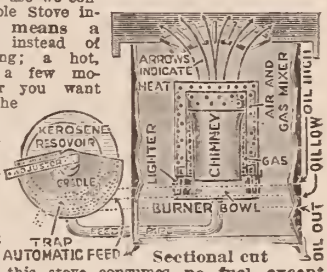
The ovens furnished with the Portable Stove are splendid bakers, handsomely finished throughout, made of sheet steel full lined with tin plate, removable shelves.

RADIATORS FOR HEAT

The radiators are placed over the burner. The heat of the stove is thrown from the surface of the radiator, giving a **cheerful heat.** It is convenient size and when not in use can be laid to one side.

SUMMER STOVE

For hot weather use we consider the Portable Stove invaluable. **It means a cool kitchen** instead of hot and stifling; a hot, quick fire in a few moments whenever you want it. Think of the time wasted in starting the old cook stove before it gets hot enough, to cook, and the overheated kitchen after it is started.



Sectional cut

REMEMBER this stove consumes **no fuel except when in use.** Put this stove in your home—you will find it convenient and a delightful stove to use in summer and winter.

WHAT USERS SAY

"It is so convenient and economical." Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking." Henry Schilling, Ill. **"For baking it has no equal."** V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies, cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done." Mrs. O. Thompson, O. **"Never cooked meals so quick and easy."** James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; **they are great time and fuel savers."** H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator." Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room." J. F. Lisson, Calif. **"We are using it to heat our office."** McPherson Co., R. I.

ECONOMY—E. N. Helwig, Ont., "Only used **a half gallon of oil last week for cooking,** baking and ironing." F. G. Boylston, S. C. "Cooked for a family of six five days—only three quarts of oil." Wm. Stapley, Ariz., "Your oil-gas stove was just as expected it to be after reading your description. With one gallon of oil we did the cooking for a family of nine persons, six of them grown, for three days and one meal, besides doing the small ironing. **The oil cost 35c.** Wood cost $6.00 per cord here." Fred Hadder, Wis., "Moved my old cook stove in the wood shed. You won't catch me sawing or carrying any more wood. **This is a snap for me."**

SAFETY Mrs. E. R. McClellan, Ills., says, **"It is safe and clean** as a lamp, and children that can be trusted with a kerosene lamp can be trusted with this stove." Mrs. P. P. Leherer, Mich., **"Easy to run, quick to heat—no danger of** explosion." D. L. Dennis, Ind., "Makes no dirt, no trouble to operate; takes very little fuel; **no danger possible;** makes plenty of heat." H. N. Flora, O., "Perfectly safe, a person can operate them without constant worry of danger."

CLEANLINESS—Mrs. S. R. Croft speaks of this when she says: **"There is no smoke, dirt,** or ashes to bother with. It is easy and simple to operate, very clean and safe to handle; is away ahead of coal or wood fire." E. J. Free, Me., "It don't smoke, is easy to operate, and we find it clean." Wm. Irsh., Mo., **"A splendid baker and cooker,** although we use the cheapest grade of oil. For good work, simplicity, economy and cleanliness, it is simply perfection itself." Mrs. J. F. Hascall, Fla., "It does not leak at all; **it is a great comfort.** The oven is a beauty and bakes fine—not heavy to move from place to place, and **convenient** in size and shape." W. O. Poe, Mo., says: "Can cook a meal in 20 minutes; baked biscuits in 4 minutes." Mrs. Ella Holleman, Tenn., "Takes less oil to cook a meal than is often used to kindle a fire in the old stove. Cooking was a burden because of heat. This oil stove is a pleasure."

DON'T FAIL to write today for full information. The price of these stoves is remarkably low—only $3.25 up, any number of burners. Not sold in stores. See catalogue with testimonials from hundreds of patrons, sent free; also full information regarding our Portable Stove.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY QUICK, EASY, SURE. Show stove **MAKING GAS**—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Hausted, Mich., "Was out one day—sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the **best stove** on the market; sold 9 in 2 hours; **I do not fear competition,"** (first ordered 1—200 since). Charles P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, **"Sell like hot cakes;** sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 100 since. J. G. R. Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. **These men MAKE MONEY.** You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.

THE WORLD MFG. CO., 2089 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

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Address Evanston, Ill.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

Some of our friends have a mistaken idea of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. They think this edition is of service only where a campaign is on. While this Edition has been and is of untold help in a campaign for prohibition, that is but *one* of the places where it fills a great need. The Campaign Edition is especially helpful as a vote-maker at any and all times. It always creates temperance sentiment and is filled with the latest temperance news. It is just the paper to send to your pastor, your Sunday school superintendent, your superintendent of schools, and the other busy friends, who have but little time to read and need to have everything presented in a condensed form.

Increase the circulation of the Campaign Edition and the readers of it will become so interested in temperance work that they will want the temperance news not only ONCE A MONTH, but ONCE A WEEK, and soon their names will be found not only on the subscription list of the Campaign Edition, but, on the subscription list of the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Twenty-five cents takes this edition each month for one year to your friend and sample copies will be cheerfully mailed upon application.

Day after day letters telling of the value of the official organ in the work of the W. C. T. U. come to National Headquarters. One from Henryville, Tennessee, recently, says, "To be wide awake on temperance questions one must read THE UNION SIGNAL. No other paper seems to fill the place it does."

Sandusky (Ohio) W. C. T. U. has secured forty-one new members through the efforts of a house-to-house worker. Of these new members the superintendent of state and National papers writes, "I wish to interest them in our work by putting THE UNION SIGNAL before them as soon as possible."

Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, Wisconsin's superintendent of Legislation, writes the following appreciative words: "The official organ seems to me to be growing better and stronger every issue. I should be lost without the information and inspiration it brings."

NORTH IDAHO FORGING AHEAD

Special Correspondence

North Idaho W. C. T. U. workers cannot boast of great numbers, but every effort put forth has been blessed, and there has been a fine gain in membership and unions the past few months.

Through the untiring efforts of the state president, Mrs. Mabel I. McCrea, and the faithful work of state superintendents and local unions the temperance cause has made much progress.

Good Bills and Amendments Passed

The state legislature, at the recent session, passed some very good bills and amendments. The second memorial adopted after it had convened was one requesting Congress to pass the Kenyon-Webb bill. A bill was passed prohibiting the sale or giving away of tobacco in any form to boys under eighteen years of age. A measure forbidding boys under eighteen from being in or loitering around pool rooms, was amended to make the age twenty years. A measure in regard to the sale of liquor for medical purposes was so amended that it will greatly aid in enforcing the law in dry territory. Section 1511 of the Idaho Revised Codes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards was amended and a new section added which makes it possible for any near relative of such person, or any county or village officer to make complaint against the sale or giving of liquor to such drunkard, and imposes a severe penalty for any violation.

Idaho white ribboners are thankful for the small victories gained and the fight will be steadily continued until the great battle is won.

EVIL TENDENCY OF MODERN FICTION

"The Evil Tendency of Modern Fiction" was the subject for discussion in a recent meeting of the A. A. Walker union of Butte, Mont. Among the many quotations given was one from Charles Dudley Warner, "A large proportion of recent fiction selects the disagreeable, the vicious, the unwholesome."

At the close of the discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Believing that books which treat habits of dissipation as in no way inconsistent with physical, mental and moral well-being do much to establish a tolerance and an acceptance of these habits, and that a popular sentiment against the use and sale of stimulants and narcotics cannot be developed in a people whose reading leads them to associate both with pleasure and success, instead of pain and loss; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this union will do all in its power to bring about a moral obligation in the selection of books for home and library, and will maintain a standing committee of two or more of its members, whose duty it shall be to confer with the library committee and secure (if possible) a rigid inspection of all books before placing them in circulation, with an uncompromising rejection of such books as come under condemnation as injurious to readers for the following reasons:

"First—Books in which the hero, heroine, or any character presented as worthy of admiration, is pictured as an habitual user of liquors and cigarets, without condemnation of such habits.

"Second—Books in which temperance and religious work are ridiculed and made light of, and the workers presented as conspicuous hypocrites and mischief makers.

"Third—Books in which modern American life, in social, business or domestic circles, is represented as normally intemperate, impure or immoral.

"Fourth—Books in which, by implication or direct teaching, a distinction is made between the two sexes as to the obligation of virtuous and moral actions.

"Fifth—Books in which clever evasions of the law are made to appear heroic and the evader as courageous, attractive and successful.

"Sixth—Books in which alcohol is treated as a benefit to mankind and is administered to the saving of persons in physical distress or danger."

You Can Weigh
Exactly What
You Should Weigh

You can be sound in body and mind; efficient, well poised, and

You Can Be Well

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to keep well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have **Reduced the Weight** of 30,000 women and have **Increased the Weight** of as many more.

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.*

No Drugs—No Medicines

You can—

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such Chronic Ailments as

Indigestion	**Sleeplessness**	**Headaches**
Constipation	**Nervousness**	**Weaknesses**
Anaemia	**Torpid Liver**	**Rheumatism**
	Catarrh	

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

DETECTIVES WANTED.
Young men to operate in own locality; secret service work.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
Inclose stamp for particulars.
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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WORLD'S NIGHT AT THORNLIEBANK

Demonstration given by Thornliebank (Scotland) W. C. T. U. at which delegates representing over thirty countries, dressed in the national costumes, gave reports of progress of the temperance cause in these many lands.

Special Articles in This Issue

Civic Housecleaning in Kansas' Capital—Young People a Mighty Force—College Y.P.B.Work—White Ribboners Flood-Bound in Ohio

OHIO'S EXECUTIVE FLOOD-BOUND AT DELAWARE

WHITE RIBBONERS HOLD SERVICES BY THE LIGHT OF CANDLES

FRANCES ENSIGN FULLER, Vice-President-at-Large Ohio W. C. T. U.

A band of happy white ribboners gathered at the spacious, beautiful home of Harriet C. McCabe, Delaware, on the evening of March 25, at a reception graciously tendered by her to the members of the executive. As the first state president of Ohio W. C. T. U., and one of the brave pioneers in our cause, Mrs. McCabe is dear to the hearts of her Ohio comrades, and her hospitable welcome and abiding interest in our work will long be remembered. Outside the rain was falling in torrents, but no one seemed alarmed. Next morning, however, we awakened to find the city flooded, streets suddenly become rivers, the lower stories of many homes full of water, the occupants driven up-stairs, calling for help. The college students and others made brave attempts to rescue them, but the fierce current defeated their efforts, and before cables could be stretched and life-boats secured to save the sufferers many lives were lost. The city light and heat were turned off; and the candles and lanterns substituted seemed only to make more impenetrable the darkness. For about three days the city was shut off from all communication with the outside world.

With anxious hearts our delegates gathered for the morning service at Williams St. M. E. church, which was charmingly decorated by the local committee, who, led by Mrs. Blaney, local president, had arranged thoughtfully every detail for our comfort. However, we were soon compelled to leave the church on account of the flood, and sought higher ground at Asbury M. E. parsonage, which the pastor's wife kindly opened for the first meeting. After that the services were held at Asbury church.

Never were the courage and faith of our white ribboners more evident than during this executive meeting. President Richard rose admirably to the difficult situation, and her opening words were an inspiration. Many present were in great anxiety over the condition of loved ones in the flood-swept districts with whom they could not communicate, and all were sorely distressed over the situation, not knowing when they could get to their homes, yet with the faith and trust of Christians, they were able to rise above their anxieties and to keep their attention on the work, and the meeting proved a very profitable one. Plans were made and a generous sum pledged for organization and the pushing of scientific temperance teaching, Sunday school work, as well as other departments, and the instruction of voters.

The medal contest and lecture which were planned could not be held, and our speakers could not reach Delaware, yet we felt that we were greatly blessed, under the unusual circumstances, in being able to have a meeting at all. The county president, Mrs. McCarty, was flood-bound, and was unable to meet with us; three of our superintendents were in the flooded district; one was taken out on horse-back and two others, who awoke in the morning to find a foot of water in their room, escaped from the second story, but lost part of their clothing. Another superintendent was entertained across the river and could not be reached by a message, but we hope she is safe. Our Y. P. B. secretary and assistant were rescued by boat at midnight. We are very thankful that the lives of all our women were spared.

The devotional services led by Mrs. Trego and her helpers wer most uplifting. On Thursday night, by the dim light of candles, the delegates who stayed at the hotel, with blankets around them to protect them from the cold, held a prayer and song service which gave to all a deeper realization of God's protection and a firmer hold on His promises. The traveling men in the lobby below, many of whom were also very anxious, joined in the chorus of the familiar hymns.

We await with deep concern the final reports from our white ribbon comrades in the flooded districts of the state.

Our able state president, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, will be afield much of the year. Institutes are already being held in large numbers.

A MERITED REBUKE

KATHARINE L. STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

The allied temperance forces of Massachusetts, a coalition which embraces the Massachusetts No-license League, the Good Templars, the Total Abstinence Society, the Anti-saloon League, the Twentieth Century Pledge-Signing Crusade, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and several smaller societies, have recently indulged in a very forceful, if somewhat spectacular, method of showing its displeasure at the treatment accorded the temperance representatives at their legislative hearings on Beacon Hill. During the entire legislative session of 1912 it was made apparent that no advance in reform lines was to be expected from the men who sat in judgment upon all proposed legislation. Indeed, so scant courtesy was accorded that the societies, whose alliance is purely for legislative work, felt it necessary to protest against the appointment of the same chairman for the present session of the legislature.

But the protest was unheeded and he again was appointed. Knowing himself to be *persona non grata* to the temperance forces, he has been this year at even greater pains to show indifference and contempt. The majority of the committee was plainly with the chairman, although there were some staunch temperance men among its members. It became so evident that nothing could be hoped; moreover, the treatment became so marked in its contempt that the societies decided to rise in revolt and, on February 11, after a dignified statement on the part of the secretary of the Anti-Saloon League as to the reasons for such action, they left the committee room *en masse*.

Consternation at once took possession of those who would pose as friends of temperance without in any way exerting themselves to meet the requirements of the temperance forces. Both the president of the senate and the chairman of the house sought to bring back the wanderers into the good Republican fold, but they positively refused to return, while the chief shepherd of their committee did not even wear the traditional sheep's clothing. At last a compromise was agreed upon and the remaining bills were taken from the committee on Liquor Laws and given to the committee on Legal Affairs. Whether or not the rose by another name will smell sweeter as yet remains to be seen. The united front of the temperance forces cannot fail to produce effects another year if not this. It is quite time that the august legislators of other states than Massachusetts should learn that the faithfulness of "Old Dog Tray" may not always be counted upon; that the worm sometimes turns.

TEMPERANCE DAY IN ALABAMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MRS. CHAPPELL CORY, S. T. I. Superintendent Alabama W. C. T. U.

Alabama is very fortunate in having had enacted by its legislature a measure providing for one day each year that shall be set apart for temperance teaching in the public schools. The law says: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of Alabama that there shall be one day in each scholastic term of the public schools set apart, to be known as Temperance Day, when a suitable program shall be prepared to the end that the children of Alabama may be taught the evils of intemperance." No definite date for Temperance Day is set. The state W. C. T. U. requested that this year it should be as near Willard Memorial Day as possible and February 21 was the time named. The state superintendent of Education announced that the W. C. T. U. would furnish programs free. The offer was published in the newspapers and educational journals, and our programs were printed in several of the largest dailies. Every county was reached, and in some counties every teacher received a program. With the packages of program other leaflets were included. Four thousand programs and one thousand leaflets were distributed this year, and four hundred and thirty letters of inquiry received. In this work for Temperance Day the importance of having all our counties organized and at least one union in each county as a distributing point for literature and influence is clearly shown.

In order to carry out the W. C. T. U. aim—to give every child in Alabama scientific temperance education, the

CIVIC HOUSE-CLEANING IN KANSAS' CAPITAL

MAYOR BILLARD, REPRESENTING ADVOCATES OF RESUBMISSION, DEFEATED BY MAJORITY OF 711

I desire to be mayor of Topeka, that I may clean out the joints and dives, for our first duty in life is to our boys and girls.—*Mayor-elect Cofran.*

The home, the family, and good government won a never-to-be-forgotten victory in Topeka on Tuesday, April 1. The issue between the two candidates for mayor was clean-cut. In the words of the *Topeka Capital*, "the difference between the two nominees was their respective attitude toward the police department of the city and the liquor policy of the city and state—one candidate was the enemy, the other the friend of the policy that stands for Kansas and that Kansas stands for—the rooting out of the joints and bootlegging business."

Women Citizens Make Good Use of Their Ballots

It is generally admitted that the women citizens were a large factor in the victory. While they have heretofore possessed limited suffrage rights, they could not vote for any of the law-enforcing officers, and not until granted full suffrage were they recognized as a power in municipal and state affairs. Right royally they used their franchise rights in upholding the laws of the state. The Good Government Club (Mrs. Lilla D. Monroe, president) made a house-to-house canvass of every precinct in the city, telling women that to line up on the side of law enforcement was their duty as well as their privilege. Their response to this appeal is described in the following paragraph from the *Capital:*

"The women voted yesterday. They walked, they drove, they rode. They perambulated—highbrow slang for pushing a baby buggy. Topeka women apparently have passed the published resolution and indorsement stage. They worked yesterday, as they have been working for the last few days. As one business man put it: 'I know of 25 women in my precinct who always before have stayed away from the polls as being beneath their dignity. They would take an active part in church affairs, and some of them in society functions, but they resolutely kept out of politics. This time they not only voted but worked to get other women to go to the polls.'"

> **R. L. COFRAN'S PLATFORM**
>
> As a Candidate for Mayor of Topeka
> I stand for the enforcement of the Prohibitory law, the Cigaret law, the Pool-Hall law, and all other laws and ordinances that will be for the betterment of the city, and
> I Shall See That These Laws are Enforced

Clean Atmosphere at the Polls Noticeable

"Two years ago when I voted here," remarked one man, "there was a crowd of young fellows who thought it the proper thing to hang around the polling place, and the judge's and clerk's desk, smoking cigarets. Today, while waiting to get my ballot, I noticed several of these same youths come to the door, take a look around, then quietly step outside and throw away their cigarets."

At both the primaries and on election day, the no-smoking regulations suggested by the commissioner of elections, went into effect, and women voters were not annoyed by a tobacco-laden atmosphere. In many cases women served as election clerks, and the commissioner expressed himself as well pleased at the service rendered, while some of the women insisted they "wouldn't have missed the experience for worlds."

How the Ministers Helped

Perhaps never before has there been conducted a more spectacular campaign for mayor than the one just ended. In this the ministers of the city played a prominent part. Rev. Robert Gordon pastor of the First Baptist church, in a series of Sunday evening services, created a sensation by producing verbal evidence of the violation of the prohibition law in the city of Topeka, and throwing upon the canvas hundreds of scenes showing the lax law enforcement during Mayor Billard's regime. His repeated invitations to the former mayor and chief of police to appear in his pulpit and discuss the subject of law enforcement were ignored and scorned. Rev. R. C. Harding, pastor of the Central Park Christian church, presented in eloquent language to his congregation what he termed the "deadly parallel," giving a vivid picture of what would happen "If Satan were King of Topeka," and following it with another discourse on "If Christ were King of Topeka."

In pleading for the election of a police force with higher moral standards, Dr. Charles Sheldon made this prophecy, "The policemen of the future for all cities, both great and small, in the United States, will be deeply consecrated men and women who will go to their beats as well qualified as missionaries go to their islands to redeem mankind."

The defeat of Mayor Billard and the election of Mr. Cofran is only another piece of evidence that the people of Kansas will not tolerate any official who is opposed or indifferent to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Had Mayor Billard been reëlected there was a possibility of his being a candidate for governor or United States Senator in two years. His defeat on April 1 retires him to private life.

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED IN PORTLAND, MAINE

Special Correspondence

Neal Dow's birthday was well observed by the holding of many public meetings on or near March 20. The meeting in his home city, Portland, Maine, is worthy of special note. Every Sunday afternoon there is held in the city hall an organ recital, the city being favored in the possession of one of the finest organs in the world, presented not long ago by a prosperous son of Portland.

At these public organ services it is customary to have a brief address by a clergyman, but on March 23, State Senator Ira G. Hersey delivered to the great audience a memorial address on Neal Dow. We give a few extracts from Senator Hersey's admirable speech:

"It is not my purpose, on the occasion of the anniversary of Neal Dow's birthday, to eulogize his life and character. That is secure. It is lovingly enshrined in the hearts of grateful millions, there to remain and endure eternal as the stars.

"Neal Dow is the chart and compass that guides all the friends of the temperance cause. He laid down great principles to guide the people in their fight for the home against the saloon.

Temperance, a Practical Business Problem

"Neal Dow treated the temperance question not as a sentiment, but as a practical business problem that should engage the attention of every man, woman and child. I remember the first time I saw the kindly old man with his frosty hair. He talked about the practicability and the necessity of total abstinence for the individual; said that no one was truly himself or could carry on life's work or could do his best without the clear vision that came from total abstinence.

"Perhaps he was ahead of his age, but what was true then is true today. The foundation stone upon which to build in true temperance work is total abstinence.

"Neal Dow stood for total abstinence in the home, in public and in private life, but he stood for more than that. He believed in prohibition in the family, in the church, in social life. He went further than that; he believed in statewide prohibition, a law that would outlaw the drink traffic and place it where it belongs, a thing of evil that is an outlaw. He went further than that, he stood for national prohibition.

Stood for World-wide Prohibition

"Fremont climbed the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, 14,000 feet above the sea, and on that peak he planted the stars and stripes. Higher than that Fremont could not go, for only the heavens were above him. Neal Dow in his life climbed the mount of prohibition. He could go no higher than to advocate total abstinence for the individual and world-wide prohibition.

He Loved All Mankind

"Neal Dow loved all mankind. In his work he was the friend of the men who drank, and the friend of the man who was the slave to drink. He loved every man, no matter how low or how high. And that is the only way that you and I should work today; it is to look upon every man and woman as our co-worker. Then we shall achieve victory. For prohibition demands that the man who drinks, the man with the shaking nerves, shall stand by the man of total abstinence, and together they shall work against the liquor traffic. Neal Dow saw in every man, in every down-trodden woman, in every little waif and homeless child, the Christ, the Son of God. When the next generation comes to write the history of these times in which we live, when history impartially records the deeds of the past, when the history of the beautiful city of Portland is written, when our children's children gather on a charming Sunday afternoon like this, in a hall beautiful as this, in which hall will be gathered the statues of your immortals, there will stand among those who served most nobly, the sculptured form of Neal Dow."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

YOUNG PEOPLE A MIGHTY FORCE

RHENA E. G. MOSHER, National Y. P. B. General Secretary

It is well for us who are in reform work to turn aside sometimes from viewing the sad phases of reform and the machinery through which we hope to bring about better conditions, and get a new viewpoint. It will always prove a comfort if, when the battle presses hard, we can lift our eyes and behold the forces on our side and surely we can then say, "They that be for us are greater than they that be against us." What are some of the forces on the side of the temperance reform today?

Invention

Sooner than we think the day may come when alcohol instead of being a master shall become a slave, to be chained and do work for man, in running his automobiles and machinery. There are inventors who believe that alcohol may be much cheaper and more satisfactory than some products now used and they are experimenting with engines for that purpose.

Science

In the great laboratories of the world men are studying the effect of alcohol upon the blood corpuscles and cells of the body and giving us the results of their study. The great wizard, Edison, will take these discoveries and prepare moving picture films for use in the school room and, to quote his own words, "I do not see how the boys and girls can grow up to be users of liquor and tobacco when they have seen these wonderful pictures which we shall produce."

I have just learned that a production whose preparation cost $200,000, and which shows the awful work done by Satan after he discovered how to make the poisonous brew, alcohol, is now being put on the moving picture stage.

Literature

There never was a time when there were as many books published throwing light upon the liquor problem from various angles, and every Young People's Branch is again urged to collect a temperance library, if of only one book, as a beginning. I hope every member of our Y. P. B. read the article in the March *Cosmopolitan* on "What is the Matter with Your Brain?"

Business

I have had the privilege during the last few years of speaking in a number of business colleges and have found that one of the most important requirements made by business men in employing the graduates is abstinence from liquor and cigarets. In traveling one often hears, too, that the large firms expect good habits on the part of the men who represent them on the road. In many campaigns for prohibition the business men are a valuable asset on the temperance side, for they are awakening to the fact that the liquor business is running in opposition to other lines of business. In most communities the liquor merchant is not considered in the same class with the best business men. Whoever heard of a saloonkeeper being invited to welcome a convention, unless of his own kind, or to serve on committees looking to the betterment of a community? Those of our members who have studied the little book, "Does it Pay?" which touches on the economic side of the drink question, know how the liquor business injures a community financially.

Do Not Forget To Observe April 26 Y. P. B. Day

Young People a Mighty Force

There are many other forces besides invention, science, literature and business, which might be mentioned, but there is one great force which must be lined up on our side and that is the young life growing up in our nation. Young people must be brought to see the wisdom of a life of total abstinence for themselves and how to help others to adopt the same ideals, as well as how to bring about the glad day of national prohibition. If we do not win the young people of this generation, we must wait until the children now growing may be impressed and educated, before we can hope for the ultimate victory. In every town there are so many young men and women just nearing their majority who ought to be enlightened as to what the vital issues in our national life are; so many who need a knowledge of the relation of the alcohol problem to home building. There is a vital necessity that they be taught the relationship between the anti-alcohol crusade and the anti-tuberculosis crusade and that the temperance question fits in very naturally with this health age in which we are living. You say it cannot be done, that young people are too busy and happy-hearted to bring into such an organization as the Young People's Branch? Let me reply pointedly that it is being done in many places and can be, with some degree of success at least, in every city and town where there is one woman who believes profoundly that it ought to be done and is willing to apply herself to it. It is seldom that young people will come into our older organization. They prefer to be by themselves and where one will join the W. C. T. U., ten would join an organization especially for young people. Sometimes membership in a Branch for a few months changes the entire life of a young man or woman.

Don't Forget April 26

We are so earnestly hoping and praying that April 26 will be observed by every local W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. Follow the program printed in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 13, and your state paper. Use leaflets you may have on hand, look up Y. P. B. pages in old copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and above all, use your own originality in thinking out and solving the problem of how, when and why we should have the Young People's Branch.

Splendid Temperance Course at Chicago Training School

I had the pleasure of visiting the temperance training class in the Chicago Training School and giving them two addresses. I was more than pleased with the splendid attendance from many states and the fine leadership of Miss Letta D. Horner, who gives her services free, paying her own expenses, because of her intense interest in the experiment. There were a number of charming young women there who are already "spoken for" by state presidents for field work. There has long been a need for this temperance training course, and I trust that another year many more may take advantage of the opportunity to secure this all-round training for W. C. T. U. work.

I was delighted to note the fine temperance sentiment among the Christian young women of the school and to find that many would be more than pleased to take up our branch of Christian service. Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, who is at the head of this training school, is happy over the number taking temperance training and another year the course will appear in her regular curriculum. Let us take courage and march on to victory.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE Y. P. B. SECRETARY

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

"It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted."—Proverbs.

How slow the world has been to learn the wisdom of the prophets of old—but it is learning! We are all glad for the attitude toward total abstinence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, of King Alfonso XIII, and his mother, Queen Christiana, of the King of Italy, the Queen of Holland, the King and Queen of Sweden, and King George V of Great Britain. The nations over which these sovereigns reign will be better for the stand taken.

We in the United States are rejoicing over the news that President Wilson and his Cabinet are opposed to the serving of intoxicating beverages at social functions during the administration. This splendid decision causes rejoicing among all right-thinking people. In our great democracy where we have not one king but many kings of thought, industry and finance and kings and queens of society, it belonged to our uncrowned queen, Frances E. Willard, to project the thought, "Why waste human life with alcoholic liquors?" Then she set in motion all the powers of her great brain to check this great waste. First there must be declared a "Thus saith God," of which there is abundant record in His word. Then there must be a "Thus saith science," and science has been insisting for over a hundred years that it is best to totally abstain from the use of alcohol and later has not only denounced its use as a beverage but as a medicine. Lastly people must be led to accept the dictates of God and science as a principle of life—to be put into every day practice. To get every one to see and to act in accordance with this idea was the propaganda of Miss Willard. As yet the goal has not been fully reached, but that the day is surely coming when alcoholic beverages will not be manufactured or sold her half million of followers have never doubted.

Dear college students, do you want to hasten the day when there shall be no more death from alcoholism? When we realize that every day two hundred and seventy-three drunkards die, if we, by our indifference, prejudice or example, delay even twenty-four hours the coming of prohibition of this gigantic curse, are we not in part accountable for these needless deaths?

It is not for you, O college presidents, professors or students, kings and princes of thought, to drink wine and lead astray others who have not had your opportunity of education. President Wilson, a former college president, could take no other position consistent with science and public welfare than the one he has taken. The keynote of the present administration is intellectuality; not mere society women are the wives and daughters of the Cabinet—they are, rather, women who are devoting themselves to art, music, and social uplift; many of them are college women who are giving well trained brain-power to the solving of the real problems of the people.

As soldiers in the temperance army, let us thank God, take courage, and gird ourselves for the last seven years' war against the drink curse, for, dear college students and young people everywhere, we have set as the time when this nation shall be free from the tyranny of King Alcohol, the year 1920. Now is the time for you to help the cause. In the closing festivities of the college years there will be opportunity for you to use your influence for the wineless banquet. In your commencement essay or oration you can set forth the drink evil in all its hideousness; or in the cold light of science, unmask the secrets of alcohol; or with the calculating spirit of the mathematician present statistics showing the frightful economic loss to the people and to the nation. Be kings and queens of thought. Give this problem your best thought. "The world wants your best."

COLLEGE Y. P. B. NOTES

Arkansas has seven college Y. P. B.'s. Mrs. Eugenia A. Hinemon is the college secretary.

The Henderson-Brown College Y. P. B., Arkansas, recently gave a splendid temperance program before a joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The Branch has arranged a temperance table in the general library.

Hendrix College, Arkansas, was active in sending letters and telegrams to Congress concerning pending temperance measures, and also in influencing its own state legislature for temperance legislation.

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, state president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., writes: "We feel that our college work is of great importance and our most immediate work, and our state college secretary, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, from lifelong association with colleges, is eminently fitted for the work. She is a great woman. Mrs. Dillard is making a tour of the colleges of Georgia. The seed was sown in the Georgia colleges two years ago, and now there are six college Y. P. B.'s. Mrs. Dillard is doing splendid work with the students and finding leaders who feel called of God to do temperance work. She writes: 'It is something to rejoice over when our young women are actually feeling called to do temperance work just as they are to do home and foreign mission work.'"

> There is no question that the greatest evils connected with the college life center around the use of beer. It breaks down the restraints and reserves which form the substance of character building. It forms, moreover, the open door to personal ruin.
> —*Dr. David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford, Jr., University*

A high school Y. P. B. of eleven members was organized at Elgin, Minn., March 26, by the college secretary. Professor R. L. Irle is the president.

By an act of the twenty-eighth general assembly of Iowa, the drinking of intoxicants is prohibited in the educational institutions supported by the state. The president of the state university of Iowa, John G. Bowman, writes: "This law is accepted in good part at the university, and it is enforced chiefly by the spirit of the students themselves rather than by a spirit of police service."

THE THISTLE THAT BORE FIGS

WILLIAM A. WURTS, West Orange, N. J.

It had been a strenuous day for Nancy. The turbulence of a big city was a distracting novelty to which her sixty years of country life were scarcely equal. She wondered if she could hold out until she reached the station and could be whisked safely out of it all. As she plodded through one of the parks, seats under the June foliage tempted her tired feet. She glanced at a clock in a lofty tower. Two hours yet before train-time; surely she might rest her weary bones. Scanning the benches, she saw only one available, and looked rather dubiously at the occupant of half of it, sitting motionless with his hat tilted over his eyes.

"But, good land!" she thought, "he can't hurt no one. I might be his grandmother, anyhow." She gently deposited her bag next to him and sat down in the space remaining.

"Hope I ain't crowdin' you," she remarked politely.

"Certainly not," replied the man, though he edged away from the bag a little. She could not see his face, but an unmistakable pungency of breath as she turned towards him indicated that perhaps he, too, had found it difficult to proceed before resting.

"Beautiful—the trees and grass, and all them flower-beds," she ventured tentatively, looking about with a restful sigh. "But, goodness me, the awful noise! It'd kill me."

"It's—perdition," he said shortly without looking up.

"Oh! don't swear. There's enough awful sounds without that. But I don't wonder folks think so, with saloons on 'most every corner and this hurly-burly outside." She tried to glance under the hat to see if her gentle shot had found a mark.

"Yes; one day's enough for me," she continued. "I wouldn't leave Doddtown even that long only I had to, on some law business."

The hat tilted up a little and its owner shot a quick look at her. "I know something about law. I studied it," he remarked.

"Dear me!" She glanced at the frayed trousers and worn shoes.

"Oh, yes," his eyes following her glance; "booze did it. The law makes it easy to produce such specimens."

"I didn't mean to be impolite, young man," Nancy apologized. "I only wondered if business was bad."

"I haven't asked lately. We parted company some time ago." He gave a short laugh.

"But I'd like to tell you mine, if you don't mind," continued Nancy. "Bein' a lawyer you might advise me. Might do you good to hear it, too," she added.

"Go ahead," he consented. "Nothing can spoil a bad egg, at all events."

"It's like this," with a prudent glance at the tower clock. "I've been housekeeper five years for Stephen Ledyard, since he come to Doddtown. He had one son—a likely young chap, so I've heard—and it's curious, but he come here to study law, too, just as I s'pose you did. Folks say he left one of the nicest girls in the next village, where they lived before, waitin' till he got to be a real lawyer, when they was to be married. But drink got him, and he hasn't been heard of for five years or more. And now his father, that was awful set against liquor, has died and left everything to me but fifty dollars unless the son turns up and proves he's been man enough to reform and be worthy of it. I can't bear to take it; but what can I do?"

The hat had settled down again and her neighbor sat very still. Nancy wondered if he had listened.

"Keep it," he said in a moment. "It serves the son right. It would all go down his throat, likely."

"But perhaps he needs it—poor chap—wherever he is. I can't." She glanced again at the shabby clothes.

"Some one must," he said. "The law won't settle it till he's found and consents or objects to the will. And he's down and out, likely."

"Oh, don't say that. I'm prayin' that he does turn up, for I b'lieve I could coax and mother him into bein' a man again, though I've never seen him. They're havin' a terrible time now over the liquor question in Doddtown, and I'm desperate 'fraid the liquor men's goin' to win out: but they couldn't have such a host of saloons as they do here—there ain't corners enough. But, my goodness, look at that clock! I'll miss my train, and I've got to hunt up a farm hand tomorrow!"

"Take me." The hat came up with a jerk.

"You! Why, what do you know about drivin' steers and runnin' a mowin' machine?"

"I've done it. Try me." Nancy looked searchingly into his face.

"But the—the drink. I couldn't abide that."

"I won't touch it; so help me—"

"Wait. Don't take your oath. You wouldn't lie to a woman, would you?"

"I did once," he admitted.

"Your mother?" And she looked at him sorrowfully.

"No, not her, thank God! Try me; I'll make good."

"I didn't ask your name," said Nancy tentatively.

"Does it matter? Call me Cross—Jack Cross."

"Well, I'll have to risk it. I'd never make that train with this bag now. And I'd rather be deceived than spend a night here."

He picked up the bag quickly. "I won't steal it," he assured her.

"Now see here, young man," Nancy rejoined. "There ain't goin' to be any suspicioning in this partnership. But if it makes you more comfortable you walk ahead and then you'll know I've got my eye on you."

* * * * * *

It was some weeks later. The night before election the town hall was thronged with anxious faces. The anti-license host was making its last stand, and though its speakers were eloquent there was a feeling that they were leading a forlorn hope. The last speech had been made and the stir and rustle that precede dismissal had begun when a man rose from the audience and somewhat diffidently claimed its attention.

"Friends," he said, "just a moment. I never mad a speech, but let me tell you a story—"

"I declare, it's Jack!" exclaimed Nancy under her breath.

"It's about a young fellow who lived not a hundred miles from here. You didn't know him, but there's scarcely a town in the country but can duplicate part of his story. Well, he had all that any man needs—good family, health, education. He went to the city to study law, leaving the dearest girl in the world waiting till he should return, and the best mother a man could have praying for him.

"But he forgot all that. The white lights were more alluring than a hall bedroom. The people he found behind the glass doors seemed to this fool more worth while than that girl, and that dear mother, and his own manhood. In a few months he had lost all three, and wasn't the equal of a respectable beast, who at least does an honest day's work. For nearly five years he was down and out. He hunted free lunches and sat on park benches.

"Then, by accident, he made a friend. He got a chance and swore to make good again—and he's fighting. I know it, because I know him. He hasn't

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

SAY, VOTERS, ARE YOU READY?

Tune: "Auld Lang Syne"

Come, friends, and listen to a song,
About our mighty nation;
On ev'ry hand where'er there's rum,
You'll find sad dissipation.
Now listen, friends, for we propose,
To give some common sense,
And that is, "Stop this curse of rum
By voting for No-License!"

We've had enough of license laws,
Enough of liquor taxes,
We've turned the grindstone long enough,
'Tis time to swing our axes;
This deadly upas-tree must fall—
Let strokes be strong and steady;
Pull up the stumps! grub out the roots!
Say, voters, are you ready?

We've had enough of forging chains
This demon rum to fetter—
No-License ballots at the polls
Will surely fix him better!
Will ye not vote for rum to cease?
Speak out! speak up, O brothers!
Will ye not sound the bugle call,
Oh, sisters, wives, and mothers?

—*Massachusetts No-License League*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LOST "ELAINE"

M. DISQUE

Jaspar Leslie's father was a wealthy coal dealer whose home was beautifully situated on a bank of the Delaware river. It had been the ambition of Jaspar's life to own a naphtha launch. He had saved the money which he earned by working in his father's office during vacation, but when he came to investigate the price of launches he found them very expensive toys indeed. He was almost in despair and told his father so.

"So you haven't earned enough money to buy the launch by working for me! What's the trouble? Wages too low?"

"No, father, it isn't that, but—"

"But launches come a little high, eh? How would you like to be paid for working for yourself then?"

"Who'd pay me for working for myself, and what kind of work would that be, father?"

"I'll pay you for working for yourself—that is, if you work hard enough at it—and the kind of work is to be high school—'A' credits to be the proof. If you get nothing but 'A' credits during the entire year I'll buy you the launch next June."

Jaspar thought the conditions pretty hard, but the prize well worth trying for. At the beginning of the school term in September he thought he never could capture the "A" credits, but he "got right down to business," as he expressed it, keeping the picture of a beautiful launch in the background of his mind while Latin or geometry lessons were in preparation.

The first week of the following June he proudly placed his complete list of "A" credits before his father and reminded him of his promise. Mr. Leslie just as proudly slapped his son's shoulder. "All right, Jaspar. A bargain's a bargain. You've filled your part of the contract—now I'll fill mine."

It was a beautiful little craft which Jaspar found anchored in the river a little later, trim and bright and dainty. For several days he spent all his time with a mechanician, learning about the engines of his prize, which he christened "Elaine." He soon was able to take members of the family for a little cruise up or down the river. At the end of a week he announced, "Father, I'd like to have a launch party."

"How's that?"

"Why, invite some of the fellows and go off for a cruise for a few days."

"Aren't you afraid of pirates?" Mr. Leslie's eyes twinkled with mock gravity.

"Not in the least. May I, father?"

"I suppose it could be arranged. Your mother and sister leave Saturday for the mountains, and I'll spare Wilkins to look after hungry lads and their welfare generally."

"Many thanks, father. Guess I'll take Will Larkins, George Howers and Dick Connor with me."

"Are you sure you wish to take Will Larkins, Jaspar?"

"Certainly, father. Why?"

"He isn't the sort I'd have about my office, so I didn't think my son would wish him about his launch."

"Will's all right, father. What have you against him—his cigarets?"

"That very thing. He is injuring himself by smoking them and sets a bad example for other boys."

"Well, he can't hurt any one but himself with them."

"I'm not so sure of that, my son."

"Anyway, I've already invited him, father, pending your consent to let us go. I'm sorry, sir."

"Very well, then, Jaspar. But I'm sure there are other boys I'd prefer."

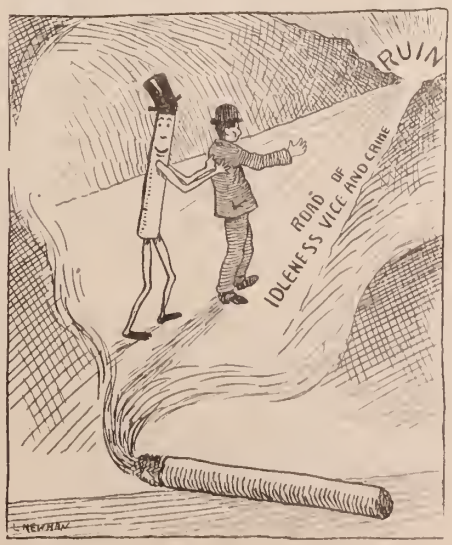
After several days' exciting preparation the boys set out on their cruise. Jaspar felt so proud of his beautiful "Elaine" and his ability to manage her. They were giving her a full tryout by running her at full speed when the engine got out of order. Jaspar was busy making the necessary repairs when Will Larkins drew his cigaret case from his pocket. "Let's let this tedious time go up in smoke, fellows!"

"I wouldn't strike any matches around here now, boys," interposed Wilkins. "There's gasoline leaking." Will glanced at Wilkins in contemptuous defiance, drew out a match and lighted his cigaret. The other boys glanced at Wilkins in shamed apology for their companion's rudeness. Will continued puffing away.

"Say, somebody, come here and hand me that box of screws," called Jaspar. Glad of an opportunity to escape a strained situation, Will scrambled up to do the errand. "Here you are!" he said, handing Jaspar the box. "Whew! but it's warm!" he exclaimed as with one hand he mopped his face and with the other carelessly flung away the lighted cigaret stub. The stub fell in the bow of the boat where there happened to be a quantity of gasoline which had just leaked from the engine. There was an immediate explosion, Jaspar's clothing became ignited and he was instantly a frightful mass of flames. Wilkins rushed to his assistance, the three boys following, their haste in going making the launch sway madly, then overturn, throwing them all into the water.

All were able to swim except Will Larkins, who grabbed hold of the upturned boat. Jaspar, in spite of the fact that both his hands were cruelly burned, assisted Will in getting hold of the keel of the boat. Both Will and Jaspar became exhausted and it required all the strength, skill and cool judgment of Wilkins to keep them from sinking.

It seemed to all an eternity before their shouts for assistance were heard by men on board another launch, the "Lady Margaret," which hurried to the wreck victims and brought them safely to shore. It was a very miserable little party, indeed, which was landed that day at the astonished Mr. Leslie's home. He repressed his feelings as best he could while having poor Jaspar's injuries ministered to. The burned clothing was replaced, and the burned hands, after a painfully long time, grew well again, but Jaspar still bemoans the loss of his beautiful "Elaine" and his indiscriminate selection of a companion who so ruthlessly could bring sorrow and suffering upon himself and his friends.



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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

How Long?

We rejoice in every victory which comes in every local option campaign—who, loving his fellow man, would not?—and yet our hearts are sometimes moved to cry out with the prophet, "How long, O Lord, how long?" Every two years in many of our local option states and whenever a poll can be called in others—every year, or in at least two years, the question is again fought out. Hardly has a town or a city settled itself to the beneficent routine of doing without the saloon when the whole question is again torn up by the roots and submitted to popular vote. It is true the same rule works the other way, for the town or city which has voted for license is subjected to an upheaval as well—but do not we who have been long in this work know how diligently the enemy labors and do we not know also what long vacations the forces of righteousness sometimes take?

Nothing short of state and nation-wide prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors can ever really settle this question. All other methods are simply remedial; this is radical. All other measures are but the school-masters leading up to the full gospel of a nation redeemed from the curse of partnership in the trade which wrecks its citizenship and destroys its own life.

We recognize the necessity for half steps when the people are not educated up to the whole measure, but do we not, one and all, long for the day of full, perfect vision? Whatever may be the case with other organizations, surely no member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can ever take part in a local option campaign without making the matter very clear to those who work with her that she regards such measures as only temporary and provisional; that the full scope of our purpose can only be attained in a campaign which shall drive the "Destroyer" from the town, the city, the county, the state, the nation and the world. "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Appalling Results

If the indifferent and apathetic fraction of the voting public would devote a few hours a week to a study of the mental processes of the enemies of reform legislation, it might be effective in arousing them from their somnolence. Take, for example, the attitude of the liquor interests, as indicated by *Mida's Criterion*, toward a measure introduced in the Wisconsin legislature to create a dry zone of a radius of five miles from the state university. Not admitting for a minute that there is any merit in a law which will give protection to students attending this institution, the liquor men view the situation from a purely financial standpoint. They say, "If any one will take the trouble to calculate the area involved, it will be seen that the result will be appalling. A five-mile law will have a diameter of ten miles. Square this and the result is 100 square miles. Then multiply 100 by .7584 and it will give you an area of 75.84 square miles of territory under the operation of the law, which should show the insidiousness of these laws in their encroachments on personal liberty."

It might be well for the unthinking to consider which is more appalling—the results among young men students who are subjected to temptation from open saloons in the vicinity of the university, or the financial loss to the liquor trust by reason of a prohibition area. In these enlightened days when parents and educators know more of the perils attending the use of alcohol, and when every career in life is demanding efficiency as never before, the fact will be recognized that those colleges and universities which are protected by law from saloon encroachment are the schools which will train and send out the kind of young men and young women the world wants. The battle is between the rapidly depleting forces which support the dollar diplomacy of the legalized liquor traffic and the growing hosts which stand for the conservation of manhood and womanhood. And there is no question as to which side will win.

Concerted Action for World-Wide Prohibition of the Opium Traffic

For a century the governing powers in China have been fighting the opium curse. Today, as a result of drastic measures taken by the republic, cultivation of the poppy in China has well-nigh ceased, and were it not for outside influences the opium trade in that country would be virtually dead. There are predatory interests, however, which are blocking the way of this reform. Thirty thousand chests of opium from India, valued at fifty million dollars, are held by Chinese importers—chests aptly described by a Chicago daily as "filled with destitution, degeneration and death, piled upon the new-raised arch of Chinese progress." English millions are invested in this piled-up opium and their influence is being brought to bear upon the British government in such a way as to retard its recognition of the Chinese republic.

In 1911 an Anglo-Chinese treaty permitted China to prohibit retail traffic in opium entirely, but strangely extended permission for British merchants to sell by wholesale all over China. Upon the seizure and destruction of seven chests of opium after it had been bought of British merchants by Chinese a British gunboat was sent to demand indemnity, and the Chinese foreign office was even constrained to urge such indemnity on the province where seizure occurred; but it was refused in the firm belief that British people, whose sympathy with China in its reform was well known, would never allow another opium war.

Our nation has taken commendable action. Early this year the government cabled its minister in China that the American consul at Shanghai must withdraw from the united effort of consuls of European powers to coerce China into buying stocks of opium speculators. On March 10 pressure of other powers had become so severe that the Chinese government appealed by cable through the International Reform Bureau to the civilized world against the desperate efforts of the opium trust, banking trust, and diplomatic trust, to compel China to buy opium stocks.

Next month there is to be an International Opium Conference at The Hague. It is hoped that people in all lands are sending such resolutions and petitions to their respective governments as shall result in action taken by that Conference to prohibit the traffic in opium everywhere, save as a guarded medicine.

WILL WOMAN SUFFRAGE AID IN PROHIBITION MOVEMENT?

The feeling of uncertainty expressed by some individuals as to whether enfranchised women will use the ballot against the liquor traffic is not shared by the men engaged in the drink business. The evidence of this fact is abundant. The latest piece is noted in the last number of *Mida's Criterion*, which states that at a meeting of the liquor men of the Saginaw district of Michigan, on March 19, the president spoke in the interests of affiliation with the state organization to assist in a general campaign against woman suffrage and prohibition in Michigan. "The speaker and the meeting," says the liquor paper "contended that the two are closely allied and that the adoption of suffrage for women means the adoption of prohibition for the state."

NOTICE

Owing to the large number of requests for mounted S. T. I. Charts, we have arranged to have this work done and can supply the eight graded charts mounted on cloth with rollers, together with the manual, for $4.50.

OUR UNDISMAYED OHIO COMRADES

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

The report of the Ohio executive committee meeting which appears in another column of THE UNION SIGNAL, furnishes a touching and striking illustration of the spirit and method of white ribboners. We can see the members of this committee assembling in the church to attend to the business for which they had come to the city. We can see them as they were forced to leave the church, wending their way to another meeting place, with hearts filled with forebodings concerning their home friends who were so suddenly endangered, yet, amid it all, inspired with a holy desire to accomplish that "whereunto they were sent." No doubt they had a longing desire to help the flood sufferers in the stricken city, but before it could be realized, some of their own number were counted among those who had to be rescued. Since the Crusade days the Ohio W. C. T. U. has had many famous meetings where noble plans have been made for the advancement of the W. C. T. U., but we are confident that the impressions received at the Delaware meeting, that the methods adopted for the year's activities, will bring unprecedented results. To the brave state president and the other faithful officials, to all who participated in the meetings, we send a message of affectionate appreciation, and we can easily believe that the traveling men at the Dayton hotel will long remember that white ribboners, even in the dark hours, do not forget their "high calling" and can lead in singing the hymns which are an expression of their faith and trust, and indicate that at all times they hope and are undismayed.

AMONG THE STATES

The Red Light Abatement and Injunction bill (known as the "nettle" of the legislature) passed the California assembly by a vote of 62 to 17, and the senate by a vote of 29 to 11.

A white slave act and an anti-gambling law, which prohibits private games of bridge in houses if prizes are given, have passed the New Mexico legislature.

Oklahoma has passed a new liquor law making bootlegging a felony. Oklahoma City has a new chief of police who is making it "hot" for bootleggers. "On account of the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law," say the liquor papers, "many of them are leaving the city."

Lexington, Ky., which has the commission form of government, has revoked the licenses of all saloons within 400 feet of the campus of the state university.

The lower house of the Iowa legislature has passed a five-mile limit bill, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within five miles of any normal school, college or university under the control of the state board of education. It is expected that the bill will pass the senate and become a law.

The South Dakota legislature has passed laws prohibiting the location of a saloon within five miles of a dry town; limiting the number of saloons to one for each 600 population; and prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors by making it unlawful to sell intoxicants to children even with the consent of parents or guardians.

The state of Washington is engaged in a campaign for state-wide prohibition, which it is hoped to secure through the initiative. All temperance forces are working together to this end.

APRIL 26, Y. P. B. DAY

You can confer on the young people of your community no greater favor than securing their enlistment in the white ribbon army, and urging upon them the privilege of becoming co-workers with you in the cause which stands for the protection of the home and the health of the nation. The enthusiastic observance of Y. P. B. Day by every local union in the land will mean the adding to the working force of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union hundreds of young people. Note carefully what the General secretary of the Young People's Branch says in her article on page 4.

In connection with the Fourteenth International Congress against Alcoholism, which convenes at Milan, Italy, September 22-28, one evening's meeting will be devoted to the World's W. C. T. U. On the same dates will occur the biennial conference of the International Prohibition Confederation.

"I feel the same way you do, but I don't want my name to appear in the matter." "Yes, I could prove that some of the testimony was false, but I don't want to be dragged into the case." How often you hear such remarks, and what pitiful cowardice lies behind them! Much of the social wrong and the civic incompetency of the times is due to men who "don't want their names used," and who, if they ever should get into any unpopular case, would, indeed, have to be "dragged" in.—*Youth's Companion*

POSTER CRUSADE AGAINST LIQUOR

The *Boston* (Mass.) *Journal* announces that the first propaganda against alcoholic liquors ever undertaken by the Boston Associated Charities will soon begin, when the "Hub" and surrounding centers will be placarded with anti-liquor posters.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale once said that if Boston would take care of all the charity cases caused by drink, he would not be afraid to guarantee that his own church could take care of the remainder. Evidently the spirit of the great American is still alive in Boston.

The *Journal* states that the campaign will feature the damaging effects of even moderate drinking, and that later the war will be extended into all parts of the commonwealth and an appeal will be made to physicians to lend their support. "The wording of the posters will present the facts and no attempt will be made to attract attention through exaggeration or sensationalism," says the *Journal*.

One of the strong temperance leaders in the Parliament of Great Britain is Mr. Charles Roberts, son-in-law of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U. We are hoping that Mr. Roberts will accompany his sister-in-law, Lady Aurea Howard, to the United States at the time of the World's Convention in Brooklyn. Lady Aurea is the youngest daughter of the Countess of Carlisle.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FORMER PRESIDENT OF CHINA W. C. T. U. CALLED HOME

Mrs. Farnham, wife of Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China, and one of the pioneers in the white ribbon enterprises in the Far East, passed away at her home in Shanghai, China, on February 23. For more than half a century Mrs. Farnham, with her husband, has been engaged in missionary and temperance work in China. She was instrumental in establishing a boarding school for girls, of which for twenty-four years she was the head. She also took an interest in the literary work of the Chinese Tract Society and assisted in the editing of the child's paper of that organization. On the day before her summons home, she attended a missionary meeting and later in the day presided at the organ at a Chinese prayer meeting. The China W. C. T. U. owes much to Mrs. Farnham's years of faithful service in the days of its early development.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MYRA AMANDA GILLETT, M. D., Medina, N. Y., for many years prominently identified with the W. C. T. U., holding positions of honor in the local, county, state, and National organizations. At the time of her death she was a W. C. T. U. lecturer on non-alcoholic medication.

MRS. MATTIE BOON, North Delta, Colo., a faithful member of the W. C. T. U. for many years.

MRS. MARGARET W. MEAD, for many years a member of the Hanover Center (N. Y.) union, and a pioneer white ribboner of Chautauqua county.

MRS. JOHN E. CURTIS, Holtville, California, president of the local union, and a life member of Imperial county W. C. T. U.

MRS. H. S. CLARK, Towanda, Pa., a faithful member of the W. C. T. U., and a long-time subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. Her husband, ninety years old, sent his renewal of what he calls "the best paper he ever read" when he sent the notice of his wife's death.

A QUESTION IN ECONOMICS

"If the misery caused by the American saloon could be determined in dollars and cents and placed upon the debit side of the ledger of progress, and if the happiness coming from this same source could be treated in like manner and placed upon the credit side the institution would be forced into bankruptcy at once." Thus says an exchange, prefacing its remarks by the query, "Why not try the liquor question by the standard of economics as well as of morals?"

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, Chairman Transportation Committee

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon are now at Rest Cottage, and among other Convention plans, the question of transportation is being considered, and during the month of May we hope to be able to make complete announcements.

We have already been given a rate of one and three-fifths fare on the certificate plan by the Trunk Line Association. Tickets will be on sale from and including October 20 to 31, and will be honored for return tickets until November 10. Several side trips will be planned, and aside from the two great Conventions, the trip alone will be most desirable.

Plans are being made for a "White Ribbon Special" from the Gulf, and Southern Atlantic states will unite and hope to have a "Solid Train from the Solid South." Mrs. A. E. Meadows, state superintendent of Alabama, 1401 11th Ave., S. Birmingham, has the train in charge, and will make all arrangements for those living in the territory of the Southeastern Passenger Association. All information regarding railroad Convention rates and arrangements over this route for the Southerners can be secured by writing direct to Mrs. Meadows at the address given above.

In regard to the far western states, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, now at Grants Pass, Oregon, has kindly consented to help the chairman of transportation in making arrangements for those from the West attending the Convention. Mrs. Kemp has had experience as railroad superintendent in handling large convention parties, and I am sure those arranging to come with her will feel that they are being "personally conducted." It is hoped that she will be able to arrange to unite a large enough party so that they can have a couple of sleepers through from the Pacific Coast.

As is customary, the National Officers will start from Chicago on the National official train. I shall be glad to give any desired information to parties wishing to join the party in Chicago or along the route to New York.

CURFEW AND WOMEN OFFICERS

MARY E. BROWN

We rejoice greatly as growing interest is manifested in this department of W. C. T. U. effort. The oft-repeated statement that we cannot legislate people into morality carries an inference which is not true. While we cannot make people moral by statute, the fact remains that properly enforced laws against vice and immorality tend to lift the standard of public morals, and to educate the people in righteousness. For this reason alone it is well worth while to agitate and educate for curfew laws and their enforcement.

Curfew ordinances and other efforts for the protection of the young and the rescue of girls and women from vice dens have naturally led to the appointment of women police officers in a number of cities of the United States. It begins to seem a strange thing to some of us that this protective measure has been so long delayed. Why have we not sooner recognized the need of mother-hearted women in the police work of our towns and cities? We give thanks to God that people are waking up to this need. Mayor Harrison of Chicago is quoted as favoring the appointment of twenty-five or thirty women on Chicago's police force. Mayor Gaynor of New York City is said to have expressed the opinion that women officers would do better work for women than men are able to do. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont proposes to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign for the appointment of women police officers in cities. Miss White, dean of women in Washington State College, suggests that college women interest themselves in this new opportunity for educated, cultured women to help lift up humanity. Yet this open and strong advocacy of women police officers *emphasizes our responsibility* in this matter *as Christian women;* for, *if the spiritual touch be lacking, the real heart of the work is gone, leaving only the husk to disappoint and discourage.*

The choice of the women appointed to this office is of immeasurable importance. A mistake in this particular is almost fatal to the work, for it requires years to recover from the reproach brought by an incompetent or unprincipled woman officer. It is ours, as Christian women, to secure the interest and coöperation of women's clubs, Young Women's Christian Associations, and church people, that they may unite in their endorsement for this position of the most desirable Christian women. Civil service examinations frequently fail to put on the eligible list the women best fitted to care for women and girls, so if the best women are appointed, our white ribbon band must put forth great effort.

Your superintendent is anxious to keep an up-to-date list of the cities having women officers, and asks that whenever such officers are appointed in your community you send to her their names and addresses. Thus far we know of but sixteen cities in the United States having women police officers, but others soon will be added. Send for the literature of this department. Use it to arouse interest in your own city. Agitate, educate, legislate and appoint women officers.

485 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

NOTICE

Below is a list of states with the "age of consent" in each as I now have them. Should there be any change in the "age," please notify the National superintendent of Rescue Work within ten days from this insertion.

21 years: Tennessee.
18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Wyoming, Nevada, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, Montana.
17 years: Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts.
16 years: Arkansas, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Pennsylvania.
15 years: Texas.
14 years: Indiana, Alabama, Hawaii, North Carolina, New Mexico, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
12 years: Mississippi.
10 years: Georgia.

The penalty for violation of the "age of consent" law varies in the states; in a number of the states the penalty is left to the discretion of the court. The heaviest penalty is death or life imprisonment.

L. B. SMITH
National Superintendent Rescue Work
Ottawa, Kansas

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

WHO A WHITE CROSS KNIGHT WILL BE?

Who a White Cross Knight will be,
In his crest a lily wearing?
Stand for truth and purity,
Bravely doing, bravely daring;
Of the lovely and the fair,
Of the grand and noble thinking;
Who will take the martyr's share,
Never shirking, never shrinking?

CHORUS

Who will be a White Cross Knight,
Girded stand for child and woman?
Panoplied in God's own light
Clothed with strength that's more than human?

Be there virtue, be there praise,
Always bravely that defending;
Be there honest words and ways,
Needed help to them extending;
Lovely things of good report,
In their triumph still rejoicing—
Giving them defense, support,
And their just claims loudly voicing.

Who will face each dragon wrong,
Breathing hot its hell's defiance;
Christ, his life, his light, his song;
Christ, his strength, his sole reliance?
With the White Cross on his breast,
It unfurled as banner o'er him,
Who will do the Lord's behest?
Naught of earth can stand before him.

—*J. E. Rankin, D.D., LL.D.*

WHITE RIBBON INFLUENCE PERMEATING SOCIETY

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

Just as the minor notes impart to music its real depth, its true significance, its chief charm; just as the shadows of the artist's brush deepen the beauty and the dignity of the world's masterpieces; so, we believe, must society ever be the richer and the nobler, the more dignified and the more beautiful for any movement which makes for its uplift—any movement which reminds society of its grave responsibilities, its magnificent possibilities. To say that the white ribbon influence permeates society today is daring—a statement which invites an attack from the non-sympathizer. To say, on the other hand, that any portion of society is today ignorant of the white ribbon movement and its mighty impress on present-day America is equally daring—a statement which challenges criticism from any and all thoughtfully inclined. Whatever the influence or combination of influences which has awakened the America of our day to its graver responsibilities, its grander possibilities, we welcome it—we hail it!

We know that, long before commercial America awoke to the wisdom (the "expediency") of demanding the sober service of sober brains, white ribbon armies had marched unflinchingly into the enemy's camp and made their uncompromising attacks on King Alcohol.

Social America, as well as commercial America, is mending her ways somewhat; social imbibing is not wholly a thing of the past, but the social abstainer no longer apologizes for his abstaining. Apologies are more frequently heard today, as a matter of fact, from those drinking than from those abstaining.

And what of political America, today? While the personnel of our national government is not really national—is other-national or cosmopolitan—in its make-up, from necessity, we may not hope to see America maintain a wholly American standard, it may be, but America's presidents have before dared to array themselves boldly on the side of temperance; and we believe that America's on-coming presidents will not content themselves with a course less creditable, less admirable and inspiring.

QUALIFICATIONS

From *The Advertiser*, a Business Men's Magazine

I went around to Thompson's store and asked him if he'd give me work—for Thompson, in *The Daily Roar*, was advertising for a clerk. He looked me over long and well, and then inquired: "What can you do? Do you in anything excel? If you've strong points, just name a few." His manner dashed my sunny smile, I seemed to feel my courage fall; I had to ponder for a while my strongest features to recall.

"Well, I a motor boat can sail, and I a four-horse team can tool; and I can tell a funny tale and play a splendid game of pool. I'm good at going into debt and counting chicks before they hatch, and I can roll a cigaret or referee a wrestling match."

"There was a time," the merchant said, "when qualities like those were fine; alas, those good old days are dead! The mixer's fallen out of line! The business houses turn him down, and customers no longer sigh for one to show them through the town, and open pints of Extra Dry! The salesman of these modern days must study things he wants to sell, instead of haunting Great White Ways and painting cities wildly well. He must be sober as a judge, he must be genial and polite, from virtue's path he'll never budge, he'll keep his record snowy white. Into the world of commerce go and mark the ways of business men; forget the list of things you know and then come here and try again."

In his remarks there was no bile; with sympathy he gently laughed, and dropped me, with a kindly smile, adown the elevator shaft.—*Walt Mason*

NEW Y. P. B.'S

NEW JERSEY: Ramsey, Y. P. B. of thirteen members. Myers Garrison, president.

MICHIGAN: Whitehall, Y. P. B. of fourteen members. Miss Mamie Fulkerson, president.

WASHINGTON: Spokane, Y. P. B. of twenty members. Cecil Ley, president.

TENNESSEE TO OBSERVE APRIL 26

The W. C. T. U. of McKenzie, Tenn., is planning to observe Y. P. B. day, April 26, following the suggestions in the February 13 UNION SIGNAL. It will invite the Y. P. B. of Paris to spend the day, having a program in the morning, lunch at noon, and an afternoon meeting. The Paris Y. P. B. is doing splendid work under the leadership of Mrs. Richard Lewis and a union meeting of this large Branch and the McKenzie W. C. T. U. will add to the interest in the work.

"I AM A MAN OF THIRTY"

For thirty years I have been receiving the benefits of civilization. Hospitals have been open to me when I have been sick. Schools have trained my mind and hand. Colleges, founded by men of broad vision and maintained by those who have devoted their wealth to others, have helped add to my store of knowledge.

Through my ancestors I have in my being the experience of unknown ages. Ideas inherited from the Christian system have put democratic ideals deep in my soul. I am the citizen of a country for the wise government of which I am in large part indebted to early seers.

Literature and art, sprung from the story of the life of a man who for three short years talked to men, have added to my development.

As I approach the age at which Christ entered his work it is proper that I ask myself what I have to offer the world for all I have received.

Have I developed myself symmetrically? Am I prepared for my opportunity; am I as sound physically and morally as I might be; have I permitted the soil of the world to smirch my soul? Can I face my wife without shame and my children without remorse?

If in three years I am called to account, is it likely that my work will have been worth remembering?

Have I done anything to add to the happiness or comfort of my fellowman?

I face the fullness of my powers. May I assure myself that my past life has been such as to give promise that before my course is run I shall have returned a full measure of active thanks for the good I have received?

As a man of thirty, what sort of a man am I?—*A. B. C. in The Continent*

AN INSPIRATION TO YOUNG MEN

I remember well when the Maine Law was enacted, all temperance people were thrilled for there was a way out from the thraldom of the liquor traffic, and Neal Dow had demonstrated it. The Maine law and the work that carried it, was the genesis of the movement for prohibition now world-wide, and which is sure of ultimate victory. What an inspiration to noble living is furnished by the career of this noble hero! It should stir our young men to lofty aims and

"To lay their sure foundations in the skies
And then build upward. Who shall dare to tell
How high the glory of their house shall rise
Or in what golden chambers they shall dwell?"

Mary Livermore

HERE AND THERE

A Florida correspondent reports a most interesting Willard memorial program of music and papers given by the members of the Micanopy union, assisted in the music by outside talent. A collection of $5.65 was received and two pledges were signed.

The Lambertville (N. J.) union has been diligent in the work of many of its departments. On every Temperance Sunday the union sends literature to each church in the city, including the colored, and to five nearby unionless village churches. Boxes in railroad and trolley waiting rooms are kept supplied with leaflets; Italian literature is distributed in house-to-house visits in "Little Italy," and the Press superintendent has filled fourteen columns in the newspapers. Every temperance and purity measure has been brought to the attention of the ministers by the superintendent of Legislation, and she has also secured signatures to petitions urging the passage of such laws.

The W. C. T. U. of Wayne county, Indiana, held its institute at the Christian church in Milton. Mrs. Nettie Traum, county president, gave the address of welcome, responded to by the state vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley of Liberty. After the business of organization the following subjects were presented and discussed: "Woman's Use of the Ballot as a Factor in Raising the Moral Standard among Public Officials," by Mrs. Nelle Barnard of Richmond; "The Use of the Bible in the Public Schools," by the state corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Woodard of Fountain City; "How We Can Increase Interest in the Sabbath Observance Department," by Mrs. Hannah Stanley of Liberty; "The Effect of Tobacco on the Mental and Moral Development of the Child," by Mrs. Celia Rodman of Richmond; "Literature and How to Use It," "The Relation of the Juvenile Courts and Child Labor to the Liquor Traffic," and "The Need and Possibilities of Purity Work in the Public Schools," by Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley. It was the most interesting and best attended institute ever held in the county, nine of the ten unions being well represented. A gold medal contest was conducted in the evening by Rev. Mrs. Martin of Economy, Miss Miriam Lindsey being awarded the medal.

Temperance Sunday was universally observed throughout the Sunday schools of McHenry county, Ill., with excellent temperance programs, and the securing of a great many signatures to the pledge. Mrs. Robert Redpath of Marengo, Ill., county Sunday school superintendent and vice-president of McHenry county W. C. T. U., made extensive plans for the observance of March 9 as Temperance Sunday. Each of the nine editors in the county was supplied with a copy of an article on "Temperance in the Sunday School," emphasizing especially pledge signing, with the request that it be published and the editors graciously complied. Post card hints were mailed to each Sunday school superintendent, followed by packages of temperance literature and 2,600 pledge cards to temperance Sunday school superintendents. Later personal messages went to all, urging that they give their best efforts in promoting pledge-signing and temperance work.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, has just completed a very successful three weeks' engagement in Chautauqua county, N. Y. She re-organized one union, visited eleven day and four Sunday schools, held thirteen parlor meetings and delivered eighteen lectures.

As the result of a recent membership contest, the Athens (Ga.) W. C. T. U. reports an increase of sixty-three new members. At the close of the contest the union held a most enjoyable banquet at which the losing side entertained the winners. The new members formed in a long line opposite a line of old members. To the music of a march the two lines drew together and formed in couples, a new member and an old one, and all advanced to the prettily decorated tables where covers were laid for 115. Delightful toasts were given, and later, after leaving the dining room, an enjoyable program was rendered.

The large place the Central W. C. T. U. of Lansing, Mich., is filling in social service to the community was shown by the reports given at its recent annual meeting. It has sent to the lumber camps thirty-five comfort bags, distributed 42,000 pages of temperance and suffrage literature; and through its Flower Mission department has not only expended $333 for relief work but given sixty days of service.

The SIGNAL correspondent for Mississippi reports that during the month of March Miss Marie C. Brehm filled twenty-seven appointments, eight of these dates being with educational institutions, at which she reached 4,500 students and secured many hundreds of signatures to total abstinence pledges.

As a celebration of the birthday of Neal Dow, the Springfield (Ill.) union held a matron's silver medal contest. The attendance was good, and the evening most profitable. Mrs. C. J. Christopher was the winner of the medal. Mrs. S. A. Bradley, a graduate of the Chicago College of Elocution, and a woman well fitted for this work, young, enthusiastic and tactful, has taken charge of the medal contest department, and the members are expecting good results.

PENNSYLVANIA POINTERS

At Least Six Counties Dry and All Pointing to Victory

Special Correspondence

Coatesville, in Chester county, is dry and everywhere the number of licensed places has decreased.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, honorary president of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., writes concerning West Grove: "Every year the W. C. T. U. meets at our home and holds a no-license prayer meeting at the opening of the remonstrance court. This year we held the ninth meeting of this kind. It was well attended and such a meeting!—reminded me of one in the early days of the Crusade which I attended in Canton, Ohio, when I was a school girl. Such a mingling of tears, smiles, pleas and praise one seldom experiences. Surely God has heard our pleadings after all these years. I believe I shall yet see dear old Chester county and Pennsylvania dry."

President Ella M. George has been more than busy. Beaver county went up to the license court with 12,000 names on remonstrances, which means much work in the actual doing, and also in the overseeing. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, with her magnificent eloquence, helped greatly.

As a pleasant change from everyday hard work came the banquet given by Allegheny county, at which all temperance organizations within its boundaries were represented. Mrs. E. S. McMasters, president of the county, was toastmistress and acquitted herself with credit. Mrs. George spoke for the W. C. T. U. and sounded a note of victory, rehearsing the many splendid things that have come to pass, showing that temperance sentiment is advancing by leaps and bounds.

SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS IN SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN OHIO

Parochial Schools As Well As Public Schools Making Large Use of the Graded Charts and Manuals

After hearing Mrs. Katherine D. Gebhardt, state S. T. I. superintendent of Ohio, explain the graded set of charts sent out by the National W. C. T. U., the Toledo Board of Education ordered fifty sets for the Toledo schools. In St. John's College, Mrs. Gebhardt spoke to the 300 students and to the faculty—Jesuit Fathers—for one hour and a half. The president of the college declared that the temperance teaching with the use of the charts was wonderful. The Ursuline Sisters, with 2,000 children in their care, also ordered the charts.

Ohio has this year more than trebled her subscriptions to the *Temperance Educational Quarterly*. The superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction of Knox county ordered 207 subscriptions for her teachers. The great state believes that "prevention is the best bridle" and

"Who would not give a trifle to prevent
What he would give a thousand worlds to cure?"

TRAINED NURSE
Remarks about Nourishing Food

"A physician's wife gave me a package of Grape-Nuts one day, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot and I appreciated the fact that Grape-Nuts requires no cooking.

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in.

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy, cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food.

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained nine pounds since beginning the use of this food."

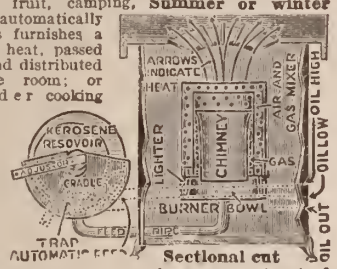
"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PORTABLE STOVE

Combined Cooking and Heating

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping, **Summer or winter stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. **Not Dangerous Like Gasolene.** No valves, no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. **Many Thousands** of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.



Sectional cut

WHAT USERS SAY "It is so convenient and economical," Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking," Henry Schilling, Ill. **"For Baking it has no equal,"** V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies, cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done," Mrs. O. Thompson, O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy," James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does," Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; **they are great time and fuel savers,"** H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator," Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room," J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office," McPherson Co., R. I. **"Only used a half a gallon of oil last week** for cooking, baking and ironing," E. N. Helwig, Ont.

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT the Portable Oil Gas Stove? Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance. **ALWAYS READY FOR USE.** Practical invention. Simple, durable. Lasts for years.

PRICE IS LOW $3.25 and up; any number of burners. Give it a trial. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write today for full description.

Any number of burners wanted

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Quick. Easy. Sure. Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich., "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours; **I do not fear competition"** (first ordered 1—200 since). Chas. P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 100 since. J. G. R. Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. **These men make money.** You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.

THE WORLD MFG. CO.,
2090 World Building. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEN WRITING

Letters of congratulation
Letters of greeting
Letters of invitation
Letters of condolence
Letters to personal friends

USE THE

W. C. T. U. STATIONERY

Fine looking paper, with the W. C. T. U. monogram embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets, with envelopes, 60 cents; forty-eight sheets, with envelopes, $1.10; boxed.

To complete your letter use the W. C. T. U. SEAL; monogram in silver, in wreath of arbutus. Twenty-four seals in package, 10 cents

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

To love abundantly is to live abundantly, and to love forever is to live forever.—*Henry Drummond*

PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON HONORED

Special Correspondence

On March 28, Rhode Island white ribboners "from the uttermost parts of the state" gathered in one of the large churches of Providence to hold their semi-annual meeting and thank-offering service, and to pay a farewell tribute of love and appreciation to their outgoing president, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who has recently removed from the state and taken up her residence in Bangor, Maine.

For several months the women have been engaged in an effort to raise a special fund for the state treasury, and at this meeting the fruits of their labor were in evidence. Under the able leadership of our president, pledges had been secured, unions had engaged in many "money-raising schemes," thank-offerings had been increased (in many cases doubled), and now the women came up to the annual gathering with both heavy hearts and heavy purses.

The morning session was devoted to business, followed by the thank-offering service; and when the boxes, envelopes and checks had been counted, a grand total of $3,302.28 was announced (with promise of more) to be added to the already substantial reserve fund, placing our state finances on a most satisfactory basis.

All thanks are due to the untiring efforts of our president, who on the eve of her departure from among us has made Rhode Island women forever indebted to her for her faithfulness.

The afternoon session was of a social nature and the church was filled to its capacity with the women of the state, who, with the representatives from the various women's clubs, church organizations, and philanthropic and charitable associations, were present to honor Mrs. Livingston, and to pay their tributes to her worth as a co-worker.

Honorary president Mrs. J. K. Barney presided and spoke with deep feeling of the years in which our dear "Deborah Knox" had labored among us, first as local president at Pawtucket, later as state Evangelistic superintendent, and finally as state president for the past eight and a half years; referring tenderly to the fact that we are now called upon to give her up to the larger work of the National W. C. T. U.

Beautiful tributes followed from the presidents of the Federation of Women's Church Societies, representing 2,000 women; the State Federation of Women's Clubs; the Home and Foreign Missionary Associations; the Young Women's Christian Association; the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association—(our own Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, president); the state W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Mary A. Babcock); Mrs. Allen, representing Mrs. Livingston's home church; and Mrs. C. C. Ball, representing the local unions of the state; all testifying to the valuable assistance given by Mrs. Livingston to the varied interests represented.

At the conclusion Mrs. Ball presented to Mrs. Livingston a bow-knot of forty-seven pearls, designed to represent "the bow of ribbon white," with a single amethyst—emblem of peace, purity and temperance—in the center; and also presented a sum of money in gold.

Mrs. Livingston, in responding, said that "for once she was at a loss for words" in which to adequately thank the women who had thus honored her. She spoke of the pleasant relation existing between the organizations and the W. C. T. U., and introduced as her successor, vice-president Mrs. George F. Rooke, who will serve as acting president for the remainder of the year. Mrs. Rooke was given the white ribbon salute, and Mrs. Barney invoked Divine blessing upon "our out-going and our in-coming presidents," and upon Mrs. Livingston "in her larger work for the National W. C. T. U."

The exercises were followed by a reception in which Mrs. Livingston was assisted by the state officers and honorary presidents. Tea was served and a delightful social hour enjoyed. Mrs. Livingston's new address is 149 Cedar St., Bangor, Maine.

SPECIAL

TWO REST COTTAGE CALENDARS at the price of ONE.

A limited number in stock and now is the opportunity to secure one for your own desk and one for the friend.

Regular price, 35 cents.

SPECIAL price, two for 35 cents.

Prices include postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

IN HISTORIC HILLSBORO

All white ribboners and especially those who at the time of the Cincinnati National Convention visited Hillsboro and saw the Crusade Memorial room when it was graced and blessed by the presence of "Mother" Thompson, will be interested in the latest gift to this historic room. In compliance with a request often made by her mother in her life time, Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle painted a portrait of Dr. W. J. McSurely, the "Crusade preacher" of the crusade of 1873. Dr. W. W. Glenn, in an eloquent address, presented the picture, referring to Dr. McSurely's fine character and telling of the inspiration which had come to Mrs. Tuttle to "preserve the historic continuity" of the room by undertaking this work. Rev. Shields in an impressive speech accepted the gift for the church. A letter from Judge William McSurely of Chicago, son of the Crusade preacher, expressing appreciation for the gracious gift, was read. Mr. Joseph M. Hibben spoke of Dr. McSurely as friend and pastor. Mrs. Marie T. Rives, daughter of "Mother" Thompson, said, "The memorable and inspired deeds that awaken the world's delight and live on its tongue are never done for a price. Such was the work of the early Crusaders; such is the work we see before us today—a portrait wrought by most unselfish hands." Miss Nannie Bowles told of the framing of the picture by the Junior Christian Endeavor society, which was glad of this opportunity to show its appreciation of Dr. McSurely's aid and encouragement in the early days of its organization. Mrs. Lizzie H. Harsha, president of the Hillsboro W. C. T. U., presided at the meeting.

Bovee Furnaces
at Manufacturer's Prices

The Bovee Furnace has double the heating capacity of other furnaces for amount of fuel consumed.

They are made very heavy, of the best of material.

Measure the fire pots and combustion chamber and then note the long travel of heat through the compound radiator before reaching the chimney. Compare these measurements with those of all other first-class furnaces, and you will see WHY the BOVEE FURNACES require so little fuel and last longer.

Send plans for our special winter prices. We save you about one-half on the price of a first-class heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works, 226 8th St., Waterloo, Ia.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, once only. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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Young men to operate in own locality; secret service work.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
Inclose stamp for particulars.
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The "Standard" Makes and Contains Its Own Heat

Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

SAVES ITS COST EVERY MONTH

Economical, perfectly safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is Inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room. Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes

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No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, one to two cents does ordinary family ironing.

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Alex Stalker of N. Y. writes: "The Self Heating Iron received some time ago and will say right here it is the most useful time and money-saving device that was ever made. My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons, and the house is cool. It is certainly just the only iron made. We want the agency." W. P. Farnum: "After receiving your iron and giving it a thorough trial it will be a perfect success. My wife is enthusiastic over the work it does and the economy in its use." Mrs. J. E. King, Ill.: "Received iron yesterday in good shape. Well pleased with it. I want the agency." I. N. Newby, Ill.: "Find it to be all you claim for it." Mrs. Josephine Route, N. Y.: "Received the iron O. K. and did my ironing with it yesterday. I like it very much." A. E. Covert, N. Y.: "Have lighted it several times already and find I can do ironing so much quicker and cleaner than in the old way. Think it is the best thing I have ever had in my house." Miss Roxie Sheets, of N. C.: "The two irons received and am delighted. Have turned off our regular ironer and will do the ironing ourselves now. Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." Mrs. Watson C. McNall, N.Y.: "I am more than pleased with it and its work. It is not a bit clumsy. It is a delight to use it." Mrs. Cora Wright, Ill.: "I received the iron Saturday and like it fine." Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.: "I received my iron about three weeks ago. Like it better than anything I ever saw in the way of irons."

"Standard"

So they go — hundreds and thousands of delighted customers—the work of ironing cut in half—the expense of fuel almost eliminated—a God-send to every home. The poor can afford it—the rich can buy nothing better. Every iron tested before shipping—fully guaranteed—ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

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Good Cheer From the "Old Dominion" State

BY AN HONORARY MEMBER

W. M BICKERS, Richmond, Va.

Just a word of greeting and good cheer from the Old Dominion, penned by an "honorary," who is proud to be a member of the great and mighty army of white ribboners! Our much beloved state president, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, has recently paid our capital city of Richmond a welcome visit. She presided over a very interesting institute and made several public addresses to select audiences. Always magnetic and forceful on the platform, she fairly excelled herself and received many encomiums from the press and the people. Her husband, Rev. Howard M. Hoge, a royal Prohibitionist, found time from his exacting duties to join Mrs. Hoge here and to speak a word of encouragement to the white ribbon bands. Our state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, who is of the salt of the earth, gave an illustrated lecture on Miss Willard's foreign travels. In good truth this Virginia contingent of the white ribbon army is composed of splendid, representative Virginia women, earnest, zealous, consecrated, the peers of the best anywhere.

The writer and the commander-in-chief of his household recently had the pleasure of a visit to a union in Hanover county. We were most courteously received, and a church full of goodly folk patiently heard the scribe speak on the life of Frances Willard, and listened to a better address by his wife on the work of the W. C. T. U.

Ah! we have seen the cause go steadily forward, and now the goal of national prohibition is almost in sight! God speed the day when the arch enemy of the church, the home and the school shall be driven from this fairest of lands!

The rural district and some of the smaller cities and many of the towns of Virginia are dry under local option law, but we are fighting for "state-wide" with an energy that is bound to bring success.

The bi-county union has established local headquarters here, and there is organized effort looking to the building of a home of our own, which it is hoped will be equipped in a thoroughly up-to-date manner. The public has profound respect for the W. C. T. U. and is responsive to appeals to aid the cause.

Among the many active workers in this city and vicinity are Mrs. Mary Danner, whose liberal spirit has caused her to be known as "Lady Bountiful"; Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Tooms and Misses Valentine, Hawkins, Bickers, Eubank, and many others. They form a splendid group of loyal, consecrated women whose active, harmonious efforts well deserve and will achieve success.

Mrs. Sparks is at work in the state and will come hither. She is a magnetic speaker. In fact, it is noticeable that the W. C. T. U. puts in the field only organizers and speakers of talent and tact.

The writer is exceedingly proud of having been recently decorated by our state president with a pretty white ribbon bow pin which now adorns his coat lapel. It was sent to him on account of "interest manifested in the work." May he never prove unworthy of it!

Virginia is proud of the national organization and congratulates our National officers and the editors of THE SIGNAL on their splendid service. Let us all keep our shields of faith bright and our steps unfaltering as we march conqueringly onward to the golden goal! We are winning every day, and complete victory cometh soon!

Play Fair With Your Babies

Don't leave them a legacy of poverty. If you started that way, you know what it means.

The dearest desire of every man's heart is to make ample provision for his family's future.

But why do fathers, realizing the uncertainty of life, neglect so easy and sure a method of protection as is provided by insurance? We can't answer it. Can you?

Why not think about it—and at the same time consider carefully our very unusual policy, covering both life and disability from accidents, which is the only one in existence offering special low rates to temperate people.

Rev. C. H. Mead, the noted preacher and Temperance lecturer, is Vice-President of this company. Why not write Mr. Mead for more information? Address care of this company and do it at once. It's important.

We also offer lucrative employment to both men and women who will interest their friends in this insurance opportunity.

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A Handful of Hints, Christine I. Tinling. Suggestive topics and lines of thought, which the teacher will be able to illustrate from her own reading and experience. Price 10 cents.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE THISTLE THAT BORE FIGS

(Continued from Page Six)

knocked under yet. But are you people going to let a few men help make more such beasts as he was, merely to fill their own pockets? If you do, God knows how often you'll have the blood of more young fellows like him on your hands. And you'll never wash it off, either."

He sat down and for a moment there was a hush in the hall. Then those near him grasped his hands. While he spoke a girl among a party from the next village silently left the hall. After a moment there was a hum of voices all through the audience.

"Jack," said Nancy a little later. "You told the story of John Ledyard—the one I told you. But you said you knew him."

"Yes; I knew him," he admitted.

"But when? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Was it worth while? I have always known him—I'm the identical black sheep, myself."

Nancy stared at him in amazement.

"Do you mean to say you let me hire you to work on your own farm?" she gasped.

"No; on your farm," he corrected. "I'll only be the hired man while you live. It was a very just provision—that will."

"And you let me go on worryin' over this business since that day in the park? My goodness! Ain't you got no pride?"

"Not much. At least not till I have started some patches of white wool. I didn't mean to tell you yet, but it slipped out. I haven't made good yet, have I? Wait till I do," he said quietly.

"Seems to me you plowed a furrow or two tonight, anyway," she asserted.

Next evening, about sun-down, he was at the barn, milking, when Nancy burst in with a flurry that threatened to make him upset the pail.

"They've won!" she cried jubilantly. "The antis have whipped 'em and Doddtown's goin' to be dry for a while, anyway."

"That's good news," he agreed heartily, "but don't start a riot among these cows with it. It seems all the better since people scarcely expected it."

"But the best of it is, they say 'twas you shamed 'em into it. Before last night they didn't seem to have the backbone of a jelly-fish; but today they pitched into t'other side hammer and tongs, and just routed 'em."

"Nonsense! I spoke because I couldn't help it. I had been through it and knew. Who is giving me such credit for that?"

"Every one. They're all talkin' of it. But some one told me, special—some one that just come up the road with me on her way to Milford. And say, Jack she told me for a secret, but she knew you last night; and she's warm yet—after all these five years. Go on; you can catch her if you hurry—she ain't far up the road yet."

He lowered his eyes and went on with his work for a moment, thinking. Then he handed her the pail.

"Here," he said, "please finish. You have certainly been a good mascot so far." He laughed merrily as he started on his way to the girl of his heart, and Nancy's face wore a smile of utter content.

Two Generations of Honest Efforts

in perfecting the medicinal properties of cod liver oil,

is the benefit you receive with every bottle of ***Scott's Emulsion.*** This is the reason why physicians specify and insist on **SCOTT'S** for coughs, colds, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles.

It contains the purest ingredients without alcohol or opiate.

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WORLD'S CONVENTION TOURS

Miss Agnes Slack, of Ripley, Derbyshire, England, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., is arranging most interesting special tours for delegates to the World's Convention, and visiting friends.

For those arriving at Quebec on the "Teutonic" Oct. 11, or at Montreal the 12th, the tour will include a trip up the picturesque St. Lawrence River, through the Thousand Islands and across Lake Ontario, a day at Niagara, three days in Washington, D. C., and a stop in Philadelphia, arriving in New York the evening of Oct. 22.

To delegates and friends reaching Philadelphia on S. S. "Merion" Oct. 12, a similar tour is offered, these points being visited in inverse order, the travelers going down the St. Lawrence instead of up.

For those arriving at Quebec on the "Laurentic" Oct. 18, there will be a sight-seeing trip through Toronto and Niagara to New York.

Delegates arriving in Boston on the "Arabic" October 15, may visit Harvard University, Niagara Falls, Washington and Philadelphia. For those arriving on the "Bohemian" October 19 a shorter tour is provided.

For friends who do not remain to attend the National Convention at Asbury Park post-convention trips, commencing at New York October 29, are being arranged.

Miss Slack announces that she "is sparing no effort to make every possible plan on sea and land for the comfort of B. W. T. A. members and friends." On our own part we assure the warmest of welcomes to our comrades from over seas. On American shores 300,000 white ribboners and their allies are waiting to extend the hand of fellowship, either in person or by proxy, to friends and coworkers from mother and father lands.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital

710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors. Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

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Address Evanston, Ill.

THE WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL is cordially invited to join our "Win One Circle." The terms of membership consist simply of securing one new subscriber to the yearly UNION SIGNAL before October 1. Forward the name of a new subscriber together with your own name and at once be enrolled in the "Win One Circle."

Who will be the first member? The names and addresses of the first one hundred members will be printed in THE UNION SIGNAL, and the complete membership will be printed and circulated at the next National Convention. We trust before the first of October that our "Win One Circle" will extend around the world. We most gladly welcome members from foreign countries.

As a subscriber, you know the value of THE UNION SIGNAL; what its great helpfulness, its up-to-date, reliable news from all parts of the world mean to you. Do not be selfish in this possession, but seek to help someone else to become interested in this greatest of all questions—temperance. Let each subscriber begin at once to work for the new subscriber, and let us enroll your name at the very top of the "Win One Circle" membership roll.

CAMPAIGN EDITION AS A VOTE-MAKER

Of one of the Campaign numbers, Mrs. Ramah Clarke, Anderson, South Carolina, writes: "I find this issue so good that I feel it would be well to put it into the hands of every voter possible, believing it will help to decide the vote which is to be taken. There are eleven counties soon to vote on the whisky question and if our people could only be informed!" What can accomplish more good among voters anywhere than the reading of the enthusiastic, reliable, forceful utterances of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL? Let it work for righteousness in your community.

TEMPERANCE DAY IN ALABAMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page Two)

unions plan for the fall months a medal contest in each county, based upon the study of Congressman Hobson's "The Great Destroyer," and for Temperance Day, the preparation and distribution to all teachers of the programs and leaflets to be used in the public schools on that occasion.

Among the New Department Leaflets Issued by the National Superintendents are

CURFEW AND POLICE WOMEN
- How Shall We Secure Women Officers —a Score of Reasons
- Leaves from a Woman Officer's Note Book
  - Price, per fifty, 30 cents; per hundred, 50 cents

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP
- His First Vote
  - Price, per fifty, 40 cents; per hundred, 75 cents

FRANCHISE
- The Value of My Vote
- An Appeal to Woman's Missionary Societies
- The Promised Land
  - Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents

FLOWER MISSION
- The Story of a Roof Garden
  - Price, per fifty, 35 cents; per hundred, 60 cents

INSTITUTES
- The Meeting of the Local Union
- The Purpose and Plan of the Institute
  - Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents

WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN AND MINERS
- The Comfort Bag
  - Price, per fifty, 30 cents; per hundred, 50 cents

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE
- Why a Lord Mayor of London is a Total Abstainer
- Dr. Harvey W. Wiley on Coca Cola and Drugs
  - Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 20 cents
- Alcohol Hinders Business Success
- Alcohol the Young Man's Greatest Enemy
- Alcoholic Degeneracy
- A New York Physician's Arraignment of Alcohol
- The Appeal of the Insane to the Nursing Profession
- West Virginia State Medical Society Against Alcohol and for Prohibition
  - Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents
- A Patent Medicine Quiz
  - Price, per fifty, 30 cents; per hundred, 50 cents
- Medical Opinions of Alcohol as a Remedy in Disease
  - Price per fifty, 35 cents; per hundred, 60 cents

MERCY
- Blessed Are the Merciful
  - Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents

MOTHERS' MEETINGS AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS
- Tactful Mother
- Sacredness and Responsibility of Motherhood and Fatherhood
- What to Teach our Children and How
  - Price, per fifty, 30 cents; per hundred, 50 cents

PENAL AND REFORMATORY
- Department Suggestions
- The Honor System
  - Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents

PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART
- Literature and Art as Evangels
  - Price, per fifty, 25 cents; per hundred, 40 cents
- The Nude in Art
  - Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents
- The American Harem, 2 cents
- Work for Securing Anti-Polygamy Amendment to the Federal Constitution, 2 cents
- Moving Pictures as Educators, 2 cents

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN
- For the Sake of Others
- They Err in Vision
  - Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents
- The Cost of One Drink
  - Per hundred, 15 cents

SABBATH OBSERVANCE
- Sabbath Pledge Slip
  - Price, per hundred, 15 cents

SUNDAY SCHOOL
- Uncle Sambo's Sermon
- No Toys for Us
- Jimmy's Answer
- Grandma's Helper
- I Made Him What He Was
- Playing Fool
  - Price, per hundred, 10 cents
- A Cigaret Arithmetic Lesson
- Burning Questions
- An Elder Sister's Advice to Girls
  - Price, per hundred, 15 cents
- The Teacher's Pet
  - Price, per hundred, 30 cents

Blackboard Exercises
- The Pledge is a Weapon of Self-Defense
- Three Enemies — the Pipe, Cigar and Cigaret
  - Price, 2 cents each

Recitations
- The Deadly Cigaret
- Only a Boy
- We Must Have More Boys
- A Temperance Boy
  - Price, 25 cents per hundred

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR
- Our Hired Girls
- Substitution — Why?
- A Victim of the Pay Check System
  - Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE
- What One Woman Did
  - Postage, per hundred, 10 cents

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WHAT OUR WORKERS SAY OF THE PAPER

I could not keep up my temperance work without the help of THE UNION SIGNAL.—*Mrs. Robert Redpath, Marengo, Ill.*

THE UNION SIGNAL grows better from week to week. I would not be able to lead the union here if I did not have the paper.—*Mrs. Chas. S. Gifford, South Westport, Mass.*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 17, 1913. No. 16.

W. C. T. U. CLASS, CHICAGO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISSIONS

Top row, from left to right: Miss Hosford, Iowa; Mrs. Sinclair, Montana; Mrs. Russell, Georgia; Mrs. Hale, Iowa; Mrs. Nelson, North Dakota; Mrs. Fellow, Oklahoma; Mrs. Koch, Ohio; Miss Drummond, Kentucky; Mrs. Stangeland, Illinois.

Second row: Mrs. Parrott, Virginia; Miss Cook, Illinois; Miss Mace, Illinois; Miss Van Syoc, Iowa; Miss Horner, Iowa; Miss Mahan, Missouri; Mrs. Woodford, Wisconsin; Mrs. McWhirter, Texas; Mrs. Dilley, Oregon.

Third row: Miss Berlew, Pennsylvania; Miss Atchinson, Wyoming; Miss Hutton, Indiana; Miss McLeod, Canada; Miss Geisert, Nebraska; Miss Ramsey, Kentucky; Miss Alarcon, Mexico; Miss Sinclair, Australia.

Fourth row: Miss Lane, California; Miss Gardner, Iowa; Miss Hayes, Missouri; Miss McCleary, Pennsylvania; Miss Dombourajian, Armenia; Mrs. Corbett, Iowa.

Sixteen different states and four great countries are represented in the class.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Victory for Law Enforcement in Maine—Licensing the Making of Criminals—Training for Temperance—Glimpses of Life in Alaska—Legislative Victories in Washington and Oregon.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

OPENING OF SPECIAL SESSION OF SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS—2500 BILLS ALREADY INTRODUCED—JOINT RESOLUTION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT PRESENTED BY CONGRESSMAN HOBSON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The opening of the special session of the Sixty-third Congress, called by President Wilson, was attended with unusual interest. Early in the morning of Monday, April 7, crowds of people were wending their way to the Capitol. Guards scanned every card, for only those having special cards were admitted to the building. The galleries were soon packed with interested onlookers. The personnel of the new Congress is greatly changed, many of the old guard having gone, their places being filled with new men who were on the floor of the House for the first time. To accommodate the increased membership the old mahogany desks and revolving chairs which have been so long in use in the Hall of Representatives, have given way to curved wooden benches with broad arms and heavily padded backs forming a semicircle in front of the Speaker's rostrum, and from now on there will be no assignment of seats as formerly, but it will be "first come first served."

The clerk of the last house called the House to order, Chaplain Coudon offered prayer, and the President's proclamation convening the extra session of Congress was read.

When the roll of states was called, of the 435 members 408 answered to their names. The Democratic majority in the House is more than 140. In the Senate the Democrats have 51, and the combined Republican and Progressive strength is 45. For the first time the Progressives appear in Congress as a full-fledged party.

Once more the House listened to the nominating speeches in behalf of the rival candidates for the speakership, the Democrats nominating Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, the Republicans Hon. James R. Mann of Illinois, and the Progressives Hon. Victor Murdock of Kansas. Mr. Murdock received 18 votes, Mr. Mann 111 votes, and Mr. Clark 272 votes. Mr. Clark having received a majority of all the votes was duly elected Speaker of the House for the Sixty-third Congress. Mr. Mann, Mr. Murdock and Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania were appointed a committee to wait upon the Speaker and escort him to the chair, and upon ascending the rostrum he was greeted with great applause. In a graceful little speech he thanked the members and called upon Representative Talbot of Maryland, one of the oldest members, to administer to him the oath of office, at the conclusion of which the clerk called the names of members in groups of states, viz., Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, etc., the members assembling in front of the Speaker and with uplifted hand taking the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

The Senate is not subject to renewed organization, it being a continuous body. New members were, however, sworn in by Vice-President Marshall.

Suffragists' March Greeted With Applause

The suffragists had arranged to march to the Capitol building the day Congress opened, bearing petitions demanding a Constitutional amendment giving nation-wide enfranchisement to women and presenting them in person to their respective Senators and Representatives. Accordingly 550 women from every Congressional district in the Union, among whom were the wives and daughters of many Senators and Representatives, preceded by a band of music with banners and flags waving in the breeze, marched down the avenue to the Capitol. Crowds packed the streets to witness the procession but not a jeer or jest was heard. This was in such striking contrast to the treatment they had received by both police and crowd on March 3, as to cause universal comment. The parade came at the conclusion of a great mass meeting in Columbia Theater.

The police arrangements which were so notably lacking March 3, and for which the Chief-of-Police has been so widely censured, were taken in charge by the Chief in person who, in his determination to give the women no opportunity of complaining because of lack of protection, had assigned every available man upon his force to duty as suffragist body guard. A squadron of ten mounted police preceded the marchers, and an almost solid line of police stood between them and the crowds all the way to the Capitol, standing at the distance of only a few paces along the curbs the entire route. The suffragist parade was probably the best guarded event of its kind the Capitol has ever witnessed.

Within the Capitol rotunda many Senators and Representatives had gathered to receive the women, and several Senators made short addresses pledging sympathy and support. Petitions were delivered to members of the Senate and House by pages. After depositing their messages 150 leaders of the women occupied seats in the Senate gallery, these having been reserved for them, while the others proceeded to hold several street meetings.

President Delivers Message in Person

So Monday, April 7, was indeed a day of stirring events, but the day following was no less so. President Wilson, putting aside a custom which had prevailed for a period of 112 years, appeared in person to deliver his message to the Congress summoned by his order for the express purpose of revising the tariff and redeeming the campaign pledges of the successful party in that respect.

This tariff law which will be passed at this special session will be the first general Democratic revision of the revenue law since the Act of 1894, known to history as the Wilson-Gorman law, and which President Cleveland allowed to become a law without his signature.

The demand for tickets to the galleries to hear the President give his message was even greater than it had been to witness the opening of Congress the day previous. Guards were stationed at every door leading to the House of Representatives, and only those bearing a little blue ticket were allowed to enter the corridors. The diplomatic gallery was filled to its capacity, a thing almost unprecedented, a number of the attachés sitting on the steps. Numbers of distinguished men were noticed on the floor of the House. Admiral Dewey for the first time took advantage of his right to the floor, he having received the thanks of Congress, which gave him this privilege.

At 12:30 the Senate, preceded by Vice-President Marshall, appeared at the main door of the Hall of Representatives and were shown to seats assigned them, the Vice-President taking a seat on the rostrum at the right of the Speaker. A committee of three Senators and three Representatives were appointed to escort the President to the chamber upon his arrival at the Capitol. At two minutes before one o'clock the President escorted by the committee entered. Members of the Senate and House rose as Speaker Clark brought down his gavel and a mighty cheer reverberated through the great chamber. President Wilson bowed acknowledgment to the applause and mounting the Speaker's stand stepped to the journal clerk's desk directly in front of the Speaker. With a smile as he began to speak the President in an ordinary tone of voice said: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the Congress. I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of addressing the two Houses directly, and thereby verifying for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, and not a mere department of the government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous authority and sending messages instead of speaking with his own natural voice; in short, that he is a human being trying to coöperate with other human beings in a common service. Henceforth after enjoying this pleasure and privilege, I shall feel absolutely normal in all our dealings with one another."

Pubi Applauds "Woodrow Wilson, the Man"

This introduction was received with a whirlwind of applause. It was Woodrow Wilson, the man, who won the hearts of his fellowmen as he stood face to face before them. Senators and Representatives who had come to scoff at this return after more than a century of disuse, yielded to the spell of the spoken words that fell from the lips of this President who dared to brush aside precedents and demand the performance of a great public duty in the very legislative body itself. Nowhere in the hall was there a man inattentive to the words spoken, and because of its brevity, with not a single essential point omitted, it will no doubt be more widely read than any message ever sent to Congress. When he had finished the President smiled and bowing slightly said, "I sincerely thank you for your courtesy," and immediately left the chamber.

Respectful Attention Given Message

Any one familiar with Congress knows that the usual reading of the President's message is a most perfunctory affair. The words are hurriedly uttered by a clerk whose effort excites but little interest, many reading or talking as the reading proceeds. This time it was very different; the presence of the President gave dignity and importance to the occasion, all paid respectful attention, and the message, which contained only about 1,200 words, was what it ought to be—an impressive inauguration of the session. The next day, without any heralding, the White House automobile appeared at the door of the Capitol, the President stepped out and entered the building, going at once to the President's room, where for an hour and a half he held conference with the Demo-

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VICTORY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAINE

UNFAITHFUL SHERIFF IMPEACHED

Special Correspondence

In 1911 Maine secured a great victory by retaining its prohibitory law, in spite of all liquordom.

In 1912 came another great victory, the defeat of Governor Plaisted, who stood with the liquor interests, and the election of Governor Haines, who was outspoken for prohibition and its enforcement. But during the two years' reign of the anti-prohibition governor law violation was permitted and some law enforcement provisions repealed.

Thus, Governor Haines faced a difficult problem regarding law enforcement. However, on March 28 he presented a message to the Maine legislature asking for the impeachment or removal from office of the sheriff of Cumberland county, Maine's largest county, in which Portland is situated, adding that he probably should ask the removal of other unfaithful officers.

This was a very brave step for the governor to take. He adopted a new method, well knowing how difficult it always is to secure impeachment. The legislature has nobly sustained the governor, and the law-defying sheriff of Cumberland county has been, by vote of the legislature, just removed from his office. The sheriff of Sagadahoc, one of the small counties, has also been, by the same method, removed for nonfeasance in office. This action of Maine's governor and legislature is of great significance, of hardly less importance than the victories of the two preceding years. The governor has the power to fill the places made vacant by such removals. In the course of his special message to the legislature on this subject the governor said:

"The people want enforcement of the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors and not the punishment by fine or imprisonment of officers who fail to do that work. They want such officers removed from office and others put in their places who will enforce such laws, honestly and conscientiously. At least, this is my conviction of what our people want. If the last election in this state said anything, it said just that. With this belief, and after a careful examination of the constitution in regard to this matter, I see but one way open to me as the chief executive of this state.

In Compliance with Oath

"In compliance with the promises which were made by implication, at least, to the people of the state in the last campaign by myself and others in my behalf, and in behalf of the party I represent, and also in accordance with the oath which I took when I assumed the office of governor, I feel that I should submit to your honorable body, for removal from office, such officers as have failed to comply with their oaths of office by neglecting and refusing to follow the mandates of the statutes they were elected to enforce.

* * * * * * *

"Under the constitution I can see but one adequate remedy for this situation, and that is to proceed to remove from office any and all public officers who fail to perform their duty and become thereby guilty of misfeasance in office. Under our statutes this may be accomplished either by impeachment or address. Your honorable body is the only court open to the executive under the circumstances to which this matter can be referred."

The governor has been overwhelmed with letters of thanks from those who believe in the righteousness of prohibition and the menace of violation of law.

LICENSING THE MAKING OF CRIMINALS

No opinion more freely expressed as to the relationship between alcoholism and crime than Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox's remarks in Boston on March 11, at a public meeting in the Evans Memorial building, has recently come from an authoritative source. Dr. Wilcox is a lecturer on Neurologic Surgery at the Boston University School of Medicine and the occasion of his vigorous statement was a public lecture he was giving on "Disease and Crime," one of a series that the members of the faculty of this public-spirited institution are giving for the benefit of the community. Dr. Wilcox is a physician of high standing and the Boston University School of Medicine ranks with the very best in the country.

Introducing the subject of alcoholism as "that disease which is responsible for more crime than all other diseases or all other causes known," Dr. Wilcox said:

The Great "Crime-Disease"

"That alcoholism is a disease we can no longer doubt; the habitual taking of alcohol, even in moderate quantities, produces changes both in the functional integrity of the living organs and in the construction of tissues. Brubaker, in his physiology published last year says, 'When alcohol is taken habitually in large quantities it deranges the activities of the digestive organs, lowers the body temperature, impairs muscle power, lessens the resistance to depressing external conditions, diminishes the capacity for sustained work, and leads to the development of structural changes in the connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord and other organs.' It is this structural change in the brain produced by alcohol which interests us from the standpoint of the criminologist. We have seen that slight changes in the brain structure, such as pressure from depressed fragments of bone or even adhesions of membranes, may produce marked effects upon temperament and judgment.

"Alcohol and other powerful narcotics are like a depressed fracture of the skull, the longer they continue to exert their pressure the more impossible does it become to restore the brain to a normal condition. Eventually the brain tissue undergoes irreparable changes and the possessor is an abnormal man with possible criminal tendencies.

"Were our government to license certain men to go about the streets to crack on the head with a club a stipulated number of men, and were that blow gauged with sufficient accuracy to produce in each instance a depressed fracture of the skull in each victim, we or the government would be doing no more to create criminals, idiots, invalids and paupers than we are now doing by licensing certain men to sell alcohol to a stipulated number of men whose brain tissue will not stand the assults of repeated doses of alcohol.

> As the child who walks the streets of your city tomorrow shall look at the closed doors of a hundred saloons and his impressionable mind shall drink in the great truth that his father helped to close them because it was right, eternally right, to outlaw and destroy sin, there will come to him thoughts and feelings that will move and shape the future current of his life. Who can measure the influence of a high example? It is not what we think or feel or say, but what we do that counts.—*Hon. Seaborn Wright*

"The dispensing of alcohol by retail for the purpose of being drunk on the premises is no longer a question of temperance and morals; it is a question of public health and public safety. The argument of personal rights and liberties no longer carries any weight. Because a certain man can drink moderately and without the slightest ill effects is no reason why he should demand that he be permitted to get his drink when and where he pleases, when the same privilege carries with it the possibility that his weaker brother may be rendered a criminal by that personal liberty. As illogical and dangerous would it be for a man to say because he had had smallpox hence it became his perfect right to enter a smallpox hospital and immediately go from thence to a crowded hall amongst people who had never had the disease. Personal liberty ceases when the indulgence of it threatens the life and property of others.

Liquor Traffic Public Health Menace

"The licensing of the saloon for the drinking of crime-producing poison is a far greater public health menace and quite as illogical as would be the sale and general distribution of typhoid and tuberculosis germs. It is estimated that from 25 to 75 per cent of all the crimes committed in this country are directly or indirectly traceable to the effects of alcohol upon the system. We are each year learning more accurately the effect of alcohol upon brain tissue and those further studies induce us to believe that there is a larger percentage of crime traceable to alcoholism than has yet been estimated.

"We need to be re-educated upon the subject of alcoholism," says Dr. Wilcox, "and the text book from which we learn the new facts should have the title, 'Alcoholism is a disease, and like all other preventable diseases, it must and shall be eradicated.' Then it behooves physicians, teachers, educators, judges, jurists, legislators and parents to carry on a campaign of education which shall be so enlightening that a normal person would no more think of taking alcohol into his system than he would think of taking typhoid or tuberculosis or syphilis germs into his system."

TRAINING FOR TEMPERANCE

MEMBER OF TRAINING CLASS IN CHICAGO WRITES TO HER LOCAL UNION OF SUCCESS OF THE COURSE

DEAR MOTHER UNION:—

Here I am in this great whirling, bustling city, with all its big stores and office buildings, its schools and colleges, its churches and missions, its parks and museums! There are so many grand things, I can not tell them all. On the other hand there are 7150 saloons, and so many beer gardens and dance halls that attract 86,000 young people every night.

You will wonder if I were not bewildered when I arrived in such a large city. Well, the sweetest little deaconess, seeing my white ribbon, stepped up to me and said, "My dear, are you looking for some one from the Chicago Training School to meet you?"

A few minutes ride brought us to the school and I was soon surrounded by a bevy of girls wearing white ribbons. I really never before knew what that ribbon meant, especially to a stranger in a strange land. Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the principal of the School, and Miss Belle James, the secretary, welcomed me so kindly I did not feel the least bit homesick.

But I almost forgot to tell you why I am writing you today. Our class had its picture taken this morning. We hear they soon will put it in THE UNION SIGNAL. Now I hope this will reach you before you see the picture.

The young woman in the center wearing the white dress is Miss Letta D. Horner, our instructor in Scientific Temperance and Practical Training in W. C. T. U. Methods. The Scientific Temperance course is made very interesting with the help of charts and stereopticon illustrations. And, what do you suppose, the day we studied about the brain we had before us the brain of a real man and one of a monkey, too. Isn't it funny monkeys will not drink alcoholic beverages, and men will? In the Practical Training class we each have to give a ten minute talk on various topics relating to our work.

Next to Miss Horner on the right is Miss Permelia Mahan, one of the National organizers. She is both a student and a teacher, for she is taking the courses and giving us lectures on Parliamentary Law.

On the left is Miss Ruth VanSyoc, state field worker and secretary of the L. T. L. of Iowa. She also is both a student and a teacher, as she conducts the classes in Physical Culture and Expression.

One of the hardest things I have to do is to prepare outlines of addresses for the class in Public Speaking. Miss Annie Carpenter, who teaches this class, is a regular instructor in the school. She makes everything so clear and so easy to understand that I think I shall do very well.

Isn't it fine? We have twenty-nine regular members of the W. C. T. U. Training class who are taking all the courses pertaining to our work, and there are twenty-six of the senior class from the Training School who take the Scientific Temperance Instruction lectures.

The other day a company of us girls went out to Evanston to visit the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Headquarters. You know how long I've wanted to see Rest Cottage. When I walked through the rooms where Miss Willard had lived, I felt as if I were treading on sacred ground. How kindly the National Officers greeted us! They have invited us to a reception to be given very soon. We are going out right after dinner and stay until evening. Won't that be grand? Don't you wish you belonged to our class and were here to go, too?

Dear Miss Gordon is so interested in us. She comes to see us very often to learn how we are getting along. Already we have had just a "feast of good things." Miss Gordon and Miss Mosher have given us splendid lectures and Miss Rowan has been with us a whole week. One morning she spoke in the chapel and again at the Sunday evening vesper service. How the girls do enjoy having her here! After hearing her we all made up our minds that we would do a great deal of work and most of us decided that we would like to live in Prohibition Kansas.

Now I have not told you one-half of the delightful things about our class and the work, but I must close and go over to Miss Mahan's to get one of her books. She was so good—she went down to her home, packed up her books, and shipped them up here for us to use. We can not take the library books to our rooms, but hers we can keep a week.

I have been studying Horsley and Sturge's "Alcohol and the Human Body" until I think I know it almost by heart. "Mother National" was so good to us. She let us have our books and the nicest lot of leaflets and booklets all for fifty cents.

I must close and prepare a talk to give to the children at the "Home for the Friendless." Miss Bjornberg, who directs the field work in social service for the school, plans the field work for our class. She arranges "sightseeing trips" for us, too. We have been to many interesting places in the city. How we did enjoy our trip to the Frances Willard Hospital. Mrs. McDonald, the superintendent of the hospital, is also president of Cook County W. C. T. U. She talked to our class one day. We are learning so much and having so much pleasure. But the time is very short and we can not do enough, so some of us are planning to come back next year. Then the course will be ten weeks long and will begin the middle of January. Don't you think I ought to try to come back, too?

Well, goodbye. I hope my picture will be good. Write and tell me how you like it.

Yours busily,

Member W. C. T. U. Training Class

HOW LYNN (MASS.) BECAME DRY

The story of how Lynn (Mass.) a city of a population of 90,000 and a great industrial center, drove out the saloons is interesting reading. It is told in a recent number of the *Sunday School Times* by Dugal McKillop. The fact that Lynn is the largest city in the world to turn voluntarily from license to no-license and that because of its cosmopolitan population the liquor interests "looked upon it as a legitimate prize," makes the writer's answers to the question, "How did it come about?" well worth considering. He gives the following reasons for the success of the movement for the last six years to keep the city of Lynn dry:

The simultaneously quickened conscience of good citizenship.

Bold leadership in the open. Formerly but little work was attempted till a few weeks before election day, and then there was a quiet effort. All was changed in 1907, and bold publicity was begun. Almost every voter was asked his opinion, and made to stand and deliver. That policy has been continued.

All churches united, practically. It was taken for granted that the Protestant churches would favor no-license, but when a large and representative body of Roman Catholics took a leading part in the campaign, success was almost certain. Perhaps never in the history of a city has a no-license law been so rigidly enforced as during the past two years under Mayor William P. Connery, a Roman Catholic, who prior to his election was treasurer of the Lynn No-License League.

A conscience that was determined not to lose itself in side issues but to strike at the open saloon only, a wise and brilliant conduct of campaigns, and the union of citizens of all shades of belief and disbelief, were possibly the chief agencies in God's hands of accomplishing the overthrow of the rum power in our midst.

But eternal vigilance is needed, and already for the battle of next December men are being hunted up for naturalization, and monthly meetings are being held by temperance men. Each year the fight seems to become more desperate, greater reliance upon Divine help is needed, and it becomes imperative that there shall be a maximum registration of known "No" men, and a full expression of the temperance vote. On December 9, 1912, sixty anti-saloon automobiles rushed daily all day long through our streets. Probably the enemy had just as many.

Each year our temperance folk publish the "Square Deal," a four-page paper filled with vigorous talk and cartoons, just before election; mass-meetings are held, an open-air campaign is waged, white buttons and "we favor no-license" window signs are freely used. There is effective newspaper help and advertising. The work of the "No" men knows no let up.

FROM MY CABIN WINDOW

GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN AN ALASKAN VILLAGE

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

Dog Team Carrying Wood to Mrs. Hatcher's Cabin

It is a tiny window, two sashes of four small panes each, placed horizontally in the east wall of my log cabin. It affords light for our 12x16 "living room," the designation, in this case, being literal as well as fashionable; for in this modest apartment, and the diminutive bedroom adjoining, we live and move and have our daily well being.

When the writer left THE UNION SIGNAL office in May, 1910, to undertake a lecture itinerary of Alaska, her office comrades, in facetious vein, presented her with an elaborately decorated box inscribed, "The Only Article Necessary for Housekeeping in Alaska." A prolonged saerch amid tissue paper wrappings revealed—a can opener! In the light of subsequent events, a more appropriate gift could hardly have been devised. For the can opener is the key to the family storeroom, which (tell it not to the editors of *Good Housekeeping*), is located, *a la* Mrs. Wiggs, under the bed! And the fact that said storeroom also shelters the ex-editor's typewriter, is symbolical of the inclusiveness of woman's "sphere," and the facility with which the average W. C. T. U. woman can administer both mental and material sustenance.

The housewife's seat at the left of the window is chosen with a view to securing the best light upon her knitting; and the flying needles serve as a stimulus to the imagination that would fain interpret the life stories of the persons who pass and repass upon the well-beaten trail. There are dog teams and drivers in infinite variety. The prospector, with his summer's outfit loaded upon a Yukon sled, is a familiar figure. All supplies must be transported "on the snow," to the scene of his contemplated activity. Of the hardship involved in such undertaking the uninitiated can have but small conception. Two men were recently frozen to death on "the summit," a mountain range that must be crossed by those en route to the placer "diggings" of the interior. Rarely a winter passes that the Frost King does not exact his toll of human life from the unending procession of gold seekers.

Hunters, too, in great variety, travel daily past my cabin window. They go out singly or in groups, and on their success depends the fresh meat supply of the village. With advancing civilization the moose ranges farther afield, and the chase is, more often than not, long and arduous.

There is a jingle of harness and a clank of chains as a four-horse team sweeps by, the bob-sled laden with machinery for the mines, forty miles distant. The winter months are ones of ceaseless activity for the mine owners who would make adequate preparation for the operating season.

What of the Indian, once the sole inhabitant of this vast region? He is still here, but in rapidly decreasing numbers. The red man of somewhat stately bearing who frequently passes my window is Stepan, chief of the remnant of the Knik (pronounced Kinnick) tribe. The high hat of rabbit skin, fantastically decorated, which he affects on occasion, is the sole remaining mark of his tribal dignity; but that family pride is paramount is evident. Returning recently from a long walk, we were overtaken by a horse and sled, conveying to town a bright-faced squaw and her half-breed papoose. As the "white squaw" accepted the smiling invitation to ride, given in pantomime, the red woman interrogated, by way of introduction,

"You savvy my Papa? Stepan, chief, my Papa!"

She is married to a white man, but she retains the costume of the squaw,—canvas leggings to the knees, short, loose frock in a variety of gorgeous colorings, and a bandanna handkerchief over the head.

Stepan went hunting last fall, and, being absent an undue length of time, was given up for lost. Whereupon his family and friends instituted the nightly "wailing" which marks its period of mourning. Suffice it to say that the resultant noise was "enough to raise the dead," and, in this case, succeeded, for Stepan came back safe and sound.

Of all those who pass and repass the window, the Indian women and children constitute the greatest problem. There are "Slivers," and "Indian Mary," pitiful humpbacked dwarfs, whose affliction is said to be due to the "inbreeding" so common among the race. Mary is a slave girl. Shocking? Yes, but in her case it is simply a definition of caste. The usual condition of the squaw is that of servitude,—first to the men of her family, and later to the man, white or red, to whom she has been bartered. The "squaw man" is still a common "institution" in these Alaskan villages; but with the advent of white women and children, social standards are being raised that tend to discourage the custom.

"Who is the blind boy, pulling in a load of wood?" The son of "Granny Chewem,"—afflicted with trachoma, one of the scourges of his race.

"What is that creature ambling along the trail?" A human being, a woman, walking on all fours like a beast of the forest. Why? God knows. The white man's vices, added to their own "unmoral" natures, have wrought physical havoc in the vanishing race. This girl (it is impossible to determine her age), lives with her old mother in a tent outside the village. They subsist upon the rabbits they ensnare, and such other food as can be procured with the mother's meager earnings. She makes snow shoes and rabbit robes.

Sunlight and shadow alternate across the window as the unending tide of humanity ebbs and flows. There is the eager, hopeful young prospector with his golden dreams of the future; and the world-weary veteran who has spent much of his substance in riotous living; for the trail of the drunkard and the harlot cross all too often in this land that has long been characterized by an absence of the restraint attendant upon home ties. But there is an upward movement,—a hopeful outlook. The Alaskan is generous to a fault. Dire poverty with its resultant suffering is unknown here. Every man's hand is in his pocket if a

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"The Mail Is In"

IN THE NICK OF TIME

M. LOUISE FORD, West Medford, Mass.

"Now wasn't that a lucky find!" exclaimed Mrs. Biggs, holding up delightedly a little bottle of something she had just picked up on her door-step, and reading the label aloud. "'Sure cure for catarrh, simple, harmless and easy to take. Sniff it up and it will cure that cold in the head, and banish catarrh instantly.' And me with such a cold seems as if I could never get my work done, for the sneezin' and blowin'." She followed directions and took a good long sniff at the innocent looking contents of the bottle.

"Sure, it does help my head right off, as it says," she cried in surprise. "Makes me feel real good, too. Lots of them things are no good. I've tried dozens of 'em first and last, but this seems to do the work all right," and she did not fail to follow the directions still further, "sniffing often," and declaring, "it's great stuff."

At noon, hungry and talkative, Derry and Betty, her two rosy, healthy children came racing home from school, comparing events of the morning, for Derry, being thirteen, was in a higher grade than eleven-year-old Betty.

"O ma, you ought to have heard the temp'rance talk we had this morning," began the boy eagerly, sure of his mother's approval, "and we are to have one every week; all about liquor, tobacco, and the drug habit."

"Well, it's glad I am you'll know enough about the stuff to let it alone. If your father had been taught a few things when he was a boy he needn't have gone to his grave at thirty-six—oh, the fine young feller that he was when I married him! And here I am now, a lone widder a-strugglin' to take care of two children and bring 'em up right," and the hard-working mother, with a heavy sigh, wiped away a tear. "Not a drop of liquor or a bit of tobacco shall ever come in at my door, not if I know it," she declared determinedly, roused as she always was by the subject.

Derry, who was a manly little fellow, answered stoutly, "No, siree, we belong to the Loyal Temperance Legion, don't we, Betty, and that means fight against everything that's bad, liquor, tobacco, and all the rest."

Betty nodded approvingly. "We had a talk about drugs, poison things, you know," she said, moving the chairs up to the table, for dinner was almost ready.

"The bad things in the drug-stores, sure, it's well enough to know about 'em, but it's not likely you'll ever get a hold of any of them p'isons," answered her mother, with an air of wisdom, "'taint like liquor, that brings trouble and breaks up many a home."

"Teacher says there is just exactly as much danger in some medicines as in a bottle of whisky or brandy," explained Betty, eagerly. "There's poison in headache powders and pills, and in things to smell of for colds, and all sorts of things you wouldn't ever think of," remembering better than her teacher would have thought possible, the lesson of the morning.

"Who says so?" questioned her mother sharply, stopping short in her journey from the stove with a dish of potatoes.

"Oh, she's told us about 'em before," was the positive answer. "There's morphine that drives away pain and makes you feel good, and cocaine that clears your head and drives away a cold in no time, and opium, and—other things I can't remember the names of. And they make folks crazy sometimes, and they do all sorts of dreadful things, and they make them sick, too," and Betty's smooth forehead wrinkled anxiously at the thought.

"Well, eat your dinner," commanded her mother hurriedly, and the children were glad to obey, for school is a hunger-growing place. They talked between times of games and exercises and the fire drill they had rehearsed that morning, and then Betty remembered another item about drugs to tell her mother.

"You know those white things, sort of lozenges, Mrs. Scott takes for her headaches? Well, teacher says they have morphine in them. She held up one for us to see, and it looked exactly like those Mrs. Scott has. She tried to make me take one one day, but I wouldn't if my head did ache awfully. Teacher said we mustn't ever take such things even for medicine, for they make terrible habits, just as bad as liquor."

The startled mother glanced up at the mantel where a box of those very tablets was to be seen, and secretly hoped the children would not spy the small bottle of catarrh cure she had been using so freely that morning, which lay on the window-sill. She was beginning to feel more comfortable, for Derry had gone, and Betty was nearly ready to start when her sharp eyes spied the catarrh cure, and she pounced upon it eagerly.

"There, that's the very stuff teacher was telling about," she exclaimed, reading the label, "'Sure cure for catarrh,' and there's awful stuff in it, too. Where did you get it, mother?"

"Found it on the door-step, and it's lucky, too, for somebody might have got hold of it and formed a bad habit," answered the mother, flushing guiltily. She picked the bottle up gingerly, took off the stove cover and dropped the dangerous stuff in the fire.

Betty laughed and ran away, saying, "Funny it happened so, wasn't it, just when we had been talking about it?"

When she was fairly out of sight her perturbed mother locked the door and then began a vigorous search for the samples and trial boxes of various medicines and cure-alls she had thriftily saved, thinking they would "be handy some day." She was surprised to find what a collection it proved to be. The liquid went down the sink, and the pills and powders followed the catarrh cure and went up the chimney in smoke, and every moment Mrs. Biggs felt her heart grow lighter, as if she had just escaped from some dreadful danger. She was saying to herself as this work of house-cleaning went on,

"If the makin' of bad habits is in 'em, out they go. Jane Biggs has had all she wants of that business. No more bad habits come into this house, not if she can help it—and if it hadn't been for the children—who knows! It beats all what a lot of things children do learn about at school nowadays, things worth while, too, for older folks to know; if they know the danger, they won't be so likely to run into it—thank the Lord I wasn't the means of doing 'em harm by my ignorance," she added, gratefully.

Where the Drink is Driven Away

No broken windows or creaking doors,
No greasy walls or filthy floors,
But pretty homes and gardens fair,
Scent of sweet flowers perfumes the air,
Where the drink is driven away.

No "raggit weans," no weary wives,
No women in fear for their very lives,
But merry maids and bonny boys,
Making streets ring with gladsome noise,
Where the drink is driven away.

No tempting bars or drink-shops low,
No brawls or fights where'er you go,
But peace and plenty reign supreme,
And life is one long pleasant dream,
Where the drink is driven away.

No aching hearts and dragging feet,
No unemployed in any street,
But bounding steps and cheery song
And work for the willing, the brave and the strong,
Where the drink is driven away.

No frowning jails and prisons drear,
No criminals in training here.
The banner of true wisdom waves
O'er men who never can be slaves,
Where the drink is driven away.

No public debt to crush them down,
No breaking banks to make them frown,
No empty coffers in the state,
For debts are small and incomes great,
Where the drink is driven away.

And oh! thou country of my birth,
The grandest spot upon the earth,
Oh, may I live to see the day
When all thy woe shall pass away,
And glorious, beautiful and free,
Thou shalt rise victoriously,
Where the drink is driven away.

—*Selected.*

Ethel, who was ten years old, was studying her geographical reader, and learned that fish are placed in brine before they are dried and prepared for sale.

After explaining that brine is very strong salt water, the teacher asked why the fish were placed in it. Ethel's face was illumined with sudden understanding, and she promptly replied:

"Because they are *used* to salt water."
—*The Youth's Companion*

Cheerfulness is also an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.—*Samuel Smiles*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WORTH KNOWING

MRS. JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

The Barr plantation was one of the largest and richest tracts of land on Beaver Creek. The big, roomy house, where Barrs had lived for generations and raised the finest cotton, corn, horses and cattle in the county, was perched on the top of the first hill west of the creek. Down the road a short distance stood a shabby little cottage owned by the widow Spencer. An air of thrift and prosperity made the Barr place noticeable, while dire poverty was all-apparent at the Spencer home. Yet, the daughter of the rich planter, pretty, wayward Lillian, and Ellen, the only child of the struggling widow Spencer, were warm friends. They had been born on the same day, and together had always celebrated their birthdays. Together they played dolls, waded in the spring branch, went nutting and black-berrying, and enjoyed other pastimes common to children living in the country. Together they had studied under the governess employed by Colonel Barr to teach his daughter and two little boys. There had never been a falling out or disagreement until one day at recess Miss Rhodes asked:

"How would you like a course in hygiene, Lillian?"

"I don't know. I don't know anything about it."

"I feel sure you would like it. It gives so much useful information and tells you how to take care of your body, and to act in cases of poisoning or accidents. Your father wishes you to take it as supplemental reading."

"Would we leave off any of our other studies?" asked Lillian doubtfully.

"No, you would continue your regular work. This, as I said, would be merely supplemental."

"I don't want to take it. I have so much now that there is no time to do anything but study and practise on the piano."

"You would not have to study these books—merely read and discuss them in the class. The experimenting would be recreation. How would you like to take them up, Ellen?"

Miss Rhodes was glancing over some examples on the blackboard, and Lillian whispered to Ellen:

"Say you don't want to take it. The books are horrid, dry old things, and we haven't any time for such nonsense."

"But I think it would be fine, Lillian," whispered Ellen. "I want to take it."

"What do you say, Ellen?" Miss Rhodes turned from the board, and smiled at her pupils.

"I think I would like it," replied Ellen truthfully.

"Then we will begin Monday. Lillian will be delighted when we get started." She left the room, and Lillian turned to Ellen with an ugly frown.

"*You* don't have to practise scales for an hour a day, Miss Smartie, and you never think of anybody but yourself."

"I have the dishes to wash and the kitchen to clean when I go home in the afternoons, Lillian. That takes as much time as your practising. I really think hygiene is something we need. Think of knowing how to take care of our bodies and——"

"Our mothers take good care of us."

"Think of the accidents that might happen, and we wouldn't know what to do."

"Accidents don't happen once in a lifetime. She may make me read in class, but I'm not going to listen to her talks or be worried with her experiments. *You* can do the listening and lead in the discussions." There was a hint of contempt in Lillian's tone that caused Ellen's face to flush.

The following Monday, Miss Rhodes began the readings from the hygiene books. Lillian read when requested, but sat stubbornly silent when there was a discussion. She was perfectly indifferent to experiments, no matter how interesting Miss Rhodes made them. What was worse, she quarrelled with Ellen upon the slightest provocation, and deliberately snubbed her. Instead of playing games that they both enjoyed, she played ball and marbles with Dan and Roger, her brothers.

During the Christmas holidays Lillian went on a visit to her aunt in Kentucky. When she returned she brought a pair of skates for herself and a pair for each of her brothers.

"I have learned to skate, and you must skate too, boys," she cried enthusiastically. "It is the finest sport in the world."

"Ice never gets thick down here in Tennessee, so where would we skate?" asked Dan.

"The meadow pond is frozen over, and I know it will be fine for skating," replied Lillian hopefully.

"I know *that* ice never gets thick," objected Roger, "and the pond isn't large enough."

"The ice is thick enough for cows to stand on. I saw them as we passed yesterday. And there is room for two or three to skate. If you two boys are 'fraid cats,' I'll ask Marjorie Day to come over and skate with me."

"She's welcome to my skates," replied Dan.

"And Ellen Spencer can have mine," said Roger.

"Maybe Ellen isn't wanted," returned Lillian airily. "Sometimes 'two is company, and three a crowd,' I don't want a crowd at my skating party."

"I expect Ellen has been getting ahead of you in your lessons," laughed Dan.

"Not a bit of it. I don't pretend to go into raptures over microbes and poisons and emergency remedies, to please Miss Rhodes. Ellen can shine in *that* line as much as she pleases. I just don't care for her company."

"Going to ask her to eat your birthday dinner with you tomorrow?" asked Roger.

"Of course not. I have asked Marjorie to spend the day with me, and we will go skating in the afternoon."

"Ellen's birthday is tomorrow, too," persisted Roger. "She has always celebrated along with you."

"She can celebrate tomorrow by some of her experiments in hygiene for all I care."

The next day was bright and cold. Soon after dinner Lillian and Marjorie began to prapare for their "twosome" skating party, as Dan called it.

"You must keep within three feet of the shore, girls," cautioned Colonel Barr, as Lillian and her friend were buttoning up their wraps. "The pond is five feet deep near the middle, and the ice may be thin in places. Don't take any risks."

"We won't," replied Lillian, impatient to be off.

"And mind, dear," cautioned Mrs. Barr, "if you *should* break through the ice, or get wet, be sure to run up to Mrs. Spencer's, and she will make you comfortable."

"Don't bother about our falling through into that little pond, mother," replied Lillian lightly.

The two girls skipped gaily down the road, and passed the Spencer cottage without turning their heads. Ellen stood at the window, but they did not care to see her. The ice was in excellent condition for skating, and Marjorie and Ellen glided around the pond in great glee. Neither were experts on skates, but they kept on their feet, and went round and round until they were dizzy.

"Let's rest awhile," proposed Marjorie. Lillian agreed. They started to shore when a puff of wind blew Marjorie's cap to the middle of the pond.

"I'll get it. Don't you worry." Lillian was chasing the cap across the pond before her friend could interfere. She reached the cap, and stooped to pick it up when a gust of wind sent it still further away.

"Don't mind. Come back, Lillian," called Marjorie. "The ice might break."

Even as she spoke there was a sharp snap—snap, and Lillian was struggling in the icy water. She kept her head up by holding to the ice, but how was she to get out? Both girls screamed for help at the top of their voices, but not a soul was in sight.

(Concluded Next Week)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
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VICTORY WILL SURELY COME!

This is the refrain the white ribboners have been singing at their National Conventions for many years. When others scoffed or disbelieved, with the clear eyes of faith they rejoiced in the ultimate triumph of righteousness. Even now when the enemy and the erstwhile doubting friends agree with them, they can hardly be more confident of the day of victory than they were in the darker days of beginnings. In this day it needs no special revelation or prophetic eye to see the future victory. As the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* well says, "When a movement or reform proceeds in its progress past a certain stage, the dictates of reason as well as the record of history fairly inform us that that movement or reform will come to a successful issue. When a movement abides the buffeting of early persecution and projects itself from year to year with a persistent and increasing power, it is only a question of time when it will win universal recognition. It is thus that all believers in a saloonless nation are confident of ultimate success. They may be divided as to method or prophesy incorrectly as to the day of victory, but all are agreed that 'victory will surely come.'"

Are Women Losing Interest in Fiction?

That women are beginning to lose their interest in fiction is a statement credited to the *New York Times*, which quotes one publisher as saying that "the suffrage movement is largely responsible for the increased interest in public problems. Women are reading serious books; they are keenly interested in all public problems, all social conditions, and whatever the suffrage movement may do in the future it has already done that."

Without desiring to discount the part the suffrage movement has had in broadening and deepening women's thoughts, it should be remembered that long before the votes-for-women movement was to any extent popular the W. C. T. U. was emancipating women from their slavery to petty matters. No woman who has once tasted the delights of service for others through the forty or more departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will ever be satisfied to waste her time in sighing and weeping over imaginative woes. She finds it far more interesting to deal with human sorrows at first hand and so relate herself to them as to bring relief.

It must be admitted that in every community there are women whose lives are empty of vital interests, who fill their time and their hearts with works of fiction simply because they have no larger interests. What such women need is to be set free from this pettiness of thought and purpose by being brought into the freedom of social service. No organization has such an opportunity for doing this as has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Through its widely differing departments of work it can find a point of contact through which to reach every woman. If she is not interested in Suffrage she may be in Flower Mission activities. If she does not see the need of work for reform legislation, she may have a gift for making comfort bags for the miners, lumbermen, soldiers or sailors. If she cannot at once grasp the significance of Medical Temperance from a scientific standpoint, she may still be anxious to see that the children in the public schools are taught the harm wrought by alcohol, and the benefit from total abstinence and purity.

Place the women of your acquaintance who are not yet members of the white ribbon army in your debt by revealing to them the delights of doing a great work according to a beautiful plan.

The Front Seat in Church

"Oh, yes! I was raised on the front seat in church." Thus smilingly responded a young matron who with her little flock beside her, all on the front seat, was greeted by the leader of the meeting with a cordial hand-shake and the exclamation, "You here already? And on the front seat as usual!"

The young mother represented a type of individual eminently necessary to the stability of government and the cultivation of the qualities that make a safe basis upon which society may build. She was not particularly well endowed with this world's goods, but she was rich in reverence toward God, in love for home and children, in devotion to the best interests of her country and in all the essentials that promote a citizenship which in the hour of stress will prove a nation's most valuable asset. You could not imagine her belonging to the classes that crowd the institutions provided by the state for the care of those who, for their own good and the safety of society, are restrained from going where they please and doing according to their own will. Nor could any stretch of imagination place this clear-eyed woman in any class of moral delinquents without whose presence and influence the world at large and a more limited circle in particular would be happier and much better off.

The general training that naturally accompanies the occupancy of the front seat in church may seem to the devotee of the moving picture show, the vaudeville, the dance, the pool room, the card party, the Sunday picnic and the round of diversions constantly patronized by an amusement-mad generation, to be quite beyond the pale of present-day tolerance and twentieth century progress. However, our country will for some time to come be dependent upon "the front seat in church," rather than the amusement hall for the furnishing of our true patriots, our most intelligent and high-minded citizens, our wholesome home-makers, our builders of history, and our hearts of oak, who, in a mighty crisis, will stand true and strong, four-square to every adverse wind that threatens national integrity.

The front seat in church may not be the softest cradle for the youthful citizen, but it possesses the advantage of being able to promote the Christian sturdiness of character most essential in a people who desire to wisely govern themselves rather than drift into anarchy.

PROHIBITION KANSAS AND INSANITY

Alienists are agreed that alcohol is a fruitful cause of insanity, and that the liquor traffic is largely responsible for the enormous number of inmates in our asylums. A comparison of the statistics of the insane in prohibition Kansas and license Pennsylvania furnishes additional proof of this fact. Dr. Mary Wolfe, a graduate of Bucknell University, Pa., and of the University of Michigan, is quoted by the *Philadelphia North American* as giving the following figures:

"In 97 of the counties of Kansas there are no insane, in 85 counties no feeble-minded, and in 57 no paupers, while in several counties the jails are empty and in one, at least, there has not been a grand jury for years. 'It can not be accident, it can not be a matter of eugenics or environment that has sent the germ plasm of insanity skipping out of the state of Kansas,' said the speaker. 'It is obviously and unmistakably due to the enforcement of prohibition and the consequent decrease of the neuropathic taint.

"'Philadelphia county alone has 4,760 insane patients in its hospitals, and the percentage of cases due to alcoholism in one or both the parents or in one or both the families, is known to be great. Therefore, one of the safest and surest cures, the passage of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, is within the reach of the state if it really wants to grapple with and overcome this growing condition.'"

The "Big Four" in Topeka's New Administration

Kansas' capital is advancing to a state of civic perfection by leaps and bounds. In defeating the candidate for mayor who was an open and avowed enemy of the prohibitory law and electing R. L. Cofran, the advocate of law enforcement, it builded better than it knew. Mayor-elect Cofran immediately justified the hopes of those who had stood back of him by selecting as his colleagues in the administration of civic affairs citizens who will have the confidence of the people.

For the chief of police, he selected one of his opponents in the mayoralty race, Colonel J. W. F. Hughes, who has accepted the responsibility as a matter of honor and public pride, and already has announced that he will have no man on the police force who drinks liquor. "The police force is going to be a real force for good in the city," the mayor said yesterday, "also a credit to Topeka. No man who drinks, or who smokes cigars, pipe or cigarets while on duty will be tolerated on the force." For police matron, Mrs. L. E. Thorpe, a former police matron and a long time and loyal white ribboner, has been chosen.

To cap the climax, the new mayor has appointed Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, the noted author, preacher and traveler, on the board of civil service commissioners, and the appointment has been accepted.

With these "big four" at the head of the city, it is prophesied that no spot in the great American desert will be drier than Topeka.

ATTENTION
HELP FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

At Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, there are over four hundred white ribboners and their families in dire distress as the result of the recent flood. Should any unions from our sister states desire to render assistance, either by supplies or money, it will be gratefully received and judiciously apportioned. Send all supplies such as bedding and clothing to Mrs. Alice Manter, 70 S. Grant Ave., Columbus, O. Send money directly to Mrs. Florence D. Richards, state W. C. T. U. president, 150 13th Ave., Columbus, O. The express companies carry all packages free of charge.

As we are closing the paper the sad news is received at Headquarters of the passing of Ella Gilbert Ives, National superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, of whose serious illness mention was made a few weeks ago. In a later issue will be given tributes to the memory of this beloved and gifted white ribbon comrade. In response to a telegram asking her to assist at the funeral service, Miss Anna Gordon left immediately for Boston.

OPENING DAY OF WORLD'S CONVENTION

It is fitting that the great World's Convention—October 23 to 28—should open with a day of praise, prayer, and consecration; fitting that the place should be historic Plymouth Church of Brooklyn; fitting that the leader should be Miss Elizabeth Ward Greenwood, World's superintendent of Evangelistic work, who for seven years filled the pulpit of that great annex of Plymouth Church, the Mayflower Mission.

Miss Greenwood is planning a day which shall be, first, spiritually helpful; next, instructive and enjoyable. At the morning session, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President, and Dr. Hillis, pastor of the church, will give words of welcome; Miss Greenwood will give a Bible exposition as a keynote, and an open meeting will follow. During the afternoon session representatives from Great Britain, India, China, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and other lands will speak briefly of the evangelistic work in their countries. The Plymouth organ, one of the largest in the world, will be played by a famous organist, and some of Brooklyn's sweetest spiritual singers will give solos.

SUFFRAGE TEMPORARILY DEFEATED BY LIQUORDOM

Various reasons are given for the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in Michigan, but that the liquor interests were the chief opposing force is universally conceded. The Brewers' Association, according to the *New York Times*, offered cash prizes to saloon men upstate for increasing the anti-suffrage vote in their counties. "The Michigan campaign," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "shows beyond a doubt that the liquor interests are the best friends the antis ever had; that they are paying the antis' bills and doing for them far more than they could ever do for themselves. In Michigan we had the people with us, but we had too much liquor against us."

Desirous of advancing in every possible way the cause of public education in the commonwealth, the University of Pennsylvania has again announced for its summer session a course which has as one of its chief objects a more thorough training of teachers in Temperance physiology, required by law and advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The purpose of the course is to present in a practical way the lessons that science teaches concerning the laws of health, and it will emphasize especially efficient methods of instruction concerning the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics. The course will be given by Mr. William O. Easton, executive secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia.

The department of Scientific Temperance Instruction of Pennsylvania, through its friends, is endeavoring to provide free scholarships for teachers as has been done in previous sessions of the summer school, the six weeks' session of which opens July 7 and closes August 15.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

cratic members of the Senate finance committee. At the close of the conference he slipped away as quietly as he had come.

Two thousand five hundred bills have already been introduced in the House. Congressman Hobson introduced a joint resolution, known as H. J. Res. 12, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

Saturday, April 12, 1913

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A GREAT CONVENTION

It was a country neighborhood in an island county. The union had been organized with a membership of twelve or fifteen, but circumstances had compelled the removal of one and another until only four members remained. These four bravely invited the county convention to meet with them. They had no church, but they met in the school house, decorated and made comfortable for the occasion. Nearly all members of the community were in very moderate circumstances, but all were willing to help. One woman possessing only a small, very plain home said, "I will entertain two, or three, if necessary," and she did it with a hospitality that was royal in its grace. Another said, "I will take care of all who are not otherwise provided for," and she planned accordingly, and every one was comfortably housed and bountifully fed. The women cooked and baked and laid a long table in the rear of the school room, and urged people to come. The men took up the teams and gathered in all who would come. Seventy-five people assembled in the school house, coming from five unions, and at noon sat down to a table loaded with such good things as the farmer's white ribbon wife knows how to prepare. Men and women, boys and girls, state president, National worker, members and non-members, all vied with each other to make the day one to be remembered. Every moment was enjoyed, and back of every moment with its enjoyment, its songs, its papers, its discussions, its comradeship, was a holy purpose. "For God and Home and our Country," "How to Bring about Statewide Prohibition," "How to Make our Homes more Attractive to the Young People," and similar topics brought out the best thought of all present, and a flame of righteous enthusiasm welded together all hearts. It was a great convention. Yet there was no trolley car nor railroad train near. Those who could not ride, walked. There was no commodious church, but the walls of the little school house expanded to meet the greatness of the occasion. There was no eloquent address of welcome from honeyed lips, but the welcome that beamed in every face and made electric every hand clasp needed no wordy interpretation. It was a meeting truly great in conception, broad in purpose, definite in accomplishment and enviable for the apparent ease with which all plans were executed. All felt benefited because of the closer touch and the wider knowledge gained and they rejoiced that they had been mutually helpful. What more could be asked?

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RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TRAINING SCHOOL STUDENTS ENTERTAINED AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Rarely have Rest Cottage and National Headquarters held so much of good cheer, enthusiasm and youthful exuberance as on the Friday afternoon and evening of last week when the students of the temperance training class honored the National W. C. T. U. by accepting the invitation of the General Officers to an informal reception. Early in the afternoon they began to arrive, between fifty and sixty in number, representing sixteen different states, and four great countries. They were received in the Administration building by the General Officers, and afterwards escorted on a tour of inspection through the various rooms of historic Rest Cottage, and the different departments of the Literature building. Each guest was presented with a souvenir post card of Rest Cottage, ready for mailing, a Rest Cottage booklet, and a copy of the last UNION SIGNAL wrapped and tied with white ribbon.

About five o'clock all gathered in the Cottage for light refreshments and a social time. A stranger dropping in upon the company an hour later would have imagined it to be a great family gathering—which indeed it was—for in the most delightfully informal fashion the girls, young, middle-aged and elderly, little and big, some of them seated upon the floor, grouped themselves around the presiding officers, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, and listened and participated in a most entertaining impromptu program. First came the introduction by Mrs. Stevens in her usual felicitous fashion of General Officers, Illinois state officers, representatives from different nations and states, heads of departments, editors of publications and official papers, and other helpers at Headquarters. Then followed various "stunts" by the training school students, each one of which is deserving of a full page of description. Among them were a quartet, "Until Our Nation's Dry," by Misses Atchinson, Hayes, Lane and Gardner; solos by Miss Ross Hayes of Missouri, and Miss Atchinson of Wyoming; readings by Miss Ramsey of Kentucky, Miss Van Syoc of Iowa, and Miss Permelia Mahan, and short talks by Miss McCleary of Pennsylvania, Miss Carpenter and Miss Elizabeth Dombourajian. Not the least enjoyable part of the prigram was the singing in concert of the Dixie song, "Out for Prohibition," rendered with a spirit and enthusiasm which evoked the approval of the National President, who remarked at its close, "Prohibition is the grand climax of all our work." The appreciation of the splendid service being rendered by the instructors of the class was evidenced by the applause which greeted Miss Horner as she spoke of the work and introduced her associates on the teaching staff, Miss Carpenter, Miss Van Syoc, and Miss Mahan. The program closed with the singing of a solo by Miss Geisert of Nebraska of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," everybody joining enthusiastically in the chorus.

Among those attending the reception were Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the well-known principal of the Chicago Training School, and Miss Belle James, and Miss Esther Bjornberg, her associates. Because of another engagement they were unable to remain for the program. Miss Christine Penrod of Japan, Miss Isabel Sinclair of Australia, Madame Dombourajian of Armenia, Berta McLeod of Canada and Clara D. Alarcon of Mexico were among the guests from distant lands.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union may well congratulate itself upon the splendid body of young women who are taking this seven weeks' temperance course and thus preparing themselves for work in the temperance field. Their ability, enthusiasm and consecration are a guarantee of the splendid service they will render to the cause.

NOTICE

Owing to the large number of requests for mounted S. T. I. Charts, we have arranged to have this work done and can supply the eight graded charts mounted on cloth with rollers, together with the manual, for $4.50.

THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

The April number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is one that will need to be kept on file by all workers in the W. C. T. U. as well as by librarians of school and public libraries. The main subject—"Alcoholism and Eugenics"—is most timely and the thorough treatment of the present-day discussion is of unusual value.

No previous number of the *Quarterly* has been of greater service to teachers than this April number will prove, for it not only carries methods of teaching but also gives the right kind of lessons in carrying out the methods.

The treatment of the narcotic drug, tobacco, will prove of special service to teachers who are constantly asking for aid in the handling of this difficult and important subject. The growth of the tobacco habit is today startling educators and *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is receiving large commendation from such educators for its scientific handling of the subject.

For the convenience of the teachers the July number of the *Quarterly* will appear the first of June.

WHAT THE WEBB LAW WILL DO IN GEORGIA

HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

"I do not know so much about what will happen in other prohibition states," Mr. Seaborn Wright said in an interview recently given out in Atlanta, "but I will go on record right now as saying that the Webb law is going to make violation of the prohibition law in Georgia an exceedingly perilous undertaking. The Webb law, which seeks to prevent the shipment of liquors from wet into dry states for illegal purposes, has long, sharp and decidedly hard teeth, and I can tell you why. The Georgia laws make the possession of a federal liquor license *prima facie* evidence of an intent to break the state prohibition statutes. Hence, every shipment of liquor made to the holder of a federal liquor license presumably is made to a person intending to violate the prohibition laws of the state. The very minute the Federal government issues a liquor license in Georgia, it proves the person, firm or club accepting it the very evidence the state requires to set up a case to which the Webb law applies directly.

"One Congressman has gone so far as to say it does not affect near-beer saloons and locker clubs in Georgia at all. Maybe these near-statesmen are right, but I will promise them this—I will undertake to guarantee, with the help of the Webb bill, that no near-beer saloons or illegal locker clubs shall exist in my county. And if I, a private citizen, can guarantee that, and make good on my guarantee, the sworn officers of the law, state and Federal, can do as well in their respective fields of endeavor.

"I will promise that the Webb law will bite, and bite hard, in Georgia, and after July 1 those who think otherwise shall see how sadly they are mistaken."

WYOMING THE WONDERLAND STATE

SHE IS MARCHING! GREAT GROWTH IN PROHIBITION SENTIMENT

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

Wyoming is the daughter of the mountains. This mellow, poetic, name has had a half dozen significations attached to it. The most striking one is the Indian one—"Here God bent down the backs of the mountain that he might make a habitation for man." Wyoming has within its boundaries the wonderland region of the world, the government reservation of Yellowstone Park. When the first, second and third visitors to it told the world of its boiling springs and geysers, its glass mountain (obsidian) and alum river, they were greeted with ridicule. Now all the earth journey hitherward the three months of the year the government allows it to be open. Before entering one must register, have his fire arms sealed, and must not scratch his name anywhere or carry off a single specimen.

Wyoming is the oldest suffrage state and the one of fewest divorces. It is almost the state of fewest women and it is the thinnest populated in the Union. To every nine square miles of its territory there are but seven people—one less than there were in the ark. Four of them are men, three are women. With lots of room to do as they please they often become original people and adopt original ways. No one notices it when the rancher gallops into town with his lower limbs encased in what a tenderfoot elegantly described as "leg muffs." No one thinks it strange when the country children ride to their schools in queer rigs that look like piano boxes on wheels, boarded up high and tight with canvas tops, removable in fair weather. With a peep-hole in front for the driver, and a slip-hole for the reins, the little folks inside are as snug as so many bugs in a rug!

Difficulties Met by W. C. T. U. Workers

W. C. T. U. work has been conducted under difficulties not easy for other communities to understand. In the first place the liquor men were in the saddle and proposed to stay in it. With them possession is nine points of the law. Then the people are so scattered that it is hard to get them together. Moreover it is expensive to travel over Wyoming. Some of the railroads charge four cents a mile, and distances are great. Overland travel costs five dollars to eight dollars a day. With less than four hundred white ribboners in the state, the task of opening up new fields has been a most difficult one.

Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, the state president, is a busy, practising physician. She is heart and soul in prohibition work and the results of her hard labor are beginning to be felt. During the past two years the state has redoubled its number of white ribboners; the unions are doing at least fifty per cent more effective work; there is a tremendous change of sentiment looking toward ultimate state-wide prohibition and the church is becoming alive on the question. All of the state officers are doing earnest work.

Much of this credit belongs to two of our workers who visited Wyoming within the last year—Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, the president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., and Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer. They aroused the public; encouraged and instructed the women, and the seed they sowed is bringing in a harvest of results. The writer spent March in the state. A blizzard, snow-storms, and a snow-blockade all were on hand, still the month was a successful one. Cheyenne took four days of her time and used it. In that brief period there were crowded two meetings with the Cheyenne unions, six short addresses to Sunday schools, a talk to the young people, a talk to the L. T. L., an address to the business college, eighteen addresses to schools and two lectures at night, and forty-seven rooms in the public and high schools were reached. If any town can beat that record, let it speak up!

Notable Victory in Civic Affairs

A conference was also held with the Ministers' Alliance. They doubled teams with the W. C. T. U., and a few days later stormed the city council. Meanwhile the temperance people of the city were aroused to the point of indignation. A proposal had been made and all but carried through the city council to permit the four largest saloons in the city to serve liquors on Sunday. The way the ordinance was drawn meant virtually the establishing of wine parlors in each hostelry. Women have the ballot in Cheyenne and because of that their indignation counted with the city fathers, and the introducer of the ordinance withdrew it. It was a notable victory.

In spite of bad weather and snow, fine meetings were held in Wheatland, Douglas and Jireh. A union was organized in the latter town, although in any state but Wyoming the weather would have been pronounced a blizzard.

While Blizzard Rages, White Ribboner Addresses Liquor Salesmen in Hotel

Guernsey really had a blizzard. No one went out, but the W. C. T. U. speaker by invitation addressed nine snow-bound traveling men at the hotel. One or two of them were liquor representatives, and after the address a hot debate ensued. The next morning a liquor man took the defensive on the white slave question. Breakfast waited for one hour and a half while the liquor man and the temperance lecturer fought it out. The bold, bald statements of the man who defended the traffic in women as a necessity, the vile insinuations he cast, and the slighting way he spoke of women made the other traveling men ashamed. One by one they came up and shook hands with the speaker and told her they were with her in her fight on white slavery. It was something to win eight "knights of the grip" to a reform, so good came even out of a blizzard.

Lusk was caught in a bad storm also, yet some good was done. Casper had grand meetings. It is one of the strongest unions in the state and the wealthiest—is the center of a rich mining district, and oil and asbestos also abound.

Organizer Takes Thirty-Eight Mile Ride Over Mountains at Five Degrees Below Zero

Over the mountains from Shoshoni, with the temperature at five degrees below zero, a thirty-eight mile ride took the organizer to Thermopolis. The road was over the Owl and the Big Horn mountains. Once it ran red with the blood of white men and Indians. Now it is peaceful enough, but a rugged climb. It took eleven hours and a half to make the thirty-eight miles, and that with four horses to the coach. Wyoming has many drives like this, and the temperance people will never come into their own until they visit and win these mountain fastnesses.

Thermopolis, built apparently in the crater of an extinct volcano, has eternally boiling, bubbling springs, and a pall of steam, from acres of hot water, hangs ever over the town. The union confessed that it had been downhearted, but no one who saw its hearty welcome or attended its good meetings would ever have dreamed it. At Worland the same can be said.

Basin ran Cheyenne a close second in using its forty-eight hours of a lecturer's time. It had an afternoon school of methods, a Sunday school talk, two lectures and three school addresses. It is a pleasure to see a mountain town so willing to work on the temperance question. Greybull, on the Greybull and Big Horn rivers, did her best, but could get out only a handful of people. A gorge in the Big Horn threatened to destroy the bridge and the men of the town were busy fighting ice with dynamite until far into the night.

Snow, ice, wind and storm cannot daunt Wyoming. Therefore she is bound to win!

NINE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR VIOLATION OF PROHIBITION LAW

To violate the prohibitory law of Kansas is no light offense, if one may judge by the penalties imposed upon the offenders. W. A. Mercer of Medicine Lodge is serving a nine-year sentence in the Kansas penitentiary for the sale of nine bottles of whisky, said to be the most severe sentence ever imposed for that offense. He was sent to prison under the law which provides that on a second conviction for a violation of the prohibitory law, the jointist may be sent to prison for one year on each count.

FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incident

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down."

Tea is just as harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and using Postum. Still another friend told me that Postum was a Godsend, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WASHINGTON'S MORAL LEGISLATION

THE FIGHT IS ON FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

The Washington legislature at its recent session enacted some much needed moral measures, though not as great advance was made in this line as was hoped for. For two years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has set itself to secure the repeal of the infamous "corroborative evidence" law, and this was accomplished. The red light injunction bill, patterned after the Iowa law, after being amended, was passed. It is hoped that from these two enactments much will be secured in the way of moral reform. The mothers' pension law, supplemented by the "lazy husbands' act," also received favorable action. One of the most important measures passed was a bill declaring that "The welfare of the state of Washington demands that women and minors be protected from conditions of labor that have a pernicious effect on their health and morals," and further declares that "inadequate wages and unsanitary conditions of labor exert such pernicious effect." The bill therefore provides for an "Industrial Welfare Commission" and states it to be the duty of this commission to establish such standards of wages, and conditions of labor for women and minors as shall be held to be "reasonable and not detrimental to health or morals, and which shall be sufficient for a decent maintenance of women." It also passed a measure segregating the sexes in the state reform school, a new institution on the cottage plan being provided for the girls.

Several measures relating to liquor legislation were introduced but none was passed. Owing to the peculiar "frame-up" of the legislature and the steam roller methods adopted by the "machine," it is not likely that any moral legislation would have been secured had it not been for the fact that the women of the state were solidly backing the bills that were passed. The two women members of the house of representatives, Mrs. Frances Axtell of Whatcom county and Mrs. N. J. Croak of Pierce county, by their dignity and womanliness reflected great credit upon their sex, and won the commendation even of those who had not strongly favored woman's presence in legislative halls. Mrs. Axtell introduced and successfully championed the bill repealing the corroborative evidence law.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, the legislative superintendent for West Washington W. C. T. U., remained in the capital city most of the time during the session. She was untiring, persistent, wise and tactful in her work and deserves much credit for the gains that were made. The state president and corresponding secretary visited the capital twice during the session, each time attending public hearings on the measures for which we as an organization were specially working.

A campaign for statewide prohibition by the initiative will be inaugurated by the temperance forces at once, the vote to be taken in November, 1914. The W. C. T. U. announced this purpose as soon as it was found the initiative had prevailed last fall, and has been organizing for the conflict. "The fight is on!"

OREGON LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND GOVERNOR WEST RESPONSIBLE FOR REFORM MEASURES

MRS. ADA W. UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The Oregon legislature just recently adjourned passed more reform bills than has that body for twenty-five years. That this is an evidence of the effectiveness of woman's ballot is conceded on all sides, but it is also recognized by those who were in the "inner circle" as a proof of the splendid statesmanship of Governor Oswald West; also as a sign of his loyalty to high ideals. Three great factors entered into this victory: the governor's earnest championship of reform measures; the fact that the legislators were actually afraid of the punishment the women might visit upon them in future elections; and the steady educational work of the W. C. T. U. and its earnest efforts during the sessions of the legislature.

No victory of this kind comes without labor that takes nerve, brain and faith. We had such a liquor lobby as never existed before and arguments of commercial value, as well as promises of political preferment, "log rolling" and all similar measures were used with prodigal hand. Added to this was the fact that the governor was of a different political party from the great majority of the legislature, who made boasts long and loud that they would put him into "such a hole" that he would be buried politically. We yet came through with twenty bills that were of a distinctly moral character. Among these were sterilization; employes' compensation; widows' pension; industrial school; trade schools for dependent girls; governor's power to remove officials who are derelict in performance of duty; prohibition of saloons outside of city corporations; prohibition of saloons within three hundred feet of a depot; damages for selling to habitual drunkards; definition of intoxicants (one per cent); making a felony of living from earnings of prostitutes; shipment of liquors into dry territory; sale of liquor on Sunday; advertisement of "specific remedies"; minimum wage for women and minors; and red light abatement and injunction. All these measures and more, save that referring to territory outside of corporations, passed with no amendments that will materially lessen their force. There is cause for no small amount of congratulation that in not one case had we the slightest doubt of the signature of the governor. That he is even more dearly loved and trusted than when he welcomed the white ribboners to Portland goes without saying.

The matter of great interest at this time is the registration of women in Portland. For the benefit of such as may be in doubt it is a pleasure to bear witness that this involves not nearly so much publicity or crowding as buying a spool of sewing silk in an exclusive department store. We are congratulating ourselves that so large a contingency of women are registering as Prohibitionists. This is also a pleasure to the splendid body of men who have stood so largely for the cause which is mainly in the interests of women and children.

UP-TO-DATE

helps for leaders of Loyal Temperance Legions and Public School teachers.

Temperance Tales, Christine I. Tinling. A collection of ten stories, adapted from history and classic myth, each forming a temperance lesson. Price 10 cents.

A Handful of Hints, Christine I. Tinling. Suggestive topics and lines of thought, which the teacher will be able to illustrate from her own reading and experience. Price 10 cents.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WHO ARE THE "STAY-AT-HOMES?"

When the workers for reform discover an absolutely infallible cure for that distemper, "civic apathy," then indeed the liquor people will learn that what they please to term "the small but well-defined company of the enemies of personal liberty" has grown to a mighty army. It has frequently been asserted that the "stay-at-homes" at our elections are the men who, if they would take the trouble to vote, would cast their ballots for righteous measures. "The moment the church people get active, our cause will win, and not before," says County Commissioner O'Neill of Pittsburgh. "I never checked up a voting list yet when all the saloonkeepers, bartenders, brewery workers, and their friends did not vote. Professional men, church-going men and others often are cowards in this fight—they leave it to the women and the preachers. I hope the women will soon get the ballot, for I know that when they do, one of the first things accomplished by them will be the wiping out of the drink curse."

GRADED CHARTS ON ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

Reproduced in colors from the originals made and used by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D.

The complete set, eight in number, 24x36, together with the Manual containing the supplemental lessons. Price $1.50.

Mounted on cloth, with rollers. Price $4.50.

Prices include carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Recognition of Enemies of Suffrage

SPEAKER OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE HOLDS THREE DAYS' SESSION IN ST. LOUIS

"The liquor interests and the newspapers have done the cause of suffrage in Wisconsin the most harm," said Mrs. Geo. Bass, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, but speaking as a citizen of Wisconsin, "the liquor interests, through ribald and unseemly reports of suffrage meetings in the organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and the newspapers by printing statements against the movement and refusing to print replies. If the liquor interests are so afraid of the woman's vote that they resort to such methods, there must be something wrong with the business."

Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, in his address before the conference, said, "Without arguing the question, but merely stating a conclusion based upon observation, I say within the next decade or so, the indications are that women will have the franchise in all American states. If women are human, if they are people, and if the phrase 'government by the people' means anything, they can not fairly be denied the franchise if they want it. There are two functions of citizenship—voting and paying taxes. If women are compelled to exercise the latter, there would seem to be equity in their demand for permission to exercise the former. It is unreasonable to assume that the influence of women would be injurious when applied to public affairs, when it is uplifting in every other relation of life."

Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, wife of Chief Justice Johnston of Topeka, Kansas, in her address on "The Lesson of the Kansas Campaign," gave many valuable suggestions as to how to conduct a successful campaign. She said, "We found the country and village schoolhouses excellent places for a five or ten minute talk to interest the children, after which small pennant badges were given them to pin on and a few leaflets were left for each child to carry home to father.

"Another lesson was in co-operation. Every clergyman in the state was asked to reciprocate woman's helpfulness in the church by preaching a sermon on 'Woman and Her Place in the World's Work.' A bunch of literature was sent with the request and many votes were made for us through this influence.

"We learned indorsements were helpful. We got every state organization of women to indorse the amendment, and when told that women did not want to vote we had a very effective reply in the fact that more than 61,000 Kansas women had officially asked for the ballot. We, too, had the indorsement of about all the men's state organizations.

"You often hear the argument that it will make women coarse and unwomanly to vote, but it was not used in Kansas, where women have been voting in minor elections for fifty years, and it would have been hard to find a Kansas man who would not have resented it had an outsider come in and intimated such a thing about Kansas women.

Praises Men's League

"We learned the value of the Men's League—also a good publicity bureau.

"Militant methods were barred and no speaker representing that type was invited into our state. We used no threats, nor did we make rash promises, but relied upon our appeal for justice. The many years of prohibition in Kansas have given us a clean, clear-thinking class of men and the result showed that our confidence in them was not misplaced."

A SLUMBERING SISTER

MRS. FAITH T. PARROTT, Martinsville, Va.

It was a gloomy, rainy morning. The passengers lowering their dripping umbrellas hurried into the train, waiting for its westward journey. Mrs. Keene, looking out of her window wondered what were the weather conditions in the little mountain town to which she was going, where difficult work lay before her, and whether women would be interested enough in the message of the white ribbon bearer to forget the mud and showers.

Just across the aisle sat a slender, middle-aged woman. Something in the power of the gentleness of her brown eyes caught Mrs. Keene's attention. In the lull that followed the seating of the incoming crowd, a conversation was begun and by and by the two women were seated side by side.

"Oh," said the one of gentle eyes and brown, "it does me good to see a white ribbon!"

"Then you, too, belong?" queried Mrs. Keene.

"Well, once I did, but I have moved around so much, and it is seldom one sees a white ribbon these days."

Mrs. Keene, just from a conference of workers, looked up questioningly as her fellow passenger continued, "Yes, I once belonged at Wealthyton, but I suppose now that union is dead and gone."

"No, no," Mrs. Keene hastened to say, "I was there last summer and it is one of the best unions we have in the state."

"Sure enough?" demurely smiled Mrs. Brown-eyes, "but it is so hard to keep one going. Now there is one work I wish the W. C. T. U. would begin to do—something about the terrible cigaret evil. Our boys are being ruined."

The rain-drops pattering upon the roof of the swiftly moving train kept time with the words of Mrs. Keene as she explained the progress already made in this work, and that the zeal of some workers against the use of tobacco was such as to leave the saloon in the forgotten background.

"But after all," Mrs. Brown-eyes murmured, "to keep right on, we must do as Martin Luther told us."

"What did he say?" Mrs. Keene, fresh from reading a recent life of the great reformer, let her thoughts run down the centuries to the boy singing for charity, the young student, the city of Wittenberg, Wartburg Castle and its Bible and—

"Well," interrupted her companion, "what Luther said was this: that we must sow the land knee deep in literature if we would win. Don't you remember? We must make people read and read."

"Yes," assented Mrs. Keene, "that is it,—get them to read."

Yet what matter was it that an immortal had suddenly been unearthed in the old world when America's needs were looming up so high!

In a few moments Mrs. Keene gathered up her packages to hear the regretful tones of Mrs. Brown-eyes: "Oh, you aren't going to get off here, are you?" extending a sympathetic hand as if to keep her longer.

"Yes, mine is the next station."

"Well, I hope you will have a pleasant time, but it's hard to get people out this weather. Some are not caring, but I hope they will come out to hear you."

The rain-drops were lessening, the blue mountains could be seen in the distance, and through the mists there came the parting tones, "Good luck to you, but the weather is bad." And the train bearing its gentle passenger moved on its way.

The Palmyra (Wis.) W. C. T. U. is rejoicing over the result of the April election in its town, and the good women claim a share in the work which made the town dry. Among other things they sent to each voter an against-license ticket, with a temperance leaflet, and the pastor preached temperance sermons. On the night before election the streets rang with martial music provided by the union and under its auspices Rev. J. S. Lean of Milwaukee spoke in the opera house for no-license, an orchestra rendering stirring music. This union also reports twelve new members, and is mothering an L. T. L. of twenty members. Four of its young women members have recently married and the union presented two of them with framed pictures of Frances Willard, and to the other two gave W. C. T. U. pins.

An important ordinance has just passed in Portland, Oregon. It prohibits boys under twelve years of age and girls under eighteen from selling papers.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE BOOKS FOR YOUR

Home library
Sunday School library
Mission School library
Traveling W. C. T. U. library
at a
REAL BARGAIN

OFFER NO. 1

$1.10 (regular price $2.15)
(Cloth bound)
Fruits, How to Use Them
A Fight Against Odds (Anti-Cigaret story)
David Douglas and His Wife (Prohibition story)
Unanswered Prayer (Evangelistic)

OFFER NO. 2

75c (regular price $1.75)
(Cloth bound)
David Douglas and His Wife
Bob Gripp's Trophy (Temperance story)
Van and Vet (Temperance story)
Story of Friends (Mercy)
A Fight Against Odds
Boys and Other Boys (Purity)

OFFER NO. 3

30c (regular price 65c)
(Paper bound)
David Douglas and His Wife
Boys and Other Boys
Van and Vet
Child Life Abroad

Please order early, as stock is limited.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Self Heating Iron

SAVES ITS COST EVERY MONTH

NEW "STANDARD" Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch or under shade Tree. Go right along, one thing after another.

All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

"Standard"

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL —Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 8 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents' selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE. C. BROWN MFG. CO., 1157 Brown Building, - Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHAT ALCOHOL DID FOR THE "KALLIKAK FAMILY"

Investigations of the "Kallikak Family" for a period of five generations by the Research Laboratory of the Vineland (N. J.) Training School for Backward and Feeble-Minded Children show 480 descendants, only forty-six of whom are found to have been normal. *Good Health* gives the following facts from the report of Dr. Henry Goddard: "In this family, all forms of moral delinquency have been common, alcoholism in particular. We have learned, says the doctor, that in one branch of the family, while the appetite for alcoholic stimulants has been strong, several members having been more or less addicted to its use, yet only two have actually allowed it to get the better of them to the extent that they became incapacitated. Both were physicians. In the other branch of the family, however, which sprang from an illegal connection with a feeble-minded girl, 'we find twenty-four victims of this habit so pronounced that they were public nuisances. We have taken no account of the much larger number who were also addicted to its use, but who did not become so bad as to be considered alcoholic in our category.' Thirty-six of the four hundred and eighty, too, have been illegitimate; thirty-three have been sexually immoral, most of them prostitutes and eight keeping houses of ill fame."

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

WHY A WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION?

ELIZABETH ODELL, New York

Why is it? It is that our part of the world may learn what we are doing for humanity, learn that our methods are not militant, but constructive, that the foundation of our work is deep and strong and that the enduring structure must rise slowly. The strongest forces are hidden. The strength of a tree lies in its root. The motive power of a ship is under water and the safety of the loftiest building depends upon the buried part.

Again, this convention is for us, that we may come in touch with the hearts and lives of the world women who have come to us and who are working for the same great results for which we are striving. It is that we may show them a generous sympathy and a noble hospitality, that will warm their hearts and reinforce their courage. They will come to us with their gifts and graces, that we may be the happier and better for their coming, and by the memory of the woman, honored above women, whose statue stands serene in the Capitol at Washington let us give them a royal welcome. May the annals of the World's Convention of 1913 record the generous hospitality bestowed upon the guests by the women of the imperial city of New York and of America.

After a battle that has continued with varying success for more than twenty years every one of the twenty odd license holders of Atlantic City has surrendered to the inevitable and closed his bars over Sunday.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, president and corresponding secretary, respectively, of West Washington W. C. T. U., since the National Convention have been much afield holding county conventions and local institutes, organizing new unions and inspiring old ones and everywhere trying to infuse courage for the great fight now on for state-wide prohibition. Everywhere the sentiment is for a forward movement, and it seems that the time is ripe, so far as human vision can discern, for this campaign.

Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara Falls has just closed a very successful two weeks' tour in Erie county, N. Y. Her ability as a speaker and her charming personality have made many friends for the cause. Her address before the Political Equality Club presented a different phase of the temperance question from that ordinarily given, and awakened an interest in those present who had not heretofore seriously considered its importance.

The portrait of Frances E. Willard, painted by Mr. Arthur M. Hazard of Boston, has been photographed. These photographs are being sold by the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. for the benefit of its State Headquarters fund. A large size sells for $4.00 and a smaller for $1.25.

TRAINING BOYS AND GIRLS

Prof. Wm. A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, publishes a set of bulletins on boys and girls.

The titles thus far are:

No. 1. The Cigaret Smoking Boy
No. 2. Teaching the Boy to Save
No. 3. Training the Girl in the Home
No. 4. Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation
No. 5. A Better Crop of Boys and Girls
No. 6. Training the Boy to Work
No. 7. Teaching the Girl to Save
No. 8. Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex

These are sent free for 2 cents postage each, or ten or more of any one at 1 cent each. Address Wm. A. McKeever, Manhattan, Kansas.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

INSTITUTE AND MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE MEETING OF E. WASHINGTON W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

At the W. C. T. U. institute at Hillyard, East Washington, a most interesting and instructive program was rendered, Mrs. Rozena Perry, local president, presiding. The institute was opened Thursday morning with devotional services, conducted by Mrs. Anna Angier, who also gave an address on the object of the institute; this was followed by the reading by Mrs. Ella Rollins of a few facts on the adverse effects of tobacco on mental and moral development. Mrs. Dean Hamilton led the devotional services of the afternoon. Mrs. A. J. Albring delivered a paper on how to make reports. Mrs. Ella Beal, state vice-president, gave a parliamentary drill, which was very instructive. The need of purity in the home, as well as in the public school, was discussed by Mrs. Richter, who brought out many good points. This was followed by a fine talk on "The Little Things," by Rev. Hamilton. Mrs. G. M. Shawen, state treasurer, gave a talk on "Health and Heredity." "How our Laws are Made" was set forth by Mrs. Carrie M. Barr, state president. Mrs. Genie Jenkins and Mrs. Ella Beal spoke respectively on Fairs and Open Air Meetings, and Scientific Temperance Instruction. Mrs. J. E. Lane, county president, gave a talk on Plans of Work. Mr. Frank Jenkins closed the meeting with prayer.

Thursday evening Mr. Jesse Fairbanks led the devotionals. This was followed by an address, "Through the Eyes of a Woman Officer," by Mrs. Myrtle Johnston, state corresponding secretary, who has been on the police force for six years. She gave many personal experiences of great interest. An address by Mrs. Carrie M. Barr, subject, "Power of Numbers," was much appreciated.

At the Friday morning mid-year executive meeting, at which the state president was in the chair, all the state officers were present and quite a goodly number of the state superintendents. The day was well spent in planning and discussing work for the year.

PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

Special Correspondence

The state supply office sent out 50,000 post cards to the women all over the state to be signed and sent to senators at Harrisburg, asking them to vote for woman suffrage. The county presidents were asked to write to their representatives in favor of the prohibition bill. While the bill did not pass, we are gratified to know that sentiment for it is growing stronger and some day "victory will surely come."

Lehigh county published twelve hundred names of liquor license signers in Allentown, causing great consternation among both the signers and their friends.

A picture of Frances E. Willard and the story of her life were presented to the girls' high school in memory of Mrs. Emma Johnson, an old worker of the Central union. A memorial service was held and a day of prayer observed in the Linden St. M. E. church. At this meeting the president of the county, Mrs. De Belle, announced that the White House would be dry, and an appropriate message was sent to President and Mrs. Wilson.

Snyder county writes, "The outlook is brighter than it was a year ago. We now have four unions in our little county, thanks to Mrs. A. B. Parsels, who inspired us to try."

Susquehanna county tells of the benefit derived from the new system of holding district institutes and speaks of the great opportunity of distributing literature.

Adams county has published the names of signers, and had one license refused by remonstrating vigorously against the saloon-keeper. Early in the winter Miss Grace Hendricks helped to encourage the workers.

Philadelphia county is to have a part in the great home and school league carnival, which will consist mainly of demonstrations of the school plays in different countries. The W. C. T. U. continues to offer prizes for essays and is holding institutes every other month. Madame Layyah Barakat, National evangelist, is giving a series of Bible readings for West Philadelphia.

Pottsville, Schuylkill county, where Mrs. Armor has been recently, has boomed its membership wonderfully by a contest.

ARKANSAS PROGRESSING

Special Correspondence

The second district is now organized, having just held its first convention at Arkadelphia, one of the best college towns in the state. The Y. P. B. work was given special prominence; a very fine medal contest by young men formed a part of the evening program, and splendid music was furnished by students from the Henderson-Brown college. Officers were elected and Prescott chosen as the meeting place for the next convention. The state president visited and spoke in the public schools and addressed a joint meeting of mothers and teachers which proved so interesting that the chairman had difficulty in finding some one to make the motion to adjourn.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—**The Standard Remedy for the feet** for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy N. Y.

Trade-Mark.

The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

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SAVE MONEY BY BUYING SUITINGS

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Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon

Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year ..... $ .25
Six copies one year to one address.... 1.00
One copy one year to Europe ..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass.

In a recent investigation in Glasgow covering 400 cases of wife desertion, an inspector for the Glasgow corporation has found that in 80 per cent of the cases drunkenness was the direct cause. He recommended a penal labor colony to which all persons who wilfully neglect their families or lead a life of crime should be committed.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should Weigh

You can **I know it**, because I have **reduced** 25,000 women and have **built** up as many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms; I can build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; can teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and correct such ailments as **nervousness, torpid liver, constipation, indigestion, etc.**

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 lbs. less and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: Last May I weighed 100 lbs., this May I weigh 126, and Oh! I feel *so well.*

Write today for my free booklet.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 37
624 Michigan Boul., Chicago
Author of "Growth in Silence," "Self-Sufficiency," etc.

WYOMING'S CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE

Special Correspondence

It is with grateful hearts that the W. C. T. U. of Wyoming returns thanks to God for the saving of its temperance laws. Senate Bill number 48, permitting the sale of liquor anywhere in the state provided fifty-one per cent of the legal voters in any precinct would sign a petition for it, passed both houses of the legislature, but was vetoed by the governor. A bill permitting the sale of liquor by hotels and restaurants on Sundays was not permitted to come up for passage. This was brought about by our temperance representative, Stephen H. Sibley of Burns, who was the chairman of the Sifting committee, and this measure with a number of others was turned over to the committee.

A new law will soon go into effect which gives the governor power to remove the sheriff, justice of the peace, constable and some other officers, and impose a fine of $500 for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance of office. Now we have the law and a governor with the power back of him to enforce the law which prohibits the sale of liquors in any but incorporated cities and towns. We press on with renewed energy toward the goal, a dry Wyoming. Mrs. Lora S. LaMance is doing good work in our state.

WHEN WRITING
Letters of congratulation
Letters of greeting
Letters of invitation
Letters of condolence
Letters to personal friends

USE THE
W. C. T. U. STATIONERY

Fine looking paper, with the W. C. T. U. monogram embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets, with envelopes, 60 cents; forty-eight sheets, with envelopes, $1.10; boxed.

To complete your letter use the W. C. T. U. SEAL; monogram in silver, in wreath of arbutus. Twenty-four seals in package, 10 cents

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

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Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

The May Crusader

The May *Young Crusader* will be a most interesting as well as helpful number, as it will contain not only the outline program, but all material for same, to be used in the observance of *The Young Crusader* Subscription Day, the birthday of our Editor-in-Chief, Miss Anna Adams Gordon. The managing editor, Miss Grow, is preparing an excellent program, unique and entertaining, and we would suggest that L. T. L. leaders place orders early for this coming May Number.

Price, 2 cents each; per hundred, $1.75.

The Win One Circle

Already we are having most enthusiastic letters regarding the "Win One Circle" plan. It means just a little effort on the part of each subscriber to win the NEW subscriber, and we feel assured that not one subscriber will fail us, but, each will do her part, that our "Win One Circle" may be complete.

Watch the Date on Wrapper

When renewing your UNION SIGNAL subscription, kindly keep watch of the date on the wrapper and if it is not changed within three weeks please write to us. The change in date on the wrapper serves as your receipt.

BUSINESS MEN LIKE IT

"I wish you could hear all the fine things our folks say about THE UNION SIGNAL," writes Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of West Washington W. C. T. U. "So many women say their husbands enjoy reading it so much. One business man said it was the finest temperance paper he knew of. 'If I were able,' he said, 'I'd put four hundred copies right here in this county.' And it certainly is fine."

WORDS THAT HELP

"I am profoundly grateful for every issue of THE SIGNAL," writes Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, corresponding secretary of the New York W. C. T. U., "and I wish it were in my power to place it in the hands of hundreds of the Christian men and women whose apathy is so great a hindrance to our work."

I have often thought I would write and thank you for the help THE UNION SIGNAL gives my department, Co-operation with Missionary Societies. I truly could not do without it.—*Mrs. R. I. Ezelle, Birmingham, Ala.*

"May every needed blessing be vouchsafed to every friend and promoter of our righteous cause through the pages of our National papers and through every printed page for the healing of the hurt of the nation."—*Elizabeth March, Winston-Salem, N. C.*

FROM MY CABIN WINDOW

(Continued from Page Five)

comrade has need of aid; and this spirit of helpfulness is just as potent for the development of a better citizenship when directed into proper channels. The homeless man, in most cases, idealizes the home; and the home, with its radiating influences, is to be the redemption of this great Northland.

The native is rapidly passing, a victim, chiefly, to the great white plague, engendered by his unhygienic mode of living; but for those of the younger generation there is also an onward movement. A good physician, in government employ, is detailed to look after their physical well-being; a native Sunday school, established under the auspices of the Presbyterian mission (at the request of the chief) is well attended; and a day school is promised for next year. The children are bright and intelligent; but the sins of the fathers are visited upon those of mixed blood in that they are segregated, as Indians, in church and school privileges. For hygienic reasons the government debars native children from school association with the whites. Alas, the same prohibition is not placed upon the relations of adults.

* * *

"The mail is in! The mail is in!" Up and down the trail rings the welcome cry, and my window is thrown wide open in eager greeting to the nine gallant dogs and their intrepid driver, as the mail team sweeps by on its way to the postoffice. The whistle of the city postman on his twice or thrice a day round never sounded more musical to the recipient of a long-expected letter than does the deep-throated bay of the dogs that bring us news of the great outside world. From May to November there is a monthly mail by steamer; but from November to January all official communication with the coast is closed. The trail to Seward, the point of mail distribution during the "closed season," is unbroken (save by the occasional "musher") until January 1, when the dog team express starts out, freighted with the palpitating personal interests of several hundred souls. The gratification of the traveler who finds himself the fortunate possessor of a promising packet of steamer letters, may be multiplied several times in considering the feelings of those who turn away from an Alaskan postoffice with a literal armful of mail. Second-class mail, by the way, is "worth its weight in gold" during the winter, the charge for delivery being fifty cents a pound. Alaskans, as a rule, are inveterate readers, and the class of periodicals to which they subscribe is of the very best. Every question of public moment is fully digested and debated. If qualifying for citizenship consists in informing oneself thoroughly upon all matters pertaining to the public weal, Alaskans have a clear title to the administration of their own territory; for they not only read all that the best minds have to offer upon such subjects, but they "pay the freight."

* * *

"How do we pass our time here?" The query comes from many correspondents. We are so busy that time passes itself in startling fashion. To begin with, we have a perfect democracy. The essentials of life are available to all; the luxuries cannot be procured "for love or money." Every woman is, of necessity, her own cook and housemaid; so all the heartburnings of social affairs are eliminated. They are charming, capable women these, who have followed their husbands along the golden trail to the mining regions. We have little dinners, and evenings of music (the best variety canned); we discuss, with equal facility, Caruso's voice, Dr. Carrell's achievements in surgery, and the probabilities of the Democratic administration doing something for Alaska. And always there is the eager consideration of a probable "strike" this year; a "strike," in miner's parlance, being a new gold discovery.

We have our regular church service; and the Sunday school; and a weekly class of physical culture. We take and breathe deeply of the purest air in the world; and as we absorb something of the strength and endurance of our wondrous mountains, we realize, with gratitude, that we have attained the highest form of feminine emancipation: for we neither know nor care "what *they* are going to wear this year"! The sense of relief from fashions in millinery is better imagined than described. We wear our knitted or crocheted caps to church with comfort and propriety; and we rejoice with an exceeding great joy that the "perfectly good" gown of last year, or the year before that, endeared by the comfort of adjustment and becomingness, need not be discarded at the mandate of an arbitrary fashion.

It is considered quite probable that the new Alaskan legislature, now in session, will enfranchise the women of the territory. What greater evidence of mental equality can these women offer than their cheerful acceptance of the conditions attendant upon life on the frontier? Men and women alike have heard the "Call of Alaska," and are hastening with eager feet to do her bidding. It resounds from every mountain top, this plaintive, imperative "call."

Knik, Alaska, March, 1913.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the above was written the Alaska legislature has enfranchised the women of the territory, as already noted in the SIGNAL.

The Life of Frances E. Willard

Anna Adams Gordon

Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

The great spirit of Frances E. Willard breathes through these pages. They tell in adequate outline the whole story of her wonderful life. Richly gifted by nature, and firmly and permanently anchored in the Christian faith from her twentieth year, her total environments were such as to bring out her unusual endowments. Step by step, in the family, as a student, teacher, traveler, organizer and leader, and defender of her faith, she was at last matured for the great and far-reaching work of her life—the founding of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The "Home Protection" address is, we believe, given entire. Numerous extracts from other speeches are also included, and in reading them we catch the inspiration of genuine eloquence. It is the inspiration of a great message from a great personality. Her own definition of greatness is fully exemplified in these speeches, namely: "greatness of thought, of heart, of will." In full measure she had them all, harmoniously blended.

Our unqualified hope is that the book may have a large circulation among the serious young women of the English-speaking world.

—The Standard, Chicago.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 24, 1913. No. 17.

—Courtesy of Chicago Examiner

The motto of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "For God, and Home, and Every Land." Above is pictured a group of the most precious treasures of the home. *For description see page twelve*

WHEN through lesson and story God's great truth concerning total abstinence is deeply implanted in the brain and heart of every boy and girl, we shall soon reap the harvest of a nation redeemed from the alcohol curse.

—Anna A. Gordon

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Twin Destroyers of Young People—How the Federal Liquor Law Works—Reform Measures Passed by Various Legislatures—The Ideal Police Force

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE TARIFF BILL—U. S. SENATORS TO BE ELECTED BY POPULAR VOTE—ANTI-LIQUOR LEGISLATION—PROPOSED INCREASE IN U. S. SUPREME COURT—GATHERINGS OF WOMEN IN WASHINGTON—NOTABLE MEETING OF SCIENTISTS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congress is busy these days getting things in working order. The House has been in session but half the time this week, each party being in caucus, or committee, going over the tariff bill, or selecting men for the different committees. The tariff bill is a stupendous piece of work. As prepared by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee, Hon. O. W. Underwood, chairman and real author of the bill, it consists of over 50,000 words, and as each schedule and rate must be gone over and discussed and weighed, sometimes added to and at other times cut down—to say nothing of repeated hearings granted committees consisting of manufacturers, dealers in some of the many commodities mentioned, and others especially interested in the provisions of the bill—it can readily be seen what an amount of time must of necessity be given to it. It is predicted that the session may run into August. The weather is not the pleasantest in Washington during the heated term, and as the summer advances becomes distressingly warm. Last year Congress had a long, weary session running into July, and it looks now as if this session would be longer.

U. S. Senators to Be Elected by Popular Vote

Thirty-six states have ratified the constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators, but only twenty-one have certified results to the State Department. As soon as all have been certified, Secretary of State Bryan will issue his proclamation, and this latest innovation will become a part of the organic law. Every man to be chosen to the Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1915, must now be elected by the people. Many legislatures have adjourned until 1915, and in these states some confusion may result, but one of the best constitutional lawyers in the Senate says that all subsequent elections must now come under this amendment. For more than ninety years proposals have been made to change the Constitution so as to provide for the direct election of Senators. It was not, however, until 1911 that the Senate was induced for the first time in its history to give consent to the change. On June 24, 1911, it voted to submit to the states the proposed amendment. The resolution to submit had already passed the House in a somewhat different form. Before adjournment of the session both Houses agreed to the language to be employed and the resolution was deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution among the states in 1912.

Anti-Liquor Legislation

Information as to conditions surrounding military and naval posts throughout the country is called for by a resolution introduced in the House by Congressman Hobson. The resolution directs the Secretaries of the Navy and of War to report to the House the number of saloons and disorderly places now operated within a mile radius of military posts, and to recommend the extent of the zone surrounding each post in which it would be expedient to forbid the issuing of liquor licenses. This is a most excellent resolution and fixes the responsibility of granting licenses to disorderly places where it properly belongs, namely, on the state.

The enforcement of the Webb-Kenyon liquor law will be materially aided if a bill introduced by Senator Crawford of South Dakota passes. Under its terms the government is enjoined from selling internal revenue stamps to liquor dealers engaged in the business of sending liquor to dry states.

Proposed Increase in U. S. Supreme Court

A movement to have the United States Supreme Court enlarged is under advisement. Business has increased in such volume in the Court that the justices are overworked and members of Congress feel the time has arrived when relief should be afforded. A bill is now pending in the Senate increasing the number of justices from nine to eleven. Not long since a letter came to my desk requesting me to visit the Supreme Court office right away and ascertain if a certain case in which the writer was interested would come before the Court that week. I did as requested and in reply to my query received the word, "It will probably be a year before that case is reached and it may be still longer." The docket of the Court is continually crowded and of necessity there must be delay in the adjudication of cases. For this reason the Court needs to be enlarged.

Gatherings of Women in Washington

Of a verity this has surely been woman's week in Washington. The D. A. R. has held its annual Congress in beautiful Memorial Continental Hall. The National Council of Women has been in session, and the streets and avenues have everywhere been filled with women. At the opening session of the D. A. R. great enthusiasm was manifested by the addresses delivered by the President of the United States, Secretary of State Bryan, Ambassador Jusserand of France, and other noted men. As the President entered the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the Marine Band, up from the balcony was drawn a huge American flag which was pulled to a position where it floated directly over the heads of the delegates, and all of the vast audience took up the refrain of the national anthem.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women, conducted the initial meeting of that organization and welcomed the women to the National capital. The meeting, which was an open one, was for the discussion of the conservation of childhood. At the business meeting delegates to international meetings in Paris, The Hague, and London were chosen.

On Wednesday last the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. held a meeting of the School of Health at which Dr. H. N. Sisco, superintendent of Washington Sanitarium at Tacoma Park, and Dr. Cora N. Ballard, Instructor at the Post Graduate Medical School, New York City, made addresses. Dr. Sisco spoke on "Heredity," using charts and illustrations, and the rapt attention of her auditors showed their keen interest and appreciation. Dr. Ballard's address was on "Environment," and from her long and varied experience, dealing largely with defective and wayward children, she spoke with authority, showing how children, lifted out of an environment calculated to dwarf their moral sense into one that was helpful and strong, overcame their wayward tendencies and became good citizens. These meetings, under the direction of the District of Columbia superintendent of the department of Health and Heredity, Dr. Bordeau-Sisco, have been a source of information and help which can not be estimated.

Still another woman's meeting this week was the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Consumers' League Two stirring addresses were delivered, one by Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Committee of Safety of New York, and the other by Representative A. Peters of Massachusetts. Miss Perkins said there are now over 6,000,000 women in industrial life in the United States, and told of the white goods strike in New York last winter when it was found that that appeal was from little girls of from fourteen to sixteen years of age who struck to get a shorter day and a Saturday half holiday. Miss Perkins declared that long hours were mainly responsible for pushing working women into lives of immorality. "They are so worn out at the end of the day they have no defense against temptation." "If you work girls ten and twelve hours a day when are they going to get their fun—the right of youth?" Representative Peters told of a bill he had introduced in the last Congress for an eight-hour law for the working woman in the District declaring that such a law at the National capital would be an incentive to other cities and states throughout the country The same bill has been introduced in the present Congress.

Notable Meeting of Scientists

What is widely regarded as one of the most important meetings of scientists ever held in this country will be the gathering of members of the National Academy of Sciences the coming week The meeting will be of particular interest to the many technical men in the various government departments in Washington. It will be attended by a number of prominent foreign visitors many of whom are on the program for addresses. Local scientists are looking forward with particular interest to the address of Professor Kapteyn of the University of Groningen on "The Structure of the Universe," as he is regarded as one of the foremost astronomers of the world.

Saturday, April 19, 1913

High Type of Men and Women Needed on Police Force

DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON, AUTHOR OF "IN HIS STEPS," DESCRIBES IDEAL CONDITIONS

Dr. Sheldon, who has accepted a place on the board of civil service commissioners of Topeka, holds some advanced views in regard to the police system. In discussing his appointment, he said to the representative of the *Topeka Capital:*

"I have not given the rules of the present board of examiners much attention, but I am convinced there are many changes needed in our city government. Our present police system, not only in Topeka, but in practically all the large cities, is on the wrong basis. Instead of an applicant being recommended solely because he may be a good criminal detective, such a man will give way to the applicant who has character and bravery, characteristic of missionaries.

Women Needed on Police Force

"The modern police force should be composed of both men and women, who can gain the respect of the citizens generally. They should be teachers in their respective districts, with education to direct the moral, sanitary and social conditions of the residents of that district. The question of living is just as important as that of detecting the few criminals who may infest a community from time to time. Of course in order to obtain this high type of men and women, including college graduates, students of social conditions and those with the missionary spirit, it will be necessary to pay a larger salary. But the saving in crime prevention will more than compensate the city for such action.

"In Portland, Oregon, while I was there, a convention of policewomen was held, the women coming from many citles in the United States and Canada. In Toronto, Canada, the police force is being reorganized along these modern lines, with a lieutenant colonel in charge, filling the place of our chief of police. He is an educated man of high rank and standing in the community.

Dr Charles M. Sheldon

To Exterminate Graft

"If New York City had such a police force department as I have described, graft would be eliminated, and efficiency would become one of the principal elements in the make-up of the force. The revelations which have been made there recently reveal the significant fact that something must be done to remedy these evils. The old theory coming down from the days of barbarism, that 'It takes a thief to catch a thlef,' has been exploded.

"I have always been a firm believer in the principles of the civil service, and I hope that some changes can be made in Topeka that will help to make this city one of the cleanest and most desirable in which to live. **The policeman should be on the same standard as the teacher, the minister, or any one else who has the good of the community at heart."**

PROHIBITION A SUCCESS IN GEORGIA

MARY HARRIS ARMOR

In the April number of *Frost's Magazine*, Mrs. Armor gives valuable facts and figures showing the success of prohibition in Georgia.

Compares Two Cities

"In order that one may appreciate the wonderful prosperity immediately attending prohibition, it is necessary to contrast a prohibition city with a license city—their conditions being similar, or at least not favoring the prohibition city," says Mrs. Armor, and continues: "Such a contrast we find in Jacksonville, Fla., and Macon, Ga. Macon, a city of forty thousand, lost all her liquor licenses by the closing of the saloons, January 1, 1908. January 1, 1909, Macon had paid a $47,000 debt and had $600 in the treasury. In other words, Macon was $47,600 richer than at the beginning of the year; she also reported that $800,000 more had passed through her clearing houses than the year before. Jacksonville, a city of 57,000, with all her licenses and claiming during 1908 that she was receiving enormous revenues from the sales of liquor shipped into Georgia, reported, the first of January, 1909, that she had $2,000 less in the treasury than in January, 1908. She also reported that $2,800,000 less had passed through her clearing houses than during the year before; and *The Florida Times-Union* stated that this was a very small decrease, considering the stringency of money matters. Any doubting Thomas may verify these figures by referring to *The Macon News* of January 4, 1909, and to *The Florida Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, January 1, 1909.

"The prosperity entered upon in the Empire State of the South during its first year of prohibition, has never waned; and any well-informed person living in Georgia will admit that Georgia has never had five consecutive years of greater financial success. More fine churches, more splendid courthouses, more modern and well-equipped school-houses, more beautiful homes, and more good roads have been built than during any similar period in the history of the state. The last official report with regard to the number of automobiles owned in the state revealed the fact that Georgia owned more automobiles in proportion to its population than any state in the Union. This certainly is an indication of prosperity. Careful inquiry in different sections of **the state shows that property anywhere in the state is worth from three to five times what it was worth before Georgia went dry.**

Bank Clearings

"Bank clearings, as reported June, 1912, show an increase of more than $40,000,000.

"It has been stated, and some people seem to believe it, that for smaller places prohibition may be a very good thing, but that a city cannot be run without saloons. Atlanta is one of the most progressive, alive and strictly up-to-date cities in the world. When I was in Pittsburgh, Pa., in December, 1912, I was delighted to read in one of the Pittsburgh dailies, an article written by a Pennsylvania man, who had been traveling through the South, wherein he spoke of Atlanta as the 'Wonder City' and made this statement: 'If any one, who had not visited Atlanta in recent years, were dropped down into the heart of the city without being told where he was, he would think he was in the heart of Pittsburgh, or of London.' Yet Atlanta is the largest prohibition city in the world.

Moral Effect of Law

"The moral effect has been quite pronounced. At the end of the first year of prohibition, Atlanta reported 3,003 less arrests for drunkenness, 8,133 less arrests in general, over 200 less juvenile arrests, and a notable decrease in wife-beatings. Rome reported arrests cut down 61 per cent; Albany reported a decrease in crime of 65 per cent; Macon reported 45 per cent decrease of crime in general, and 70 per cent decrease in drunkenness; while Brunswick, with a large colored population, reported a decrease in crime of 82 per cent. The average decrease in crime throughout the state was nearly 50 per cent, while the decrease in drunkenness was 70 per cent The saloon has gone for good, and those who are even remotely anticipating its return are indulging in a fatuous hope."

The Twin Destroyers of Our Young People—Liquor and Vice

REV. ERNEST A. BELL, Superintendent of the Midnight Mission, Chicago

The chief destroyers of our young people are liquor and lust; and allied with these are the immoral dance and the indecent theater. These destroyers are all commercialized and shrewdly promoted from the tremendous motive of greed. The liquor traffic is not only commercialized on a colossal scale, but it is also cunningly and powerfully politicalized, and this politicalization is in thousands of cases secretly or openly extended from the saloon to the brothel.

These statements are made, on my part, after fifteen years of hand to hand combat with Chicago's underworld and after consultation with the foremost scientific, religious and reformatory antagonists of vice in the great cities of America and Europe and after some years of missionary experience in Asia.

Fathers and mothers and brothers everywhere should cry out perpetually against this intolerable iniquity—should pray and agitate and educate and legislate and prosecute until lewdness shall perish out of the world.

The fundamental cause of the bitter world-wide wrongs against girlhood is, of course, the unholy passion of men. But this passion is cultivated and inflamed by nude or semi-nude exhibitions and performances; by vile pictures and books; by advertised and protected brothels, and very greatly by alcoholic and other stimulants.

Scientific Testimony as to Liquor's Influence

In the great work of Professor Von Krafft-Ebing, M. D., entitled "Psychopathia Sexualis," he wrote (page 40 in Redman's English adaptation of the twelfth German edition):

"To civilized man the ready presence of ideas which inhibit sexual desire is of distinct import. The moral freedom of the individual and the decision whether under certain circumstances excess and even crime be committed or not, depend on one hand upon the strength of the instinctive impulses and the accompanying organic sensations; on the other, on the power of inhibitory ideas. Constitution, and especially organic influences, have a marked effect upon the instinctive impulses; education and self-control counteract the opposing influences.

The eminent French scientist, Professor August Forel, who is at once a doctor of medicine, of philosophy and of law, writes as follows concerning the power of liquor to destroy personal liberty, morality and sanity.

"While poisoning and paralyzing the brain, alcohol causes illusions and deceives us about its effect. It weakens our will power and our reason, both in acute intoxication and in chronic alcoholism. In theory it is claimed that the free will of man will always permit him to stop at the right moment; but this is not true in fact, for alcohol weakens the will and does this from the very start.

"In reality society with its alcoholic customs is responsible for alcoholizing weak brains, and therefore for their crimes. It is illogical to shift the whole blame upon the drunkards, while we license the public tempter and make intoxication of the people the foundation of the commonwealth.

"A man drinks at first temperately, then less so. While doing this he lessens his power of judgment and weakens his will power, thus constantly predisposing himself more and more to drink excessively and to repeat these over-indulgences unconsciously.

"While he dulls his brain in this manner, paralyzing it gradually, every alcoholic excess tends to predispose him to sexual excesses and to the commission of crime, by lessening his power of resistance.

"The alcoholic beverages poison the generative organs as well as the other tissues of the body and thus create offspring with hereditary propensities of a highly nervous character, lacking intellectual equilibrium.

In the Name of Personal Liberty

"In the name of personal liberty permission is granted to drink and to undermine this same personal liberty—the freedom of the will. When the will is overcome the perpetrator of crime is punished for the deeds he has committed because his brain was poisoned. Then instead of protecting the victim against relapse he is rewarded by repoisoning."

With the great German and French professors American educators agree. Dr. G. H. Van Dyke, lecturer in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of the University of Illinois, writes:

"The battle against the ever present and alert sexual desire is made very much harder to win if stimulants are indulged in; first, because of the direct effect they have upon those organs; second, because of the evil company the user of stimulants seeks."

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, and also president of the American Vigilance Association—our national society for suppressing the white slave trade and promoting public morals—said at the University of California a few weeks ago:

"The saloon is everywhere a center of corruption, of bad language and of bad politics. All the saloons practically lead to the red light district. Real love is not possible except to those who lead clean lives. Man is not absolutely monogamous, and drinking accentuates the opposite propensity. My chief indictment of the saloon is that it does not separate itself from immorality."

The declaration of the Vice Commission of Chicago stands uncontradicted

"In the commission's consideration and investigation of the social evil, it found that the most conspicuous and important element in connection with the same, next to the house of prostitution itself was the saloon, and the most important financial interest, next to the business of prostitution was the liquor interest. As a contributory influence to immorality and the business of prostitution there is no interest so dangerous and so powerful in the city of Chicago."

Kansas Is Satisfied With Prohibition!

"Kansas is satisfied with prohibition. The legislature just adjourned voted almost unanimously to strengthen the law by putting the Webb bill into practical effect.

This is the wording of a telegram signed by Governor Hodges, Attorney General Dawson, H. S. Martin, chairman of the Board of Public Utilities, and F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, sent to the pastor of a Fresno (Calif.) church. Statements made by Rev. Robert Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist church of Topeka, as to the lax enforcement of the prohibition law in his city under Mayor Billard, had been badly garbled and published by the liquor men of Fresno to show that prohibition is a failure in Kansas. Dr. Gordon immediately sent to Fresno the telegram above quoted, and one signed by himself, which read:

"I am quoted by defenders of the saloon. After five years in Milwaukee, Wis., I know the saloon. Two years in Topeka have convinced me that prohibition at its worst is infinitely better than license at its best."

Under the law-enforcement regime inaugurat at the recent civic "house-cleaning" it is prophesi that no spot in the Sahara desert will be drier th Topeka, Kan.—*Topeka Capital*

THE NEW FEDERAL LIQUOR LAW

HOW IT WORKS

The interstate liquor law is beginning to make itself felt. From all parts of the country come dispatches showing that already it is doing what it is intended to do, namely, reconciling national with state laws and enabling dry states to enforce their prohibitory measures.

Although the law does not go into effect until July 1, many railroads and express companies are governing themselves by its provisions and refusing to carry liquor into prohibition territory.

The American Express company, says a Rockland (Me.) paper, no longer delivers liquor to persons, contrary to the Webb law. Such packages are returned to the shippers, explicit instructions having been sent by the company to its agents to that effect. Two packages of liquors intended for illegal sale, consigned to parties who hold U. S. revenue tax receipts, were recently seized by Sheriff Tolman under the new law.

"Topeka people are being besieged with letters and circulars from the brewers and distillers of the country telling them that liquor can be shipped into the state just as easy now as before the Webb bill became a law," says the *Topeka Capital*. "One of the distiller's letters reads as follows: 'The Webb bill is now a law. But you can still order as much goods as you want, just as you have done in the past. The Webb bill does not prevent our shipping nor your receiving liquors in any quantity for your own or family use.' 'Family use' seems to be the brewers' by-word and on this ground the letters urge the people to buy their liquor just as in the past."

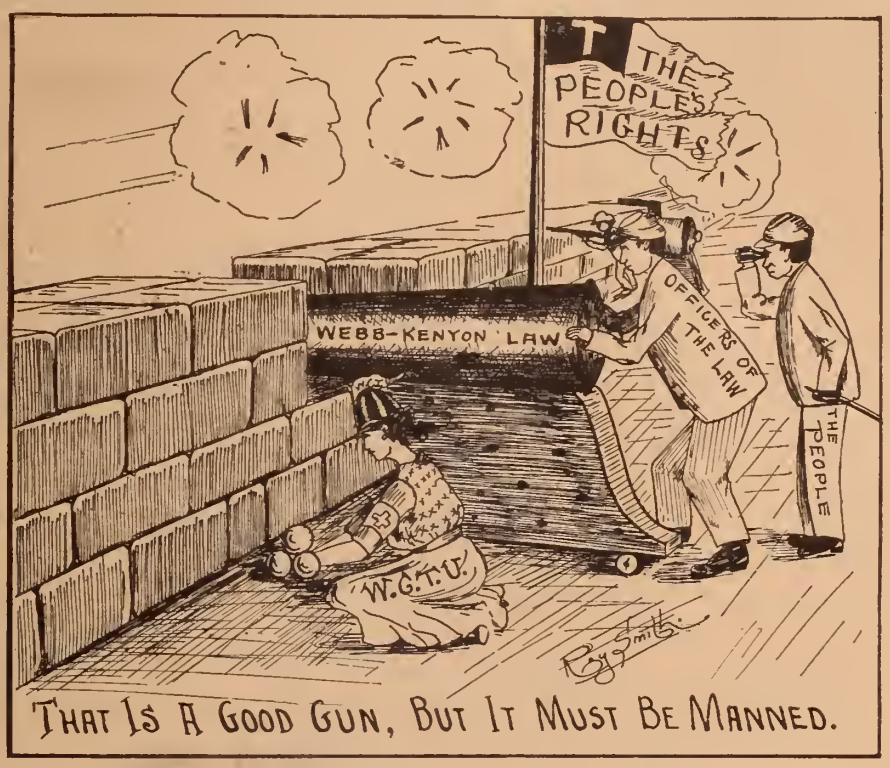
Wholesale liquor dealers of Winthrop, Mo., who have previously sold almost their entire output in Kansas, have been notified by deputies of the railroad and express companies that no more shipments of liquor for Kansas territory would be received by them. This will put these companies practically out of business.

Large consignments of liquor were returned from South Carolina and the companies informed that no shipments would be received for that state. Shipments for six counties in North Carolina were also refused.

Consternation reigned in Princeton, Ky., when the express companies refused delivery of shipments of liquor during circuit court week. Large quantities of liquor had been ordered for the many extra people in town and the consignees were greatly disappointed when told their orders would not be delivered. Some had paid in advance and feared the loss of their money. A Louisville daily says, "The enforcement of the Webb law now makes the greater part of southeastern Kentucky a regular Sahara, as the only town in which liquor is sold is Middlesboro. The chances are that it will be voted out there when a proposed county option election is held this year."

Mail order liquor houses of Bristol, Va., which pay $75,000 annually for the privilege of shipping intoxicants to prohibition states, are greatly concerned over the enforcement of the law, and Cincinnati whisky and beer producers say that its enforcement will involve a loss to them of about ten million dollars a year.

Liquor interests generally are trying to make light of the law, even professing to regard it as a "joke." It is since its enactment, be it observed, that they have adopted this point of view. Previous to March 1 their trade journals were loudly denouncing the Webb bill as the deadliest blow ever aimed at the traffic. But joke or no joke they admit that among liquor men "the probable effect of the Webb-Kenyon law upon business is the most absorbing topic of the hour."



THAT IS A GOOD GUN, BUT IT MUST BE MANNED.

How the Liquor Interests Helped Defeat Woman Suffrage in Michigan

"Flagrant alliance between the anti-suffragists and the enemies of the public good." This in a sentence is the reason for the defeat of the suffrage amendment in Michigan as aptly stated by the *Woman's Journal*. The week before election the Liquor Dealers' Association sent to the newspapers "An Appeal to Men," a document issued by the Michigan Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and signed by the official members of that body. With it went the following letter:

Macomb County Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.
Office of the Secretary,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.,
March 31, 1913.

To the Publisher:

I enclose herewith copy for an advt. which I wish you would insert in this week's issue of your paper, making ten inches in depth, double column, on your local page or front page, if possible.

I will thank you to see that this is done, and mail statement of charges, and also marked copy to me, and we will remit for the same.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to this matter, I am,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH MATTHEWS, *Secretary*

Inadvertently a copy of this letter with enclosure was mailed to a suffrage paper and the secret was out! Collusion of antis with the liquor interests was proved beyond peradventure. All through the campaign there was no lack of money for the anti women—they could travel to Lansing in special cars, and rent high-priced halls for their meetings—and suffragists had their suspicions.

But the antis indignantly denied that the liquor associations were furnishing them with funds. Many of them doubtless did not know it, but all the world knows it now and the revelation will make for increased sentiment in favor of both woman suffrage and prohibition.

The initiative and referendum is one of the amendments which carried in Michigan, so the voters of that state expect to have the woman suffrage question submitted to them again in a very short time. Indeed the president of the Michigan Suffrage Association, Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, said just before voting day, "If we lose on the seventh we will start a new campaign on the eighth."

Always and everywhere liquor men will be found combining with the forces which oppose woman's ballot; always and everywhere will they be found fighting against every influence which tends to curb their power and destroy their business.

THE CROSS OF PEARL

KATE BOUTELLE, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"The Berkley"—that was the sign that hung before a dingy, gloomy-looking, old lodging house in the tenderloin; and as the wind blew heavy gusts of rain upon its painted surface, it creaked and groaned dismally, as if it were bewailing the fate of those who passed under it, and into the uninviting entrance.

The sign was almost worn out; the house itself was falling into decay; and the guests—oh, the guests!—well, the papers did not print a list of their names, or note their arrival, or departure; the clerk never asked for luggage; there were no waiting taxis at the door, no eager bell-boys, no flowers or music; nothing but a shelter to which a dime was the passport.

The wind increased, the rain fell in torrents and the sign gave an alarming groan as John Dakely came down the street, staggered up the steps and lurched into the big room that served as a resting place for a motley crowd of itinerant vendors, umbrella menders, tinkers and tramps. No one paid any attention to the man as, rain-soaked, rum-soaked, sin-soaked, he leaned against the counter and fumbled for the dime.

The clerk rang up and called the watchman, who took John Dakely by the shoulder and together they disappeared through the swinging door at the end of the room. An old sailor, who was singing "My Beautiful Lady," stopped long enough to remark that Dakely was "all in" and wouldn't be able to put up at such a swell house much longer, at which those in the crowd laughed uproariously, as they always did when Sailor Sam was in port, for well they knew that his old leather wallet was never empty and that so long as he was in good humor they could rely on him for a treat.

Again the strains of "My Beautiful Lady" rang out, this time Timmy, the tinker, accompanying the singer on his mouth-organ, and the rest of the guests joining in the chorus. Through John Dakely's dazed brain rang these words and the music and with a groan he slipped to his knees from the cot where he lay and burst into tears. "I'm *lost—lost—lost!*" he moaned, and outside the wind seemed to repeat the words—*lost—lost—lost.*

There were rows upon rows of cots in the big sleeping room of "The Berkley," some of them having frail, little skeletons of men huddled under the covers, some with great coarse giants whose breath came and went like the pumping of engines,—and brooding over each cot was a history, beginning in a mother's arms and waiting for an ending.

The watchman looked in from time to time, but it was very quiet tonight, for it was early yet. Later he would have more work (to settle disputes and threaten expulsion) when Sailor Sam and his cronies tumbled into their cots, but now the only disturbing element was John Dakely, who sobbed and moaned his despairing cry of *"lost, lost, lost."*

The watchman went over and shook John, not unkindly, but with this warning, "Look here, Dakely, ef yer lost, yez'll find yerself out in the rain ef yez don't stop that night-music. This is not the Bellevue-Stratford where yez kin do as yer please. Quit that, an get yez to yer bed." So John Dakely crept into his cot and pulled the covers over his despair and degradation and fell asleep.

That rainy October day had been an eventful one. At eight o'clock that very morning John Dakely, in rags and a half drunken stupor, faced two issues. Every door but one was closed to him, so it was a choice between it and the river, but he turned his back on the dark, sullen stream, and walked square after square, until at last he stood on that doorstep and waited to cross the threshold.

On the other side of the door was a woman, who had helped him and prayed for him for ten years—ten years of stumbling and falling, repentance and tears—and the return of the old, old temptation. Many times had he gone in ragged, hungry, despairing, and come forth, clothed, fed, encouraged; but today—never had he been so low, so fallen, so degraded. Would she let him in? His broken promises surged through his mind and he felt afraid, but he touched the button and waited.

Then the door of hope opened and Mary Moore's bright, brown eyes met his bleared ones, and if there was in them just a momentary flash of disappointment, it was gone quickly as she said in her calm, sweet voice, "Come in, John, come in out of the rain. Come in and get warm and dry first;" (as he tried to speak) "you can tell me all about it later." "Later" meant when she had found him a suit of clothes, and he had had a bath and food, and sat with her in her little living room looking at the red geraniums and listening to the canary sing.

Finally Mary Moore said kindly, "Now John, tell me all, for it is almost a year since last I saw you, and you know how sorry I am that you have not been able to withstand this dreadful temptation; but you must not despair. No matter how often you come to me like this, I know there will yet be a day when I shall see you—the true John Dakely—a pillar of strength with the serpent crushed beneath your feet. That's the way I always see you, John."

"Mary!" he exclaimed eagerly, "Why have you such faith in me, when I have disappointed you so many times; when every one else has turned me down and lost all hope in anything like salvation for such as I?"

"O John!" she answered serenely, "I haven't any faith in you at all; but I have faith in God, and some day—perhaps today, your eyes will be opened to all His love, and then you will leave this weary road of sin, and turn your face to Him and He will see you afar off and come to welcome you."

It was very quiet and peaceful in the little room and John Dakely listened to her voice, as one who hears an angel. She continued gently, "You need not tell me anything, John, if it hurts you. I want this hour to be one of blessing to you, for it will be a long time before you see me again." He looked at her inquiringly. Then she told him of her plans; how she and her father were going abroad for five years to travel leisurely through the old world and see its treasures.

"Five years, Mary,—why that's a lifetime. I'll be in my grave long before you return," (and then he added bitterly) "a drunkard's grave, Mary, a drunkard's grave."

She shook her head and replied, "John, when we went to school together, you were the best and brightest scholar; when we sang in the choir your voice was clearest and sweetest; and I always felt so sure you would be a bright and shining light some day. Even in the face of all your failures, I can't give up that idea, and I never shall give it up. God needs you, and He will give you the victory, just as soon as you call upon Him and put yourself in His keeping. You have been trying to keep straight alone and that is the cause of your failures."

John Dakely looked at her appealingly. It would be five years before he would see her face. Perhaps he would never see it again, and he dropped his head in his hands and shed bitter tears.

Mary Moore was one of the favored ones who "dream dreams and see visions." Her most intimate friends trusted to her quick reasoning and common sense judgment, and looked upon even her most insignificant remarks as holding a prophecy. So, as John Dakely wept those bitter tears of abandoned hope, while his soul saw only darkness, defeat, and horror unspeakable, the woman's clearer vision raised him to the heights of manhood. She waited now until his complete control came back, and then while her white fingers slipped in and out of a cloud of blue zephyr, she related a strange dream.

"It seemed, John, that I had been translated to the 'City Beautiful' and stood in a wondrous flood of light. A crystal river flowed through the city, and beside its margins, and upon its banks, were many who have left us. They were not cold and pallid, as when last we saw them, but risen, glorified, safe. They were all singing and Love was the theme. Then down the flower-scented path came a herald, the herald of the Christ, bidding all 'Rejoice, rejoice' for the Master was to walk with them—their King of Light.

"While I gazed, behold! down the long glistening road He came, pausing to speak His glad 'well done' and gathering the fair, happy children about Him. Then suddenly He paused and turned His shining countenance on a man who stood apart nor joined the song. There was gentle reproach in the Master's voice, as He stood beside this one whose face was sad, and I heard the words he spoke so

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Our Cause Is Marching On

We are marshalling the forces of an
army true and strong,
We are marching to the music of a
grand no-license song.
We are going forth to battle with a
hydra-headed wrong,
Our cause is marching on.

Chorus
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Our cause is marching on.

When the bugle calls to battle, if
heav'n that call repeat
If right and duty lead us, there alone
the path is sweet,
Though the proud may deem this service both for us and them unmeet,
Our cause is marching on.

We are pledged to guard each other,
and all those we love the best,
From the poisoned darts and arrows
of a fell destroyer's quest,
And our battle-cry is "onward," no
falt'ring and no rest,
Our cause is marching on.

—*Massachusetts No-License League*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WORTH KNOWING

MRS. JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

(Continued from Last Week)

"Come help me—quick!" called Lillian.

"I can't—I don't know how!" wailed Marjorie, wringing her hands.

"I'll freeze. If I let go, I'll go under," gasped Lillian between chattering teeth. "Help! Help!"

"Hold on a minute longer—I'm coming!"

Marjorie turned to see Ellen running across the field by way of a short cut, carrying a plank in her arms. She called to Lillian:

"Help is coming; hold on a little longer."

Ellen dragged the plank to within ten feet of the break in the ice, and cautiously shoved it across the hole. "Catch hold of the plank, Lillian, and we can pull you out," she commanded. Lillian grasped the plank with her stiffening fingers, but managed to hold it until Ellen crept out near enough to help her out of the water.

"Now we must run home," continued Ellen. "You take one arm, and I will take the other, Marjorie. She needs our help."

They half dragged, half carried Lillian until they reached the cottage gate. Then she fell back unconscious.

"She's dead!" cried Marjorie.

"No, she has only fainted. Come help us, mother!" Mrs. Spencer ran to the assistance of her daughter and Marjorie. They carried her into the house, and Ellen gave directions like a general to his staff.

"Take off her shoes, Marjorie. Mother, help me turn her face downwards. There! Let her face be turned to the left side. Now get water—*cold* water, so we can rub her with wet cloths when she revives. Rub her hands and arms, Marjorie, while I try our experiment in artificial breathing."

Ellen knelt by Lillian's side, placed both hands over the small of her back, and began to swing herself forward and backward, counting three with each movement.

"What's that for?" asked Marjorie.

"To make her begin breathing again. People's lungs are like bellows. This is the movement to get them to pumping air."

Minutes passed, and still Lillian showed no sign of returning consciousness.

"She's dead! It isn't any use to try to rouse her. Oh Lillian! Lillian! To think you'll never wake up!" Marjorie began to cry.

"Hush, Marjorie, she is beginning to breathe. Go help mother with the water." Ellen's tone enforced obedience.

By and by there was a faint sigh, a groan, and Lillian opened her eyes.

* * * * * * *

"You are a wonderful girl, Ellen—a wonderful girl," commended old Dr. Parks when he called to see Lillian next day. "You richly deserve all Colonel Barr proposes to do for you to show his gratitude. How did you happen to think of using a plank in helping to get Lillian out of that pond?"

"I read in one of our hygiene books of how a boy saved his brother's life by putting a ladder, which was near, across the hole in the ice. He then crawled out on it, and helped his brother out."

"Who taught you those movements of artificial breathing?"

"I learned those, too, from the hygiene books. Miss Rhodes and I used to practice them along with other experiments."

"I'm never, never going to shirk those experiments again, Ellen," declared Lillian.

"Good idea, young lady. Ellen's knowledge was of untold value to you," agreed the doctor. "And you, too, may have a chance to prove yourself a heroine some day, Lillian."

"Whether it comes or not, I will always appreciate the heroine who saved my life," replied Lillian, giving Ellen's hand a loving squeeze.

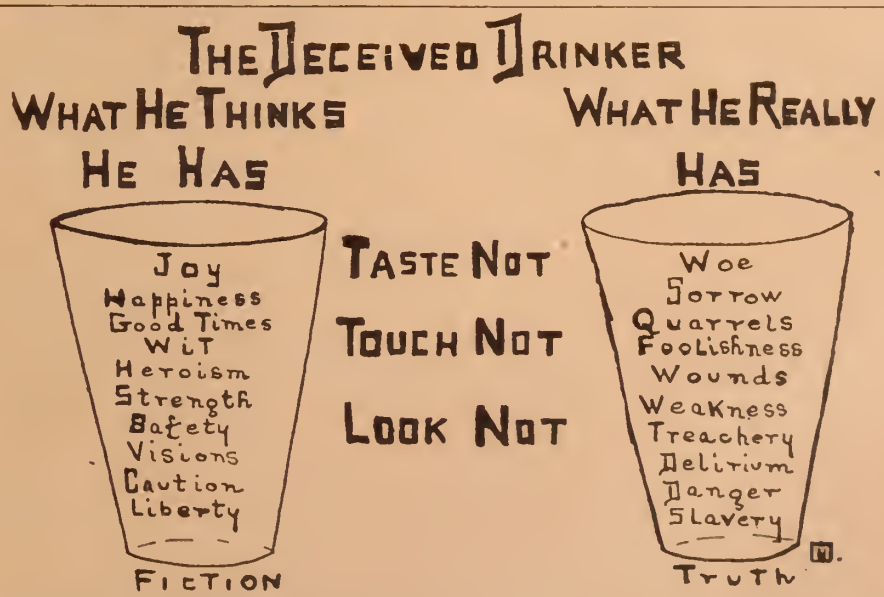
THE COMING VOTERS

We coming voters are on the way,
May God forbid our feet to stray,
Joining the tramp of the gathering host,
Manhood shall find us at duty's post.

Listen! we voters are coming soon,
To toll the knell of the dread saloon;
With "ballots for bullets" to meet the foe;
God give us strength to lay him low.

Now for our task we must gird us well;
God's love and truth in our hearts must dwell;
The cursed cup we must boldly break,
Now and forever for home's sweet sake.

—*Marching Songs No. 2*



"Eddication nowadays don't amount to shucks!" exclaimed the old resident.

"Thar's young Bill Smithers took an engineerin' course in a correspondence school, and then put up a sign on his carriage-house and hadn't no more sense than to spell 'carriage, 'g-a-r-a-g-e'!"
—*The New York Tribune*

"I would like, if you please, sir, to take a day off tomorrow."

"Why, Goodman? Anybody sick at your home?"

"No, sir, but there are a couple of children coming to visit mine and my wife told me they wanted to ask me a few questions."—*Baltimore American*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Great Doings of Faithful Governors

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

It does not need to be said that members of the W. C. T. U., not only in Maine, but everywhere, are inexpressibly grateful to Governor Haines for his heroic and commendable action regarding the removal of sheriffs for failure to enforce the prohibitory law. We are grateful, too, to those legislators who upheld the Governor, thus rendering more safe the homes of Maine and the homes of the nation.

Governors and legislatures are doing great things these late days in the interest of moral reforms. The Illinois legislature has a vice commission which is conducting lively investigations in Chicago to ascertain the causes of immorality. The saloon and the dance hall are prominently connected in the hearings on this subject.

The Governor of Florida in his recent message to the legislature recommended a law which will permit dry sections to enjoy the full benefit of the provisions of the Webb bill.

Governor West of Oregon is determined to do all he can to destroy the liquor traffic, and its close ally, the house of shame. The Governor was notified that the mayor of Astoria had planned to establish the municipal trust, authorizing the keeping of a limited number of houses of ill repute in spite of the state law against such houses. Immediately Governor West sent Mayor Gray of Astoria the following message:

"My attention has been called to your letter of April 5, addressed to chief of police of Astoria, in which it appears you are about to organize a municipal trust in sin. Please be advised that the maintenance and operation of houses of ill-fame in this state are in violation of law and that any municipal official who permits or end rses the existence of these institutions lays himself open to prosecution under section 2043, Lord's Oregon laws. This office will expect you promptly to join with Sheriff Burns and Chief Kearney in cleaning up all such places. Otherwise we must tak such steps as the circumstances demand."

Inasmuch as the Governor had, within the year, called out the militia to help enforce the prohibitory features of the liquor laws of the state it is no wonder that he received in reply to this message, a telegram from Astoria informing him that on receipt of his message the city council had taken action recalling Mayor Gray's instruction to the chief of police.

Quite a number of governors aside from those above mentioned, are also taking active steps in the interests of law and order.

Good Sense and Good Economy Demand the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic

Judge William N. Gemmill of Chicago states that forty-six per cent of the cases of wife and child abandonment which come before the Court of Domestic Relations are due to liquor, and he calls attention to the conditions that ensue when men are sent to the bridewell—a large proportion of families deprived of the support of husband and father becoming charges upon public and private charity. A daily paper, commenting on the judge's report, remarks that "if other forms of domestic woe were traced to their original source it is possible that the indictment against intemperance could be made still stronger."

One would expect under these circumstances to find both judge and newspaper suggesting a remedy that would go to the root of the matter, a remedy that would remove the original source of the drink habit. One would expect to find them bringing strong indictment against the saloon and urging the quick extermination of the entire traffic. But no—"the great need," says Judge Gemmill, "is legislation requiring the superintendent of the bridewell to pay over a part of the husband's earnings to those dependent on him." And the newspaper approves the suggestion as "good sense and good economy!" What power the legalized liquor traffic has to befog the intellect, becloud the judgment, and make "common sense" in dealing with its results very uncommon!

"Whoso Shall Offend One of These Little Ones"

It is difficult to believe reports of some of the devices resorted to by men in the liquor business to create in the boys and young men of the community an appetite for strong drink. An article by D. C. Yoder, in the last number of *The Classmate*, tells of a boy fifteen years of age, the son of one of the prominent families in a leading city, being arrested for drunkenness, and when brought before a Christian judge, pains were taken to discover the cause of such delinquence. It was learned that the bartender of a prominent saloon of the city had organized what he called "The Pennant Club," ostensibly for the purpose of boosting the baseball teams of the city; the club being composed of about five hundred boys, many from the best homes. The club room was located over the saloon, next to a wine room frequented by both men and women. In this place the boys were treated by the bartender to soft drinks, and a little alcohol was added each week, until an appetite for strong drink was developed. In this way hundreds of perfectly innocent lads were started on a life of evil. As soon as the facts were learned by the Christian judge before whom one of the boys was brought, he had the bartender arrested and gave him six months in the workhouse and of course broke up the club, and made known to the public this diabolical scheme of securing recruits for the liquor traffic.

The thought that the boys of our own families may be entrapped in this way strikes terror to our hearts, and yet this is nothing but the logical result of a system which is fashioned not so much to supply the demands of men whose passion for liquor has been developed as to teach a new generation to drink. The words spoken by Hon Seaborn Wright need to be blazoned in letters of fire upon the hearthstone of every home and above every polling place, **"The slogan of the saloon is 'New recruits—New recruits.' As a hundred thousand men drop out of the ranks, a hundred thousand new recruits are made. Never a maimed and bruised and dying man falls out of the ranks, that the saloon is not ready with a new recruit, and from this vast ever-increasing army, the masters of the liquor interests are yearly drawing a thousand million dollars."**

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH COMMENDS GOVERNOR HAINES OF MAINE

Practically the first business transacted by the Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference, meeting at South Paris, Me., was the unanimous adoption of resolutions endorsing the recent action of Governor William T. Haines, in bringing to account before the legislature, certain recreant sheriffs for their failure to enforce the prohibitory law; and complimenting the members of the recent Maine legislature, who, placing public duty above every consideration of party or person, voted to support the Governor in the execution of his righteous purpose to drive from the state the illegal liquor traffic.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Now that the slogan, "National Constitutional Prohibition," is being sounded on every side, it is gratifying to recall that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always included it in its program and has continually prophesied its coming in the near future. Because of the place it has always held in the plans and purposes of white ribboners, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President, was inspired to make her famous proclamation for national constitutional prohibition at the time of the Maine campaign, and shortly after this, on December 4, 1911, Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson introduced in Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol. Since the convening of the Sixty-Third Congress a measure of the same purport has been introduced by Congressman Hobson.

Sympathy Crystallized Into Legislation

No subject apparently is having such a wide hearing at the present time as the white slave traffic. Every day we read in the daily papers or hear from the lips of speakers, tales of the entrapping of innocent girls, which arouse in us perfect fever of righteous indignation, and if in some way this emotion could be transmuted into energy, it would be sufficient in volume and force to sweep from the face of the earth the traffic in womanhood. Unfortunately the sympathy aroused by these harrowing tales is often dissipated in idle discussion or, because of lack of a practical remedy at hand, is wasted. At a recent woman's club meeting, Hon. Clifford Roe, after an address on the vice problem, closed with an appeal to his hearers to give immediate expression to their interest in the unfortunate girl victims of whom he had spoken, by writing to their law-makers and pleading with them to put through the legislature a red-light injunction bill, and also to use their social influence among the voters of their city to the same end. In this way, he urged, the sympathy of the three or four hunded women present might bring to bear upon these men sufficient pressure to secure the enactment of a law which would in a large measure wipe the abominable traffic in girls from the nation.

In some such fashion has the sympathy of Christian women, and especially the white ribboners of a number of states, during the past year been crystallized into law. The passage of a Red Light Injunction bill in California, Washington and Oregon, in all of which states the women have the ballot, is indisputable proof of the attitude of women on this all-important question. In presenting to the president of the Northern California W. C. T. U. the pen with which he signed the Red Light bill, Governor Johnson gave the credit for its passage to the white ribboners of the state, and in so doing he made no mistake. .

The legislatures of Maine, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Arkansas and South Dakota have also at their last session enacted stringent laws against the white slave traffic. Undoubtedly the hearts of the women in other sections of the country have been as deeply touched by the sufferings of the victims of the vice evil as are those of the states which have passed remedial measures, yet only through the crystallizing of their sympathy in the form of law can they to any extent reach or be the agency of freedom to the slaves of the underworld. Several legislatures are yet in session and there is still time for action, and in the states whose law-making season is past, there is opportunity for sentiment-creating work looking forward to legislation at the next session.

FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT SENDS RELIEF TO FLOOD SUFFERERS

Some splendid work is being done by the Flower Mission department of the National W. C. T. U. The National Superintendent, Miss Lella M. Sewall, writes that most generous responses were received to a request sent by her to several state W. C. T. U.'s. The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has sent twenty barrels and two boxes to Ohio and Indiana, and $43.50 in money to the state president of Ohio, and both money and clothing are still coming in. She adds, "We shall continue the work so long as the express companies will carry things free, and it has been a blessed privilege to have a part in it."

California has recently passed a Health and Development law whereby teachers, properly qualified, as well as physicians, may teach the principles of health, sanitation and related subjects in the public schools of the state. Augusta C. Bainbridge, a white ribboner of prominence on the Pacific coast, after a year of careful study, passed the necessary examination and received a state certificate good in any county in California and probably in any other state of the United States. Mrs. Bainbridge's education along W. C. T. U. lines made much simpler the task of fitting herself for the position she has secured, and she is the first teacher, not a physician, to receive this honor.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. A. B. CROCKETT, Dexter, Maine, who has ably filled official W. C. T. U. positions, both local and state, one of Maine's most efficient and best loved white ribboners.

REV. A. E. PAGE, Parishville, N. Y., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. C. G. STEVENS, Albion, N. Y., a faithful member of the W. C. T. U. and a long-time subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

MAINE PIONEER WORKER CALLED HOME

As we are closing the paper the sad news reaches us of the Home-going of Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill of Portland, Me., one of the most loyal and generous of the friends of our work. In next week's paper will appear a tribute to this beloved comrade of many years.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MOTHER

Oh, mother hands of balm and gracious healing,
And cool, soft fingers that could heal and bless;
So sure to charm the aching and the fever
With magic power and healing tenderness.

Oh, mother feet, that grew so very tired
Treading life's pavements and its burning sands;
Have they found rest at last and cooling waters,
Where they may stop to loose their earthly bands?

Oh, mother eyes, so quick to probe the sorrows,
So keen to see the hurt and understand;
Do they not shine tonight from highest Heaven,
Bright with the old-time courage, high and grand?
Oh, mother heart, so wise, so strong and tender,
That has not died, nor changed, but lived and wrought
In deeds and words, in daily work and action,
In lovely memory and blessed thought.

Oh, mother love, that lives past death and parting,
That reaches still to bless and guard and guide,
To hold me from the snare undreamed and waiting,
To point the refuge where I yet may hide.

And oh, the things my heart hath yearned to utter!
The joys that thrilled, the pain that seared and scarred;
But I must wait until the sunset's splendor
Shall hold for me its shining gates unbarred.

Past joy, past sorrow, past the driving rain
Of tears, I see her stand and watch for me,
And clear the sweet old mother-word cometh:
"My child, my child, it shall be well with thee."

—*Author Unknown.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

PENAL AND REFORMATORY WORK

MRS. M. B. HORNING

The plan of work for this year suggests making the second Sunday of May a special occasion, by observing Mother's Day in all our penal institutions. Carnations, white and colored, should be presented to each prisoner, colored for the mother living, white in memory of the mother gone. Try to bring specifically to the heart of each unfortunate the memory of the mother in whose arms he was cradled and make this day one never to be forgotten.

The following is a suggestive program which each prison worker can modify to suit local needs:

MOTHER'S DAY—SUNDAY, MAY 11

Scripture reading
Prayer
Song
Reading, "The Reason Why," from *W. C. T. U. National Educator No. 6*
Address, "The Power of Love"
Poem, "Mother." See page 9
Reading, "Carl, or a Mother's Influence," from *W. C. T. U. National Educator No. 3*
Selection from "A Great Mother"
Distribution of Carnations
Song
Benediction

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since the close of the books October 5; in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

In Memoriam: $25.

Canada: Chilliwack (Mrs. L. A. Thornton) $5.00.

N. California: Clipper Gap, San Francisco (Central, F. E. Willard, Sunset), Sacramento (East Side, Oak Park), Castroville, Dos Palos, Hollister, Hanford, Lathrop, Manteca, Modesto, Morgan Hill, Palo Alto, Prescott, Parkfield, Ripon, Sacramento, Santa Clara, San Jose, Santa Rosa, Saratoga, Tulare, Visalia, Willits, Friant (Mrs. L. Y. Morgan), Chico (A. E. K. Bidwell W). Total $56.

District of Columbia: Southwest L. T. L. $1. Total $1.

Connecticut: $2, Southington, S. Manchester (Mrs. Eliza J. Hastings) $5. Total $9.

West Virginia: $5, Bolivar (F. Willard) $2.61. Total $7.61.

West Virginia No. 2: $1.

Tennessee: Fayetteville, West Nashville Aux., Halls, Paris $4.50, Kingston, Selmer, Union City, Bolivar, Tiptonville. Total $20.50.

South Dakota: Lemmon $.65, Hot Springs. Total $2.65.

Florida: W. Palm Beach, La Villa, Sanford, Winter Park, Pierson. Total

Ohio: Port Clinton $1, Cheshire, Bays (Della Connett), Pleasant Hill, Carey (F. Willard), Walker, Sewelville, Willoughby, Brookfield (White Y. P. B.), Rockford, Cedarville $1.87, Chester Hill, Milan $1, Fish Creek, Sidney, Centrefield, New Guilford, Wellsville, Belle Centre, New Concord, Ney, Warren, Streetsboro, St. Mary's, Cincinnati (North Side), Harrisburg, 20th Century, Pinney, Hicksville, New Plymouth, Milford Centre, Bettsville, Madison, Wayne, Bradford, A. C. Turrel, Phoebe Strong $1, Medina, Palnesville, Mother Simpson, Mt. Cory, Loudonville, Greenville $2.20, Martinsville, Ironton, New Madison, Madison Twp. $1, Hartville, Hardin, S. Xenia, W. Lafayette, Pasco, Jamestown $1, Rock Creek, Elida, Akron (Central), E. Portsmouth, Fall Creek, Sycamore, Unionport, Fellcity, Perry, Middletown, New Holland, Wilmot, Winona, Democracy, Williamsport $2.10, Nova, Sugar Grove, Casstown, Upper Sandusky, Wilmington, Sharon Centre, Houston, Way, Perrysburg, Concord $2.50, Elizabeth Ensign, Jamestown, Dlaiton, Pemberville, Montra, Mason, Eggleville, Bedford, Quincy, Hardins Creek $1, Leroy, Jeffersonville, Marion, New London, Mayfield, Berlinville, N. Benton, Richwood, Chatham $.60, Vickery, Norwalk, Chagrin Falls, McClellan, Sanford, Winter Park, Pierson. Total $10.

vada, Otsego, Lancaster, Vanburen, Peru, Sparta $1.32, Harriet Wilcox $3, N. Liberty, Walhonding $1, Wooster $2.50, Elizabeth Mann, N. Jefferson $1, S. Akron, Franklin Twp. Akron (Central Minnie J. Ellet) $1, Salem, Barberton, New Baltimore, Sherwood, Carey, Clintonville, Bloomingdale, Delta, Strasburg, Olivet, Mary Woodbridge, Oxford, La Fayette $1, Toledo (Willard), Lorain, Annie W. Clark, Oberlin. Total $261.07.

Rhode Island: Providence (Union Congregational Church) $5, Ashton, Winship, Wakefield, Phenix $4, Cumberland, Block Island, Jamestown, Centreville, Warren $4, Woonsocket, Watehemoket, Willard, Westerly, Clark's Mills, Woodville, Washington, Central Falls, Ocean View, Avondale $3.08, Providence $5, Richmond and Hopkinton, Pawtucket, Mt. Pleasant, F. E. Willard. Total $61.08.

New Jersey: Franklin Furnace, Lamberton, Bedminster and Far Hills, Little Falls, N. Paterson, Gibbstown, Bergen Point, Hoboken (Alexander Y. P. B.), Bayonne, Arlington, Hoboken, Lambertville $5, Hackettstown (Mary Klotz Y). Total $29.

Massachusetts: Dorchester $9.95, Northampton. Total $11.95.

Indiana: Maple Run, Syracuse, Henry Co. (F. Willard W.) $1.35, Alquina, Alert $1, Kingsley, Union Center, Peru, Lyons $1.30, Converse, Amboy $1.38, Seymour $1.40, Decatur, Booneville $3. Total $25.43.

New York: Livingston (Linlithgo Ref. Church L. T. L.) $1, Little Falls, Alfred, Lewiston (Tuscarora), Newark, Fly Creek, Angelica, Wellsville, Cuba, Carlton, Mt. Pleasant, Keeseville, Round Lake $1, Round Lake (in memoriam Mrs. Susan A. Adams), Almond, Cedar Hill, Newfane, Somerset, Lyme $2.30, Nyack, Gaines, Andover, Clarendon, Barre Centre, Eagle Harbor, Medina, Chaffee $.55, Johnstown, Smyrna, Belfast, Mayfield, Highland, Kingston, Ulsterville, Manlius, Marcellus, Onondaga Valley $3.80, Carmel, Skaneateles $5, Syracuse (Rhena Mosher), Columbus and S. Edmeston, Lansingburgh, Troy Central, Earlville, Malone $10, Moira, Tapper Lake, Cortland, Mt. Vernon Jr., Virgil, Enfield, Etna $4, Coddington Rd., Jacksonville, W. Danby, Snyder Hill, Peruville, Canisteo, Corning, Hammondsport, Painted Post $.55, Bath, S. Dansville, Reading Centre $1.25, Freeport, Hartwick, Cooperstown, Oneonta, Wellsbridge, W. Exeter, Cairo, Catskill, Brooklyn (Onward), Bedford Hills, Mamaroneck, Ossining, Haverstraw $3, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Binghamton (N. S.), Cohoes, Deposit, Endicott, Lestershire $1, McClure, Maine, Ouaquaga $1, Vestal Center, Phoenix, Fulton, Hannibal $.80, Minetto, New Haven (W, Mrs. S. W. Barker), Orwell, Oswego $3, Palermo $1, Richland, Clintondale, Ellenville, Ravena, Little Genesee, Philips Creek, Cold Springs, Mahopac Falls, Rushford $3. Total $222.25.

New Mexico: Clovis, Tularosa $1.50. Total $3.50.

(Continued Next Week)

AMONG THE STATES

SOME REFORM MEASURES PASSED BY THE VARIOUS LEGISLATURES

Arkansas: A law providing that no liquor shall be sold except on petition of majority of the adult white citizens (including women) of an incorporated town. White slave law.

California: Red light abatement and injunction law.

Colorado: Anti-polygamy resolution.

Delaware: Intra-state shipping bill prohibiting shipment of liquor from wet to dry territory. Ten-hour law for women. Child labor law.

Idaho: Bills strengthening the present local option law; prohibiting minors under twenty years of age from entering or playing in billiard or pool halls; a strong anti-cigaret measure prohibiting minors from smoking cigarets and prohibiting the furnishing of cigarets to them. A law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to habitual drunkards.

Illinois: Anti-polygamy resolution.

Indiana: Anti-polygamy resolution.

Iowa: Woman suffrage amendment.

Kansas: White slave law. Law requiring transportation companies to file with county clerks records of all shipments of liquor. Anti-polygamy resolution.

Maine: White slave law.

Missouri: County option law. White slave traffic law.

Montana: Woman suffrage amendment. Measure providing that the age of protection for girls be raised to twenty years.

Nevada: Woman suffrage amendment.

New Jersey: Woman suffrage amendment.

New York: Woman suffrage amendment.

New Mexico: Municipal option law and district option law. A law strengthening the anti-gambling law. Boys under eighteen are prohibited from loitering in or around pool rooms. White slave law.

North Dakota: Woman suffrage amendment. Bills prohibiting the sale of cigarets, cigaret papers or wrappers, and the sale of Copenhagen snuff. Strong anti-gambling measure, and one making "bootlegging" a penitentiary offense.

Ohio: White slave law amended and made much stronger.

Oklahoma: A law making the sale or keeping of liquors in violation of the prohibitory law a felony.

Oregon: Eight laws to protect dry territory. A measure providing for the enjoining and abating of houses of prostitution as nuisances. One which makes it a felony for any man to receive money from or habitually to associate with common prostitutes. Minimum wage, and red light abatement and injunction laws. Widows' pensions law and one giving the governor power to remove derelict officials.

South Dakota: Anti-polygamy resolution. Woman suffrage amendment. Law making the sale of liquor to minors unlawful even with consent of parents or guardians. A law prohibiting the location of a saloon within five miles of a dry town. A bill providing that, to be qualified to sign a petition for a license election, a voter must own at least a full lot with an assessed valuation of not less than $25 in the town in which an election is to be held. Saloons limited to one for each 600 population. Several measures for the suppression of vice and the abatement of houses of prostitution.

Utah: Mothers' pension; minimum wage; eight measures to protect dry territory.

Washington: Minimum wage; a law providing that conditions of labor shall not be detrimental to the health and morals of women and minors. Red light abatement and injunction bill. Repeal of infamous "corroborative evidence" law. Mothers' pension law; lazy husband's act.

West Virginia: A measure to enforce state-wide prohibition. A drastic anti-cigaret measure.

Wisconsin: Anti-polygamy resolution. Anti-tobacco law.

Wyoming: Although Wyoming did not secure any reform laws, a number of laws framed by the liquor people were defeated.

Throughout the United States the bills giving more freedom to the saloon and the brewery have been roughly handled by the 1913 legislature, and the liquor interests can claim few, if any, victories. The temperance forces may rejoice in the passage of many most excellent laws, and in the defeat of many which would have resulted in increased wickedness.

Resolutions providing for the appointment of commissions for investigation of conditions responsible for the white slave traffic have been introduced in the following states: Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, California, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

Luncheon at Chicago for W. C. T. U. Leaders

On April 14, Miss Helen L. Hood, president, and Miss Epha Marshall, corresponding secretary of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, president of the Cook County W. C. T. U., were the hostesses at a delightful luncheon party at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, in honor of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, President and Vice-President of the National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson had recently been guests of honor at a social function given by the same hostesses.

The luncheon was preceded by a pleasant informal reception and followed by felicitous welcomes extended by Miss Hood and Mrs. McDonald. Miss Hood presided with her usual ability and ease, introducing Mrs. Stevens with words of sisterly appreciation. In response Mrs. Stevens said in part: "I am pleased to be here in the midst of Illinois comrades. I am glad to be in Illinois, the home state of Frances Willard and as a Maine woman I love to think that it was in my home city of Portland that Miss Willard decided to cast her lot with the temperance reformers. I am glad to be in Chicago, said to be a city where sin abounds, but if one follows closely the doings in Chicago, even through the daily papers, he must realize that grace abounds also and that some day it will more abundantly abound.

"Yes, I know all about the 7,000 licensed saloons and their inseparable allies, with their blighting, blasting, destructive results, but I believe the day is hastening when Chicago, when Illinois and all of the United States will be free from the legalized liquor traffic. Do you think I am too optimistic? A man in England was asked if he were a pessimist and he quickly replied, 'No, I am a working man.' Those of us who are working in the temperance movement have reason to be optimists and in these late years and months we have much to cheer us.

"All white ribboners and all well-informed temperance people believe in and are working to bring in the day of national constitutional prohibition. Let us not forget that Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Congressman from Alabama, has introduced in the United States Congress a joint resolution for national constitutional prohibition, and at the next Congress I verily believe this bill will make commendable headway, and that in 1920 our country will free itself from the legalized liquor traffic."

Regret was expressed at Miss Gordon's absence and for the sad errand that had called her to Boston, the funeral service for Miss Ella Gilbert Ives.

Mrs. Beauchamp gave an interesting address, in the course of which she said, "Our motto is 'On to Washington.'" She ventured the prophecy that in four years all political parties will put in their platforms a suffrage plank, and in eight years all political parties will declare for national constitutional prohibition.

Miss Addie A. Austin, National Literature superintendent, spoke of the National W. C. T. U. publications, our official papers, our large literature business, and made special reference to the new biography of Frances E. Willard by Miss Anna A. Gordon. She also spoke of the comfort and convenience of the fine new Literature building owned, entirely free from debt, by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Permelia C. Mahan paid a fitting tribute to Miss Ella Gilbert Ives by reading a poem written by Miss Ives for the welcome breakfast tendered Miss Willard in Boston on her return from England in 1894.

There were present all of the general officers of the Illinois W. C. T. U., several National superintendents and organizers, also the editor of the *Watch Tower*, who spoke briefly, and white ribboners from twenty-one unions, including members from Will, Lake, Cook and Kane county organizations.

"THE GREAT DESTROYER" AND PERSONAL LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN HOBSON GO TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

The children of the Evanston public schools will receive within the next two weeks copies of Congressman Hobson's speech, "The Great Destroyer," with a personal letter from him to each of the children. This work was undertaken by the Evanston W. C. T. U., which was founded many years ago by Miss Willard, and which is fortunate in having Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer, as one of its members. This year Miss Hollister has been the acting president during the time she has been in Evanston, and to her belongs the credit for the adoption of Congressman Hobson's plan and for its carrying out in Evanston, although the other local unions have also had a share in the work. The collection of names has occupied some time, as there are eleven grade schools in the city. It is about completed, however, and in a day or two the names of the pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades with the names of the parents of the children in the lower grades, will be forwarded to Washington, and for each name, one cent, the cost of the speech when a personal letter from Congressman Hobson accompanies it.

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL

LORA S. La MANCE

It was the railroad entrance to extensive coal mines beyond—an ideal spot for a thriving little business town. The W. C. T. U. worker who had to spend four hours in the little hamlet, went to the leading store to make a trifling purchase. The merchant saw her white ribbon and at once began to air his opinions.

"I don't blame you women for wanting the liquor out, but I look at it from a business standpoint—purely business. You know liquor makes a live town."

There were two saloons within a stone's throw of the store. Yes, and there were two empty store buildings within a stone's throw also. Before his visitor got back to the depot four tramps begged her for ten cents. That was prosperity with a vengeance!

Mr. H. is a business man and a hard-headed one. He knows that two and two make four. He knows that if you take four from two you are two worse off than when you began; that it leaves you two dollars in debt, or as he would put it, "two dollars in the hole." But the same Mr. H. signed every saloon petition that came along; he voted wet in the prohibition election. **Every dollar taken in from saloon licenses is several times counterbalanced by heavy criminal costs that liquor brings to tax-payers. Saloons and law-breaking go together. Crime follows drink as surely as night follows day.** Mr. H. never once opened up a debit account with the whisky business, though he never failed to open up the credit page. Consistent, wasn't he?

Mr. J. is the chairman of the prohibition campaign club. He has a pleasant office, well-lighted, well-carpeted, well-heated. He has a handsome roll-top desk, a good safe, an up-to-date typewriter with an up-to-date young lady to manipulate it, but when it comes to an expenditure of time, money or energy in a dry campaign, Mr. J. is a regular cheese-parer and penny-saver. "A quiet campaign—a very quiet one," purrs that astute gentleman, and the saloonists smile. They can give him pointers at any time as to how to conduct a "quiet" campaign. The quieter it is the better for them. "We need no campaign song-books," pursues his highness. "The Sunday school song-books are good enough. There is no use in buying any special literature—it is a waste of money. No, we don't want any children's songs or speeches, or young people's readings. This is a *man's* campaign. A few good speakers are all we need."

So he advertises sparingly. He forgets to put up the posters until the last moment. He has no singers ready, and the preliminary part of each service falls flat. A few true-blue friends of the cause come out to hear the speakers. Perhaps not a single wet man comes, nor a doubtful voter. Those out of sympathy with the prohibition movement find nothing to attract them and they stay away. Usually this sort of procedure is followed by defeat. Who is to blame?

Why should a man think his own business needs every facility, all possible advertising and attractive surroundings to be successful, yet think that the Lord's work and the temperance cause need no thought, no planning, no effort and no expenditure of money?

BABIES DEDICATED TO TEMPERANCE

Interesting Ceremony at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

An interesting feature of the regular April meeting of the Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of Evanston (Catherine Cook, president) was the dedication of three wee Evanston lads to the cause of temperance and purity. National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, which adjoins Miss Willard's old home, was the meeting place, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U. and World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, was mistress of ceremonies. The three little white ribboners were Charles Robertson Cook, Eugene Earl Cragg and Richard Thompson Cragg. In welcoming each child as a white ribbon recruit Miss Gordon tied a white ribbon on his wrist and presented him with a white ribbon recruit pin. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., gave an added welcome to the tiny friends, and at her suggestion the children were presented with white carnations symbolic of the life of purity and temperance for which they are to be trained.

PLEA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Archbishop Glennon of the Roman Catholic church, at a noon-day Lenten discourse in St. Louis, scores the liquor evil. We give portions of his address as published in the *Catholic Temperance Advocate*.

"One by one the medical men of today agree that alcohol is no help to health; that as a potion, a beverage, it weakens rather than strengthens; that stimulation is temporary; reaction must come. The recurrence of action and reaction results in an abnormal condition for the individual.

"Drunkenness stands not alone as a vice. It is dovetailed into and associated with nearly all the crimes on the calendar.

"What is the effect on men's minds? Why, the drinking man is the truly insane man. When one man invites another to have a drink with him, he is really suggesting that they go insane together—how insane depends on the quantity they drink and their degree of susceptibility to its effect.

"Why, there is hardly a crime of violence committed but that drink has something to do with it. God made man a little lower than the angels, but the drinking man makes himself lower than the beasts.

The Saloon—the Cancer of the City

"We measure the prosperity of a community, by comparison between its import and export trade. St. Louis has some 2,000 saloons. What are they contributing to the prosperity of the city? Are they sending out anything that brings returns, or are they building up men's bodies, minds or characters in a way that makes them a factor in our prosperity? **No—from an economic standpoint, the saloon is nil. Rather, it is like the cancer on the body, eating into the tissue and destroying it.**

"A community which manufactures liquor may, it is true, profit by selling it to outside communities. But it gains its profit by debauching those communities.

"See the poor woman moving about with a tattered shawl over her head, the thinly clad, shivering child, and you have not far to look for the saloon, that is absorbing what should go for the support of wives and children.

"Visit some part of the town where there seems to be much misery; you meet children with dirty faces and red eyes, and women with shawls on their heads, three or four men, shattered and broken, standing on the street corners. Back of it all are the corner saloons, and then another saloon. These saloons have to live off the people of the neighborhood, and if those people are poor and weak and worn and ragged, at least one contributing cause to their misery is the saloon.

Business is Eliminating the Drinking Man

"Business conditions today are eliminating the drinking man. Here and there may be a man who got his start in a day of other conditions, and who can still drink and be successful. But the time has passed when the drinking man can succeed as employer or as employe.

"You say you believe in temperance, but that you think it better to drink a little, just to show that you can be temperate. I tell you that total abstinence is the highest form of temperance. You are not surrendering your liberty when, of your own will, you promise yourself for the sake of yourself, your family and your God, to let alcohol wholly alone."

DOCTOR TALKS ON FOOD

President of Board of Health

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SCIENTIST'S FEAR OF ALCOHOL

PROF. G. SIMS WOODHEAD

I fear alcohol as I fear the bacillus found associated, probably casually, with anaesthetic leprosy, because it does away with the danger signals with which we are provided through our senses—pain, irritability, hunger, fatigue. Each one of these may be rendered less insistent by the use of alcohol, but the real causes of these sensations are left unaffected or may even be increased by the use of the very agent that blunts the "senses" through which they are manifested.

Can we imagine any sane present-day trainer telling his team or crew that they need not bother their heads about the amount of beer or wine they take during training? With most of them it is a case of the less the better, and none best of all. If this is true of physical energy which, after all, is the crudest form of energy, what train of reasoning leads us to ignore the effect that alcohol, in its various vehicles, has on the intellectual and psycho-physical powers of the man in our midst, who is training for the great game, or battle of life, in which he shortly is bound to engage?

WHO OWNS THE LEGISLATURE?

Inasmuch as efforts to secure a five-mile dry zone around universities and colleges are being made in many states which are not so fortunate as to have constitutional or statutory prohibition, the following able discussion of the proposed legislation to protect the Wisconsin state university will be read with interest. It appeared in the editorial columns of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, of Madison, of which Richard Lloyd Jones, son of Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, is the editor.—EDITOR.

No influence in American politics works more subtly or more adroitly than does the saloon. Advocates of laws, separating the saloon business from the brewing and distillery business, pose as reformers on liquor legislation. It matters little which side one may take in the battle between the independent retailers of saloon goods and the manufacturers of saloon goods, those who favor either, favor the liquor traffic. No man in this enlightened day can on any basis call himself a sincere progressive or a true patriot who favors the existence of the saloon, whether independent of or commercially affiliated with the brewer and distiller. **The saloon is the enemy of the people and no representative of the people can, with a shadow of consistency, use his powers as a servant of the people to either foster or protect the interests of the saloon.**

The magazines and periodicals of this country are beginning to realize the potency of this issue and are speaking with uncompromising frankness concerning this vicious institution.

At the recent hearing on the five-mile dry zone bill before the assembly committee it was stated that in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, the municipal court record for the calendar year of 1912 showed 463 arrests; 442 of these violators of the peace and law were brought into court in an intoxicated condition.

Collier's Weekly along the same lines has been presenting national statistics and fact stories of the influence of the saloon on both the moral and industrial welfare of this country. No intelligent person can review these facts and advocate for one minute the retention of a business that is responsible for such facts, unless with either coin, privilege or power, he is bought, paid for and delivered.

The Frederick bill, which calls for a five-mile dry zone around the University of Wisconsin meets a direct and specific problem and the legislature of Wisconsin toys with that problem as it, by encumbering it with amendments, attempts to evade it.

Here is our chiefest institution of learning, to which we send between five and six thousand of the state's ablest and most promising youths. Wisconsin is painfully inconsistent if, after appropriating millions of dollars to establish this benignant institution, she surrounds it with anything less than the noblest influences.

When a public hearing was recently given in the assembly chamber on this five-mile dry zone bill, there were several able, patriotic, truthful, wholly convincing and as wholly unanswerable speeches made in favor of the bill. When an equivalent amount of time was offered to the opposition of the bill, there was but one feeble voice raised. An elderly officer of the brewers' association rose to say that he thought the state ought to leave the moral environ of its state university to the fate of local option in a brewery-dominated town.

No one had the temerity—no one in or out of the Wisconsin assembly—had the moral courage to publicly advocate the perpetuation of the now existing saloon environ to the state's university.

At that public hearing Attorney T. C. Richmond of Madison laid the whole case on the table when he declared that the Wisconsin legislature was the court hearing this case. Should or should not the students of this state university be thrown into clean or unwholesome moral environs? There at that public hearing was brought to trial the greatest offender of law in Wisconsin, and it had no defender. Its lawyers and advocates deserted it in open court, deserted it as they always must in the forum of reason. It is both an established rule and an established truth in court that the case goes to the plaintiff when the defendant enters no plea—UNLESS THE COURT IS BOUGHT. And again we repeat, the legislature here is the court.

The vote on the Frederick bill, amended or unamended, will answer the question—who owns the court?

If our legislature bows to the bidding of the liquor traffic to the neglect of so sacred and benignant an institution as Wisconsin's university, then, indeed, the state is doomed unless the state itself throws out of public life the men who so betray her.

THE GREAT WASTE—THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago, Ill.

Only to the conventional is temperance a hackneyed subject. Only to the indulgent is the student of the liquor problem a fanatic. The man of this world is no longer indifferent to the mountainous waste represented by the saloon and its attendant vices.

The statesman more than the preacher, the ballot box more than the pulpit, is called upon to confront this awful waste of human energy, this dissipation of earth's resources, misdirection of man's toil. The social worker who is ambitious to do "settlement" work, but is either ignorant of or indifferent to the most obviously aggressive and relentless source of poverty, crime and degradation, is self-deluded and will prove an incompetent if not an unsafe leader.

It is by the decree of the economist, of the good statesman, the boasted practical man of business, the manager of railroads and the directors of banks, that the saloon has got to go. It is a civic incubus, an economic fallacy, a social excrescence, to say the least a physiological superfluity.

The saloon is the place where alcoholic drinks are dispensed, and alcohol is a poison, a disturber in the body physical as in the body mental.

Cost of High Living

Here, as elsewhere, the high cost of living runs into the cost of high living. The extravagances and the indulgences make a scarcity of bread and beef.

The white slave trade is not the same as the trade in drink, but they are allied, inseparably allied, in the life of municipalities. There are no red light districts in dry towns. Bootleggers and blind tigers are found out before the lights are lit.

The appeal is to the voters and the legislators. There is no epigram current more misleading and fallacious than the one that says: "You can't make man virtuous by law." That is just what can be done and is being done by all legislative bodies; that is the accomplishment of civilization.

The educative power of law has transformed the barbarian into a civilized nation, abolished the long train of outlawed barbarisms, from cannibalism to Mormonism. Let lawmakers and voters take note of the fact that society is being elevated by wise legislation.

The passage of the Webb bill over a President's veto, an administration at Washington in which the President, the Vice President, the head of the Cabinet and their families live in a dry territory and propose to practice the prohibition they profess, is significant. The saloon is going!

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

It was a faithful Swede girl who, when the winter was coldest and the furnace was not working right, was admonished by her mistress to take an iron to bed with her to warm it. In the morning the kindly woman asked Lena how it worked. "Pritty gude," she said, "Ah had it almost warm by morning."—*The Argonaut*

AMONG THE NEW PUBLICATIONS ARE

BOOKLETS

Temperance Tales, Christine I. Tinling. Price, 10c.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Christian Citizenship Department

EMMA L. STARRETT

The new "Good Citizenship Institute Program" prepared jointly by Mrs. Margaret Munns, National superintendent of Institutes, and this department, is ready to send out. Price, 40 cents per 100. It contains, besides the "Program," an additional page of "Topics for Discussion, or Papers." A drill on laws of your state, using "Outline of Study for Christian Citizenship Department" would be an instructive addition to every Institute program. I also have another new leaflet, "Individual Responsibility for Law Enforcement," 25 cents per 100.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and recorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago

AMONG THE VISITORS AT REST COTTAGE

Among the recent visitors at National Headquarters were Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, Miss Edna Rowan, Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, editor of the Virginia Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson, editor of the Wisconsin state paper, and Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag, editor of the Montana Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, and her husband.

Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand, World's W. C. T. U. round-the-world missionary, and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., were other callers.

"On to Washington!" With the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is Mrs. Armor's Message to Louisiana Audiences

Special Correspondence

What care we for "free sugar" when one of the greatest speakers in America, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, has just been our guest for three weeks! She did some wonderful things for us, chief of which was to organize unions in three of the most important, long-coveted cities in our state—Crowley, Lafayette and New Orleans. These unions have already started right and give promise of long life. Mrs. Armor left in the treasury $263 in cash and $145 in subscriptions; she secured 167 active and 38 honorary members, with 200 pledge signers and three paid-up subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL with others promised.

Mrs. Armor expressed the hope that at least 10,000 prohibitionists would take up their residence in the state. "As Phillips Brooks said," she asserted, "'Ours is a contest between Babylon and the New Jerusalem.' Let the New Jerusalem conquer. The liquor traffic is at the root of every evil. It is at the foot of the white slave traffic. It is at the very bottom of child labor. In the foreign missionary field, what is it that retards the work? The answer will come every time—liquor. I expect to see the whole United States under prohibition. On to Washington!"

Mrs. Stratton was with us six weeks organizing unions with one hundred new members, and she left $111 in the treasury. Mrs. Maude L. Greene has been working in the Catholic section of the state since November, and has been most successful.

We are having fires and floods, but "the flames shall not hurt thee, nor the rivers of woe overflow," is His promise to His children.

We are to have Mrs. La Mance for August and September, and already feel the spirit of jubilee night at the National Convention. We have peculiar conditions in Louisiana, but "He is able." Blessed be His name.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The silver medal vocal contest given by the Tioga W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of H. Frances Jones, state superintendent, April 10, in the Presbyterian church, was pronounced a splendid success. A large audience greeted the class of talented young women who had been secured through the earnest efforts of Miss Helen Diefenderfer: Grace Baton, Elizabeth D. Craig, Helen S. Diefenderfer, Florence Hall, Lilla P. Murdock, Edith E. Myers and Sophye Selig. Miss Jones presided, and Dr. Dunn, the pastor, offered prayer. Miss Reba Withington as recitationist, Miss Ethel Corwin as pianist, and the Cookman orchestra formed a valuable part of the program. The medal was won by Miss Edith Myers, daughter of Mrs. Myers, the president of the Erie W. C. T. U. Mrs. C. S. Ogden, president of the union, presented the medal, commending the class for the admirable manner in which selections were rendered. The contestants sang together "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

From Mrs. Florence Jaite, treasurer of the Ohio W. C. T. U., comes this brief word of the flood in her state: "The terrible flood in Ohio will hurt our work, I fear. The little town where I lived was nearly wiped off the map. We cared for seventy persons in my home one night. Our paper mill suffered a loss of over $10,000. I am thankful no lives were lost."

The W. C. T. U. of Pine Grove, Oregon, held a memorial meeting in the high school, and presented Miss Willard's portrait to the school. Six of the eleven members of the union were present and a pleasing program was rendered. To the teachers belongs much credit for making the meeting a success, and teachers, pupils and members all contributed to the Memorial Fund.

A very handsome fountain in memory of Frances E. Willard has been ordered by the W. C. T. U. of Kankakee, Ill. Its cost, when installed, will be considerably over $1,000.

Miss Cornelia Adele Teal writes from California, where she has been spending the winter, that she has been instrumental in organizing Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s in Southern California, and has addressed several Parent-Teacher Associations on the Age of Puberty, Care of Children and Heredity and Environment. The climate of California has improved her health and for the present she expects to remain there.

Mrs. J. P. D. John, Sabbath Observance superintendent of the Greencastle, (Ind.) W. C. T. U., conducted a very successful series of Sabbath observance prayer-meetings, March 31—April 4. The attendance was good; each service was a source of inspiration, the benefit derived from the meetings being due to Mrs. John's consecrated perseverance in bringing good things to pass.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND DRINK EVIL

When one considers in detail the relations of alcoholic indulgence to disease, the numerous and important ailments of which it is the direct cause, to say nothing of the indirect influence on human misery and degeneracy, one can hardly avoid realizing that it stands almost, if not altogether in the front rank of the enemies to be combatted in the battle for health. * * * If in this great forward general movement for sanitary reform and public health work we ignore the alcohol problem, it will leave a great gap in our line of battle.—*Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad are planning to have personal talks with all employes who have disobeyed the request recently made by them that they refrain from cashing their pay checks in a saloon. A complete list of the saloons of Aurora (one of the terminals of the road) is in the possession of the treasurer and the names of the men who cash their checks at these places are being carefully noted.

After a personal inspection of the all-night saloons of New York City, Mayor Gaynor ordered all now licensed to run throughout the night, to close at one a. m.

Tyro, Kansas, has elected as its woman mayor Mrs. H. C. Defenbaugh and three women have been chosen for the common council, there being a tie between a man and woman as to the fourth place. No matter how the tie is settled the women will have a majority in the council.

Champaign and Rockford, Ill., elected at the April elections to continue the very satisfactory dry regime. With the recent additions made to Illinois dry territory more than seventy per cent of the area is under no-license.

The following counties of Michigan at the April election voted for prohibition for two years: Genesee, Ionia, Clinton, Montcalm, Samlac, Tuscola and Lenawee.

The Weisgerber brewery at Lewiston, Idaho, representing an investment of $75,000, is reported by the *Wenatchee Daily World*, of April 1, to have been permanently closed by its owners. This brewery has been in operation continuously for fifty years, but since Lewiston and adjacent territory voted out the saloon, its business has been light.

HOW LENAWEE COUNTY STAYED IN THE WHITE LIST

CAROLINE R. HUMPHREY, Adrian, Mich.

In 1910 Lenawee county went dry by a majority of 2,009. After three years of unusual prosperity, with an increase of thirty-five per cent in bank deposits and business generally in splendid condition, the wets secured enough signatures to have the question resubmitted to the voters at the April 7 election. With brewers' money and their usual misrepresentations the saloon interests were determined to force Lenawee into the black list.

Temperance Forces Not Idle

Temperance Sunday was generally observed. Besides the excellent program rendered in the body of the Presbyterian church at Adrian, where the congregation and Sabbath school united, leaflets suited to the different classes were distributed. The men's class, one hundred strong, received telling appeals to voters in the line of literature. The W. C. T. U. and other temperance workers were not idle. Speakers with stereopticons worked throughout the county. The W. C. T. U. obtained nearly 5,000 women's signatures to a petition asking the voters to keep Lenawee dry.

On the Friday before election the W. C. T. U. held in its hall an afternoon meeting for prayer and supplication. Just at four o'clock the church bells throughout the county rang, and the women on their knees sent silent petitions to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

On Saturday at two o'clock a great parade took place, headed by the Imperial Band, followed by the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ada C. Mumford, our beloved president, who is also the county president, and Mrs. Hattie Older, the vice-president-at-large, leading.. Then came the ministerial association, and the faculty of Adrian College, followed by the student body of young men and women. Squads of boys in Indian suits carried banners inscribed "No Fire-Water for Us," and boys and girls with banners, "Vote Yes," "Boys Worth More Than Taxes," "Protect Our Girls," etc., followed. Next came floats of various designs, beautiful and unique in construction. One drawn by a span of magnificent black horses and filled with little tots bearing the banner, "Vote Dry for Us," is particularly worthy of mention. Automobiles and carriages followed. Passing through the vast crowd which lined the sidewalks, the procession with its every member bearing the Stars and Stripes, presented an inspiring picture. The writer heard one man say, "That makes me feel like crawling into a hole."

From the pulpits on Sunday equal suffrage and temperance were preached, and at night the large opera house was filled to overflowing to hear John G. Woolley give his masterly address in behalf of a saloonless county. This closed the strenuous activities preceding election.

Lenawee County Dry by 781 Majority

Monday at eight in the morning and one in the afternoon the church bells rang to remind the voters of "Women and Home," and to send the women to their closets for prayer.

Adrian, the county seat, went wet by over 400 majority, but the country precincts and the smaller places came to the rescue, leaving Lenawee dry by 781 majority. Glory to God in the Highest!

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They are made very heavy, of the best of material.

Measure the fire pots and combustion chamber and then note the long travel of heat through the compound radiator before reaching the chimney. Compare these measurements with those of all other first-class furnaces, and you will see WHY the BOVEE FURNACES require so little fuel and last longer.

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helps for leaders of Loyal Temperance Legions and Public School teachers.

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HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN
Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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THE "WIN ONE CIRCLE"

Dear Union Signal:

I accept the invitation to join the "Win One Circle" and enclose one dollar for one year's subscription to be sent to Mrs. Lula M. Taggart, New Castle, Penn. Am not selfish, but hope to get somewhere near the top.

Yours for grand results,
Mrs. Jennie Forquer,
New Castle, Penn.

Her Wish Is Granted

and Mrs. Jennie Forquer is the first member enrolled in the "Win One Circle." We make our bow to Pennsylvania. Which state will be second on our "Win One Circle" roll?

CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTION DAY

To insure prompt delivery of the May *Young Crusader*, we ask the friends to place their orders as early as possible.

The full program for *Young Crusader* Subscription day will be given and plans for the celebration of this Red Letter day, which, as you know, is the birthday of the editor-in-chief, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, must be commenced early, and if your Legion disbands for the summer holidays, you will have opportunity to celebrate in June, having at hand all material. Plan for large out-door gatherings, and, if possible, for an L. T. L. picnic, and we hope there may not be a Legion from which *Young Crusader* subscriptions shall not be received.

The new subscription song, the new Anna Gordon exercise, the new *Young Crusader* exercise, cannot fail to give satisfaction and furnish splendid entertainment to the guests. The price of the May number is not advanced, but is $1.75 per hundred.

A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary A. Clarke, Attleboro, Mass., an old time subscriber, writes, "I have had THE SIGNAL ever since it was printed, and I could not do without it. It grows better and better."

THE CROSS OF PEARL

(Continued from Page Six)

plainly: "My son, that look is not for those who dwell within my courts of peace. Tell me thy sorrow.

"As the man turned to answer, I knew his face, that of another John Dakely—a different John Dakely, the face of one whom I remember as with a happy heart he sat on the porch with my father, and planned for his boy's future. It was your father, John, and even heaven had not softened his grief, as he knelt at the Master's feet, and poured out a great, longing, anxious, prayer for you: 'His coming seemed to crown our life, oh gentle Master. How often when we looked at those bright blue eyes, and curly flaxen head, we saw thy image, and as he older grew we dedicated him to thy service;—and then, slowly, we saw the serpent drag that image in the dust. We prayed, we pleaded, yea, I died, and yet down, down, down he went. Must we forever in torment dwell?'"

"Then the dear Master said gently, 'Oh, ye of little faith, he is more dear to me than thee. One of my angels stands beside him now, and while it is yet night, another shall bear thee to him in a bark of dreams.' Then I saw a boat of blue and gold float to the edge of that crystal river, with an angel for a pilot, your father sailing in it to save your soul.

"The dream changed, and I found myself on a bleak rock surrounded by angry, dashing waves. You lay at my feet, and we were alone, except for a dreadful serpent that coiled about you ready to strike. I called for help and held a little cross of pearl, high above our heads, and suddenly, I heard a voice say, 'Peace, be still.' You lay as one dead and did not hear; nor did you see the boatman or pilot, as their bark of blue and gold, shaped like a swan, glided to that dangerous rock. Gently, they lifted you and bore you away saying, 'We will return ere morning breaks; he will remember when he wakes'—and then, John, I awoke cold and trembling, but with a deeper faith than ever in your salvation."

For a long time John Dakely did not stir. The clock ticked merrily; the little bird chirped cheerily, but outside the rain poured down in steady torrents. Then John arose, and held out his hand, "Thank you, Mary, and may God reward your faith and make your dream come true. 'He will remember when he wakes.' I won't make any promises—it's no use to even say I'll try, but you have made me realize my unworthiness more than ever. I am not fit to touch the hem of your garments."

"You will be some day, John—I know it—I feel it," and taking from the silver chain about her neck, a little cross of pearl, she pressed it into his hand, saying gently, "Just one more promise, John. Promise you will never take this cross into a saloon, or take a drink while it is in your possession."

"I promise," said John Dakely, solemnly, and with the influence of the hour upon him, he meant it. Then he went out of the presence of an angel, into the wind and rain. He was warmed and strengthened. In his pocket was a dollar, and with the little cross to help him, and his solemn promise, he felt sure that he could conquer.

But John Dakely trusted in himself, and he fell. As he walked past the corner saloons, the fumes of his worst enemy crept into his brain, and set in motion vibrations of habit; then his nerves began to clamor for the accustomed stimulant. A thousand devils seemed to urge him to take "just one" to "brace him up" —and at that moment he came to one of his old haunts. Riley, the proprietor, stood at the door, looking out into the rain, and hailed him as a welcome guest. "Come on in, John, and have one on me, and tell us the news."

Play Fair With Your Babies

Don't leave them a legacy of poverty. If you started that way, you know what it means.

The dearest desire of every man's heart is to make ample provision for his family's future.

But why do fathers, realizing the uncertainty of life, neglect so easy and sure a method of protection as is provided by insurance? We can't answer it. Can you?

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

"Our union has just finished supplying all public schools and churches with portraits of Frances E. Willard. At our last meeting we decided to begin all over again and place the new biography, The Life of Frances E. Willard, in each of the public schools and churches.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 1, 1913. No. 18.

A White Ribbon Hymn

Isabel Sinclair

The battle cry is ringing;
It is ringing from afar;
It is ringing right around us;
Where the bannered armies are.

It is ringing to the echo
Where, with fearless front we stand,
A great white-ribboned army
Of the mothers of the land.

Have you listened? Have you heard it?
Have you thought on what it saith?
"For God, and Home, and Country,"
For our firesides and our faith.

For all on earth that's holy,
For all that's high we stand,
A great white-ribboned army
Of the mothers of the land.

Jehovah is our Leader,
The Lord of Hosts is He,
And His name upon our banners
Is the pledge of victory.

Our trust is in His presence,
So with steadfast hearts we stand,
A great white-ribboned army
Of the mothers of the land.

British Columbia

Special Articles in This Issue

Secretary Bryan Bars Wine at State Dinner—Two Mutually Helpful Measures—Explaining a Degenerate—Liquor People Attack Girl's Honor—In Memoriam: Ella Gilbert Ives; Margaret T. W. Merrill

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE — SECRETARY AND MRS. BRYAN SERVE WINELESS STATE DINNER—CONCERNING THE TARIFF—NAVY DEPARTMENT SHOWS NO LENIENCY TOWARD HAZING AMONG ANNAPOLIS MIDSHIPMEN —NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE WILL COMBAT WHITE SLAVERY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan has been more prominently brought before the public during the week just passed, than usual. First in importance is the hurried trip to Sacramento, California, in the interest of peace. The state legislature awaits his coming before formulating anything definite regarding an anti-alien land law which will not interfere with the treaty between the United States and Japan. After a final conference with the President at the White House Secretary Bryan left Washington Thursday afternoon, April 24, hoping to reach Sacramento by Monday next. The difficulties which have arisen out of anti-alien land legislation in the California legislature have caused no end of comment and considerable anxiety. President Wilson is deeply concerned about the measure now pending, and to which Japan takes exception. Japan is very much in earnest, but so far has taken no attitude which gives offense. She is simply contending for that which she believes to be her right under existing treaties. Just before his departure Mr. Bryan said to a group of newspaper men, "I go hopefully but with a full realization of the responsibility. The purpose of my visit is to determine in what way the present situation can be remedied." That he may succeed is the earnest wish of all.

Secretary of State Submits Plan for International Peace

On Wednesday last, by invitation of Mr. Bryan, practically all the Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington assembled at the State Department and Mr. Bryan submitted to them a plan for international peace. In presenting the draft of the agreement Mr. Bryan said: "This draft embodies the principal points of an agreement which the President of the United States is willing to enter into, with the consent of the Senate, with all other nations. It does not attempt to go into detail, because details are matters of agreement between contracting nations and may be different in different cases. The statement presented to the representatives is only intended to set forth the main proposition, namely, that the President desires to enter into an agreement with each nation severally for the investigation of all questions of every nature whatever. Whether or not the proposed agreement accomplishes as much as is hoped for it, it is at least a step in the direction of universal peace, and I am pleased to be the agent through whom the President presents this proposition to the powers represented here."

Secretary and Mrs. Bryan Serve Wineless State Dinner

On Monday evening last Secretary and Mrs. Bryan gave their first formal state dinner, which, because no liquor of any kind was served, the liquor people are trying to ridicule.

[Mrs. Ellis here quotes the statement Mr. Bryan gave out to the public regarding this innovation. As it is embodied in the article on page 3 we omit it.—EDITOR.]

We are rejoicing at this brave stand taken by Secretary and Mrs. Bryan. Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, being interviewed in regard to the position taken by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, said: "What Mr. Bryan serves at his own dinners is his own business; I have never served liquor at any dinner I have ever given and I do not intend to do so now, whether it is a state dinner or one for personal friends."

Still another cause for thanksgiving is the recent order of the new Secretary of War, Lindley Miller Garrison, that the Canal Zone shall be dry during the coming fiscal year—no license to be granted to the thirty-five saloons now in operation there.

Concerning the Tariff

In accordance with the wish of the President the special session of Congress will devote its time almost entirely to the tariff. Only the five committees associated with tariff legislation or necessary for the running of Congress have been appointed in the House, viz., Accounts, Enrolled Bills, Mileage, Rules, and Ways and Means. Wednesday, April 23, Hon. O. W. Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means committee and leader of the Democratic side of the House, amid great applause introduced bill H. R. 3321 which will go down in history as the Underwood tariff bill. By mutual agreement with the other parties, viz., Republicans and Progressives, five days of ten hours each will be devoted to general debate on the measure. Then will follow amendments and the consideration of schedules under the five-minute rule. People from North, South, East and West are here in the interest of the various sections, while telegrams and letters are pouring in upon members of Congress for favor in their special direction. For fifty years and over the tariff question has been a bone of contention in this country of ours. The Republican doctrine of a customs tariff requires that duties shall be fixed neither too high nor too low, while the ideal of the Democrats is a tariff for revenue with the promise that no legitimate industry shall be harmed by the pending revision.

For the first time the Progressives have a voice in Congress as a party, fifteen having been elected to the House on that ticket. Victor E. Murdock of Kansas has been chosen their leader and that we shall hear from them is a foregone conclusion.

Navy Department Shows No Leniency Toward Hazing Among Midshipmen

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels is showing no leniency toward midshipmen at Annapolis found guilty of hazing. This week he announced his entire approval of the sentence of the court martial which dismissed midshipman J. C. Cook—a dismissal which carries with it the defeat of any effort on his part to enter any branch of the government service in the future. Secretary Daniels has sent a letter to every midshipman at Annapolis warning him that hereafter no leniency would be shown hazers. In addition to being dismissed they will receive the penalty of a year's imprisonment as provided by law. When the head of the Navy Department takes such a strong stand on this question it is likely that the heads of various educational institutions throughout the country will follow in his steps. As much for the sake of the youths who do the hazing as for the ones who are hazed the practice should be stopped.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate yesterday resolutions passed by the Hawaiian territorial legislature, asking Congress to make the conditions and fix the date for the adoption of a constitution and the admission of the Islands as a state. This was the first information Senators had that Hawaii was expecting this boon from the Democratic administration.

New School for Social Welfare Will Combat White Slavery

Plans were set on foot last night for the establishment in Washington of a new school for social welfare work, which will attempt to combat the white slave evil by a series of lectures and distribution of literature on the subject. The organization of the school followed an address delivered by Stanley M. Finch, special commissioner of the Department of Justice for the suppression of the white slave traffic. Mr. Finch told of the work of the Department of Justice in its attempt to combat the white slave evil and said that it was necessary to educate the public in regard to the social evil of which he spoke, so that public sentiment against it would support the laws.

A fine hearing on woman suffrage was held today before the Senate committee on suffrage. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Helen H. Gardner, Helen V. Boswell, Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Representative Bryan of Washington, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. La Follette, and others were heard. The speakers were heartily applauded by both Senators and visitors.

The District W. C. T. U. has mourned with one of its prominent workers and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Williams, the very sudden death of their only child, Helen, a lovely girl just entering womanhood. After a short but severe illness necessitating an operation she slipped away to Heaven.

Saturday, April 26, 1913

Secretary of State Bryan Bars Wine at State Dinner

True to his well-known total abstinence principles, Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, served at his first official dinner, in place of wine, unfermented grape juice. The guests of honor at this diplomatic dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan on the evening of April 21, were the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. At the table were all the ambassadors and several of the ladies of their households. The innovation on the part of the Secretary of State is said by the *Chicago Record-Herald* to be the talk of the diplomatic quarter. "To start a dinner in Washington without cocktails," it remarks, "is like cutting the overture out of an opera. . . . Unfermented grape juice was the strongest beverage used. The only liquid with fizz came out of bottles labeled Apollinaris. There were no cocktails ahead of the oysters."

The *Chicago Tribune* describes the incident as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Bryan received their distinguished guests cordially, and after a short wait in the drawing room invited them to the dining room, the secretary escorting Mrs. Bryce, and Mrs. Bryan taking out the British ambassador.

"There were no wine glasses on the table, only goblets of water and smaller glasses, which held out hope of something in the intoxicating line.

"As the dinner proceeded the ambassadors found the smaller glasses were for grape juice and mineral water. Some of these men are wine connoisseurs. They can tell a good brand of champagne from the cheap brand the moment it touches their lips. At their own embassies they have served the choicest wines, running from Madeira to champagne.

"The guests were permitted to sip the mineral water or the grape juice in its natural state.

Comment on Wineless Dinner

"The mixture was dark red, sparkling, and it bubbled and fizzed. It looked like the real thing, but it wasn't. It was perfectly *harmless* and made of grape juice and mineral water and was flavored with orange and lemon.

First "Dry" Dinner in Years

"This is the first time for many years that members of the diplomatic corps have been invited to a formal dinner in Washington where wines have not been served.

"During the Hayes administration the wife of the president was a rigid advocate of total abstinence and she refused flatly to have the wine cup passed within the precincts of the White House."

The Associated Press has sent out the following explanation, authorized by Mr. Bryan, of the "wineless dinner":

"We did not intend to magnify by mentioning it the importance of the non-use of wine at the dinner given to Ambassador Bryce Monday night," Mr. Bryan's statement says, "but as the papers have made some inaccurate references to the matter the facts might as well be known.

Explained All to Guests

"This was the first dinner which we have given to members of the diplomatic corps and therefore the first time when we came into conflict with the social custom of serving wine at dinner.

"The seven other ambassadors in the city and their ladies were invited to meet Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and as all the gentlemen guests were from foreign countries I thought it proper to explain to them the reason for our failure to conform to what seems to have been customary in this matter.

"Believing that the issue should be met frankly in the beginning, I told them when we sat down to the table that Mrs. Bryan and I had been teetotalers from our youth, as were our parents before us, and had never served liquor at our table; that when the President was kind enough to tender me the portfolio of state, I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be any embarrassment to the administration, and that he generously left the matter to our discretion.

Company Applauds Attitude

"I suggested that I thought it unfair to assume that those coming to us from abroad would judge us harshly or be unwilling to tolerate the maintenance of a traditional custom, and expressed the hope that our friendship would be made so apparent to them and our hospitality so cordial that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regarded it as a weakness.

"My remarks were applauded by the company. We never spent a more enjoyable evening.

"That is all there is to the matter, and we can consider the incident closed, and the custom established so far as we are concerned."

In this connection one recalls with interest Mr. Bryan's views on the use of liquor at diplomatic functions as expressed in his noted address delivered in 1911 before the Presbyterian Assembly. On that occasion he said:

"The federal government has driven liquor from the senate and the house. Why not put the government on the side of total abstinence by excluding its use from diplomatic functions. When I visited South America a year ago last winter I was surprised at the cost of the diplomatic branch of the service of the South American republics. It costs them quite a sum to meet present diplomatic requirements. A considerable part of the diplomatic expense goes for entertainment and the cost of wine is a large factor in the cost of entertaining. The smaller countries might hesitate to cut out wine lest it might suggest poverty, but the great Christian nations could abandon the use of wine at diplomatic functions without raising any question as to their motives. Why should our nation not set the example? Why should it not lead the way by throwing the weight of its influence against the use of intoxicating liquor? Our diplomacy is open and honest; we do not have to make people drink in order to deal with them. Our nation is in a position to make the start. Why not do it?"

THE WEBB LAW

HOW IT WORKS

"The enforcement of the law will," says the *Brewers' Journal* of New York, "compel many brewers, wholesalers and retailers to spend thousands of dollars for lawyers' fees, costs of legal process, etc., etc.; it will drive many men engaged in the trade out of the business."

All of which does not exactly agree with the statement of an opponent of the law, the *Dayton Journal*, which insists that the law "in reality amounts to nothing and was never intended to amount to anything."

The Louisville correspondent of *Mida's Criterion* expresses the opinion that "no statute was ever passed that has caused such wide-spread speculation and inquiry." He states that agents for Louisville brewers tell him "that as soon as they present their cards to the outside houses with a view to reaching the head and doing business they are bombarded with questions as to what is really to happen under the law."

Anybody who reads the daily papers discovers that these happenings are taking place every day.

At Madison, Me., reports a local paper, occurred the first seizure under the Webb law when under orders from Sheriff Thompson of Skowhegan, one of his deputies seized three boxes of whisky.

The Southern Express company, writes the *Evening Post* of Danville, Ky., will deliver no more whisky or beer in that town because of the recent ruling. The Adams Express company, according to a Greensburg, Ky., paper, was indicted on sixty-seven counts for bringing into and delivering whisky in a territory where the local option law is in force.

At Lawton, Oklahoma, a seizure has been made by the authorities of Comanche county of a rather large quantity of liquor shipped from Texas, Missouri and Kansas cities. At some points orders have been given by the express companies to return all liquors on hand and accept no more until the Supreme Court has passed on the validity of the act.

Kansas is putting through a law requiring railroads, express companies and other common carriers to file with the county clerk notice of each shipment of liquor, and the man who gets it must give a receipt for it.

A MAYOR WRITES CONVICTIONS

Fortunate are the cities who have as their chief executive men of the good sense and moral backbone of the mayor of Kokomo, Ind. The liquor men of this dry city have forced upon it an election. The *Topeka Capital* publishes the following paragraphs from an address delivered by the mayor:

"I am a temperance man and feel I must answer to God for anything I might do in any way to bring back to our town the saloons, which have proven to be one of its greatest curses. I consider that every voter who lends his influence in any way in favor of the saloon has become a partner with the saloon in beggaring children, ruining homes and destroying mankind.

"If I did not take into consideration my responsibility as my brother's keeper I would still vote dry.

"During my term of over three years in office I have found that it's for the good of our town not to have the saloon. Some Monday mornings I have had as high as twenty arrests for drunkenness when the saloons were here, whereas, during the dry period there have been times when we did not have twenty arrests for drunkenness in four weeks."

EXPLAINING A DEGENERATE

LAD OF FOURTEEN COMMITS OUTRAGEOUS CRIME—WHO IS THE CRIMINAL, THE BOY OR SOCIETY?

Two weeks ago Herman Coppes, a paroled inmate of the St. Charles Reform School of Illinois, was an obscure, unknown character. During the past week the daily papers of Chicago and adjacent towns have devoted whole columns to the history of the lad, his previous record, a description of his personality, and a report of his every word and action, and have printed in full his boyish letters to his sister. Why, you ask, is this fourteen-year old inmate of a state reformatory receiving such attention. This is the answer:

For good behavior the boys at the St. Charles School are paroled to farmers in the county, where they are permitted to attend school and given the advantages of a home in return for a certain amount of labor performed. This lad returned from school one afternoon and was asked by the farmer's wife if he wanted something to eat. Without replying, he took from his pocket a pistol which for a number of days he had been secreting and shot the woman. He then dragged the body to a near-by cistern and hid it. Because the two little children of the family were witnesses to the deed he turned his attention to them, and, securing an ax from the woodshed, brutally used it in butchering his little comrades and playmates. The boy's own story, told without any apparent realization of the terrible crime he had committed, reveals some of the mental processes which prompted the deed. He said: "I found the pistol on a shelf in the cupboard several days before. There were a lot of bullets in it. I put the pistol and the bullets in my pocket. Thought I would have some fun. I never thought of hurting any one. When I came into the house I saw Mrs. Sleep. When I got home from school, something seemed to keep telling me to shoot Mrs. Sleep and I just pulled the revolver from my pocket and shot her. I didn't want to kill the kids, but they had witnessed the shooting and I had to."

The possession of the pistol and the feeling of power which it conferred on him were too much for the weak will and the degenerate nature of the boy.

The fearful brutality of the crime horrified the community and has led to an investigation of the boy's family history in an endeavor to explain the depravity of the youth. One is not surprised to find that his mother is of a low grade of mentality, and the father a drinker and employed as a saloon porter. "It is hardly believable that the degeneracy of this youth was acquired," says the *Chicago Tribune*. "Bad as the surroundings in which he lived might have been, his span of existence seems utterly too short to have permitted him to imbibe so much depravity of which this murder shows him capable. The theory that he came into the world with the brain of a criminal is the most charitable attitude that can be taken toward him."

Danger Signal to Society

In studying this tragedy, one cannot but feel that society, not this fourteen-year old defective lad, is on trial for this outrageous crime. The *Tribune* well says, "But whether the instinct to kill was in the boy from birth, or whether it has been borne in upon him by the surroundings in which he lived, society might well put itself under the microscope, so to speak. Not only must surroundings and conditions which turn normal boys into degenerates be diminished, but provision must also be made for detecting the child born with tendencies to crime and degeneracy and for curing him. **Saving the boy, the bad one no less than the good one, is a task that society must undertake in all earnest."**

The suggestions of the paper that this crime should prompt legislation not only for the scientific care of defectives, but should also arouse agitation on the part of the state for more rigid laws regulating the carrying of firearms are timely and should be heeded, but if society is to take up in earnest the "saving of the boy" it must legislate out of existence another great evil which all scientists and social students tell us is responsible for a large part of the degeneracy of this age, and the direct result of which is the bringing into the world of defectives and degenerates of the type of this boy murderer.

"A hundred different intermediate agencies may contribute to the undoing of the race," says Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl, "but back of them all stands alcohol as the chief degenerative factor. The alcohol question must be settled within the next ten years or some more virile race will write the epitaph of this republic."

JUDGE FRESCHI TELLS MOTHERS DANGERS OF ALCOHOL

In a recent address before the New York Mothers' Club, Judge Freschi gave the following warning to the members of the organization:

"Make sure that in the homes you allow your daughter to visit parents do not permit the children to taste alcohol. Do you realize the significance of this? I have sifted out many pitiful cases of young girls gone wrong and found that the final effectual attack upon their virtue was made after their brains had been stupefied with strong drink. Bad companions had urged them to drink, it is true; but rarely was it the first time they had taken liquor. They had gotten their first taste as children in their own homes or in the homes of companions.

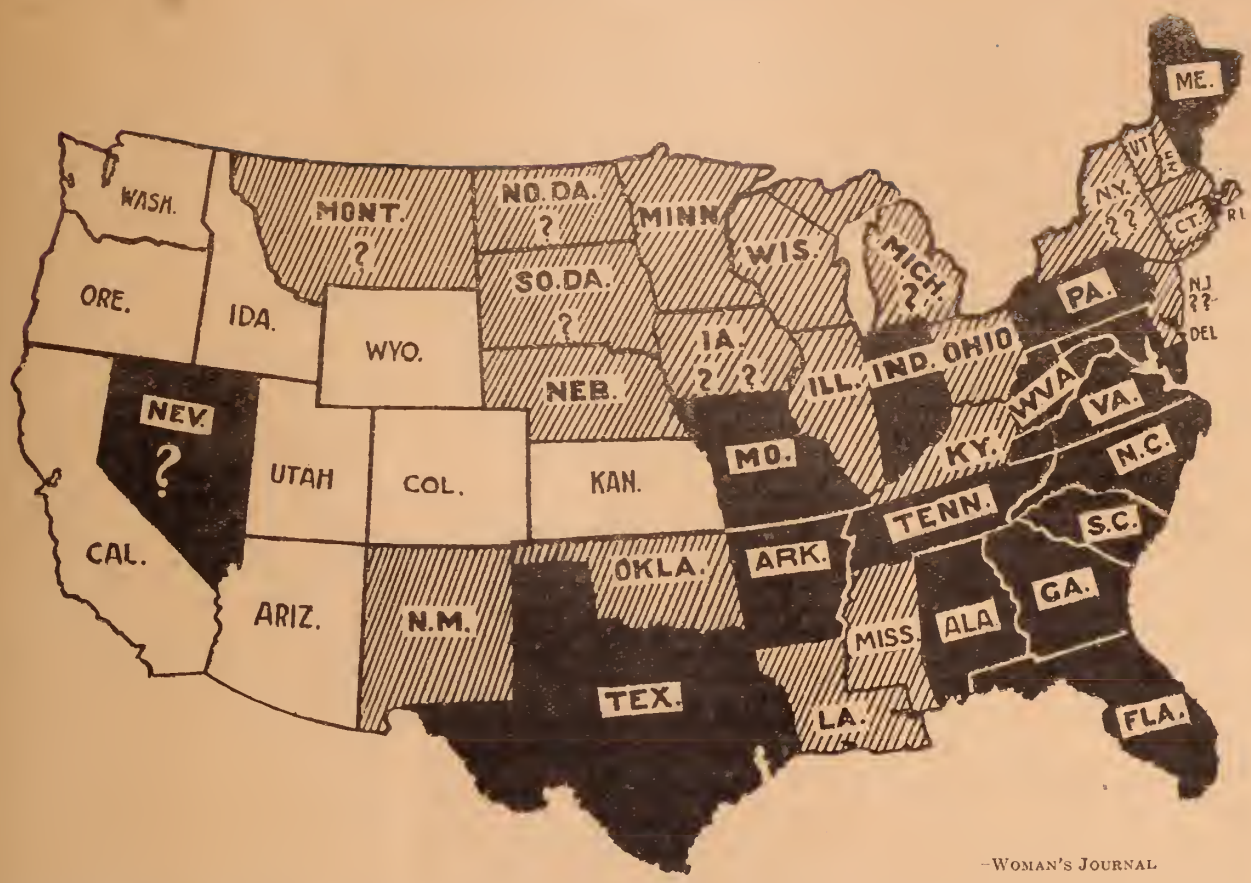
"There are very well intentioned people who give beer and wine to their children, arguing that familiarity will breed contempt for overindulgence. Fear, not contempt, is the only real safeguard. These parents will say that they give too little to hurt the children—they mean hurt them physically. The danger is mental. The insidious effect of alcohol is that it weakens the will power—the resistance not only against alcohol but every other evil. The adult heavy drinker, knowing that he is wrong, cannot resist. The appetite that he has created is stronger than his will. Consider the effect upon a child mentally and physically plastic."

Girl's Honor Attacked by Liquor People

Elmira, N. Y., has been discovering how unscrupulous and outrageous are the methods of the people engaged in the liquor business. When Dr. Henry W. Stough, an evangelist of prominence, who has been conducting in Elmira an evangelistic campaign, was requested by certain business men not to assail Mrs. Harriet Rathbone, the owner of a big local brewery, he wanted to know the reason why. Upon being told that she had inherited the property, disliked the business and was anxious to be rid of it, he began to investigate and learned that on the contrary she had developed her business until she owned fifty-eight of the hundred and fifty licenses in town, although the limit for licenses in Elmira is fifty-two. He consequently denounced the woman and challenged the city to enforce the law. Threats of libel suits by Mrs. Rathbone's agents not proving efficacious in silencing the evangelist, a conspiracy was entered into with the chief of police to attack the character of Prof. D. L. Spooner, Dr. Stough's leader of singing, and Miss Hester Cartwright, the accompanist, who, with her father, traveled with the evangelist.

On the last day of the meetings the musical director and the young woman were arrested on a trumped up charge of improper relations. Dr. Stough immediately announced that he would continue his meetings until his two associates were tried and acquitted. *The Continent*, in telling the story, says:

"An absolute tornado of popular indignation broke loose in the town. Miss Cartwright in jail was besought to sign a 'confession,' being promised instant release, but spurned the suggestion with splendid courage. The trial came on amid the greatest excitement. Alibis for both the defendants were proved by a multitude of witnesses, and the witnesses for the prosecution were discredited out of their own mouths. As a climax, Burns detectives arrested a liquor spy with $500 in his pocket which he had just offered to a juror for standing out against acquittal. The verdict of the jury was returned in two minutes and was, of course, a certificate of absolute innocence. The service of thanksgiving and rejoicing held that night in the evangelistic tabernacle was a scene of unrivaled intensity **of feeling.** Many of the church people of the town, considering Dr. Stough a sensationalist, had held off from participation in his meetings but the scandal of this liquor gang's assault solidified the churches absolutely. At this thanksgiving service all the Christian and decent citizenship of the town united to form a civic league. This organization immediately took up the prosecution of conspiracy charges against the chief of police and the brewery manager. The trial of the chief has been the latest feature of the fight. Meanwhile the police inspector, who serves as acting chief, enforces law as to saloons and other forms of vice with stringency never known in Elmira."



—Woman's Journal

White states, full suffrage; gray states, partial suffrage; black states, no suffrage; ? states, where suffrage will be submitted to the voters at the next election; ?? states, where question must pass a second legislature before being submitted to the voters. Since the above map was made, Pennsylvania has passed a resolution submitting to the people of that state an equal suffrage amendment, Michigan has voted upon the amendment and defeated it, and Alaska has been given full suffrage.

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

STATES HAVING FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming Colorado Utah Idaho Washington California Oregon Kansas Arizona

STATES WHERE AMENDMENT WILL BE PRESENTED TO VOTERS

Montana—1914 Nevada—1914 North Dakota—1914 South Dakota—1914

STATES WHERE AMENDMENT HAS PASSED ONE LEGISLATURE AND MUST PASS ANOTHER

Iowa New Jersey New York Pennsylvania

TWO MEASURES THAT ARE MUTUALLY HELPFUL

Two joint resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution, have been presented to Congress. One, introduced in the House by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, prohibits the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol. The other, the first resolution to come before the Senate and introduced by Senator George S. Chamberlain of Oregon, provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." This was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage, Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, chairman.

Now that our legislative assemblies, national and state, have overcome a hesitancy of some fifty years standing and have already added two new amendments to the Federal constitution (sixteenth and seventeenth), they will presumably not be so reluctant to consider others. We may, therefore, reasonably hope that the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments will abolish the liquor traffic and give votes to women. Nation-wide prohibition and nation-wide woman suffrage—may we not look forward to both in 1920?

Today on the prohibition map nine states of the union are entirely white. On the suffrage map nine states, plus the territory of Alaska, are white. The state of Kansas, midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific and also midway between Northern and Southern boundary lines, has the honor of showing white on both maps. The prohibition states, with the exception of North Dakota and Oklahoma (which are longitudinally on a line with Kansas), are all east of that state, the suffrage states are all west of it. The state which is the geographical center of our country is the meeting place of these two great reforms, prohibition and woman suffrage, the focalizing point, so far as these two great reforms are concerned, of true progressive democratic republicanism.

The greatest obstacle to the onward march of both prohibition and woman suffrage is the legalized liquor traffic with its chief satellite, commercialized vice. It is our firm belief—as it is that of the liquor interests—that woman's ballot will hasten the day of nation-wide prohibition. And we are equally sure that with the drink traffic annihilated it will be easy to secure the ballot for women—because there will be no all-powerful brewers' trust or whisky combine to furnish the sinews of war for anti-suffrage campaigns, and to prevent the people from getting what they want

THE CROSS OF PEARL

KATE BOUTELLE, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

John Dakely stopped at the edge of the walk and looked for a car. He told the man he wasn't drinking, and Riley laughed sneeringly, then asked, "Since when?" The devils danced like wildfire through John's brain, "Just one, just one," they clamored, they urged, they demanded. No car came to bear him from Riley's sneers and taunts, and he took the little cross in its tissue paper wrapping, dropped it stealthily into the gutter, pressed it deep into the mud with the toe of his boot, and turned back to Riley, who clapped him on the back—and the saloon door closed upon him. The devils laughed and shrieked exultingly, and then, as John drank glass after glass of whisky, grew strangely still.

Hours afterward, John Dakely stumbled and staggered along square after square, until at last the creaking sign of "The Berkley" groaned its welcome, and with his last dime he found a place to sob out his despairing cry, "lost—lost—lost."

The guests of "The Berkley" never leave orders to be called. It is not necessary. The day man comes on at six o'clock, and goes from cot to cot, threatening, bullying, yes, sometimes beating the "byes" out. Another day is before them to work, or drink, or fight, or loaf, as the inclination prompts.

The rain had ceased falling and the men one by one had gone out to face the sunshine. The last to leave were John Dakely and Timmie, the tinker. The latter had gathered together his stock in trade, and was about to descend the stairs when something in John Dakely's face made him stop. Desperation, despair, remorse, were all stamped there and Timmie, who had seen the seamy side of life, was familiar enough with that look to know where it led, so he came back and shook John's shoulder. "Come out wid me today, John. I'll giv ye yer breakfast, ef yer help me a bit," he said. "Come on, man, and don't be waitin' till yer thrown out."

Dakely raised his swollen face and bleared eyes, and looked at the little Irishman. He saw pity and compassion written on the homely face, so he got up slowly, and together they left "The Berkley" and went to one of the cheap restaurants in the neighborhood. Timmie ordered the breakfast, and when they were once more on the street he said, "John, yez'll hev to cut this out. Yer drinkin' too much, me bye, and yez ull wind up in the morgue, ef yer not careful."

John Dakely shivered; just at that moment he did not care where he wound up and he told the little Irishman so. Something in the queer, kind, little old man made him tell him all about the cross of pearl and how he had cast it into the mud of the gutter.

"There isn't any hope for a fellow who could do that, Timmie," he said despairingly. "I tell you I'm lost, and the sooner it's all over the better."

The little old Irishman's face was a study. "That was a fearsome thing to do, John, but fer all that, yer not lost yet. Yez lost a lot of good times, me bye, an' ut'll take yer a while ter make it up, but yer not so old yet, an ef I was yer, I'd thry once more, anyhow. I'll help yer for a day or two till yez git started, but first of all, yez'll have ter thry to find yer cross agin. We'll go out that way now and ef yer foind it, it means good luck to yez. The saints be praised an may yer be guided to the place."

They tramped on, stopping sometimes to mend a kettle or pan, and at last they came to the corner. Timmie, with his usual ingenuity, said, "We'll set on the curb, John, an make belave that we're fixin' the charcoal burner." So they sat down and John Dakely began his search. Riley came out and asked him what he was looking for and the quick-witted little Irishman replied, "He's lost one of the rivets in his char-ac-tar," and just then he saw John's hand close tightly over a little mud-covered object.

Riley left them to attend to his trade, and John dipped his little cross of pearl into the horse-trough. It lay in his hand white and glistening, and Timmie crossed himself reverently and murmured, "The saints be praised."

That night, John Dakely was sober and sat in the big room of "The Berkley," and whittled out a little box for the cross. Timmie's wise little eyes shone with understanding, as one after another asked what it was for and John answered, "It's to keep the rivet of my character in."

John realized that he was on the lowest rung of the ladder, but the finding of the cross had made a deep impression upon him. He kept it in the little box and when the devils clamored and howled, he pressed the cross to his lips and prayed. Sometimes when the devils won (for it was a long, hard fight and there were many falls) he would take "the rivet of his character" and bury it out near his mother's grave. Then would follow wild orgies or silent debauches, until at last exhausted, humiliated, despairing, he would resurrect the cross and "try again." After awhile he found that the intervals were longer between the lapses. At last a year passed and the little cross no longer lay hidden in the box. He had a quiet little attic room now, and did not frequent the lodging houses. Instead he went to the missions and reading rooms, and life began to look bright again. He took long walks in the woods and learned to trust His Father and lean upon His strength. Gradually he came back to his manhood.

It was hard for John to get a permanent position, so he went from door to door, mending sweepers and wringers, making enough to enable him to keep his room and clothe himself respectably. He bought a silver chain and wore the cross for a charm, and at last one day he stopped at the house of a mill owner. There was a lot of work for him to do, and the mill owner's wife came to give him instructions, and when she saw how skillfully he handled the tools, and how well he worked, she asked him why he did not apply for a position somewhere. Then he told his story, and showed her the cross. There were tears of pity in her eyes and she promised to help him. In another month, John Dakely was holding a steady position, with the prospect of advancement if he made good.

So the years rolled on and changed an outcast drunkard into a man. It takes a great deal of time, patience and prayer to accomplish that, but God's ways are slow and sure.

Five years, and Mary Moore was at home again. She had not received one word from John in all those years and yet her faith was so perfect that she never doubted that God in His own good time would save him. One day she sat in the same little room where she had given him the cross, reading a paper. Suddenly her eyes caught this announcement, "The Cross of Pearl Society will hold a meeting at Burton Hall, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. John Dakely will address the meeting and receive members. All are welcome." She read it over once, twice, thrice, and then fell on her knees in thanksgiving.

On Sunday evening the hall was full almost to overflowing, and Mary Moore slipped quietly into one of the back seats. On the platform were several singers and speakers. The organist began to play softly:

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary,
Savior divine;
Now, hear me while I pray,
Take all my sins away;
Oh, let me from this day
Be wholly Thine."

Then a man came down the aisle.

Could it be he—her John—her answered prayer? Her faith seemed crowned by God's own hand as John Dakely stood before those hungry souls, and sang:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold—
Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine;
Are they not enough for Thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer: 'This of mine
Has wandered away from me;
And although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

She could see the little white cross gleam from the silver chain. He was bidding all come forward who wished to "try again," and then as trembling, fearful, despairing, they knelt at his feet, into each hand he pressed a little cross of pearl, exacting the same prom-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Before It Is Too Late

Poem for Mothers' Day

If you have a gray-haired mother
In the old home far away,
Sit you down and write the letter
You put off from day to day.
Don't wait until her weary steps
Reach heaven's pearly gate,
But show her that you think of her
Before it is too late.

If you have a tender message,
Or a loving word to say,
Don't wait till you forget it,
But whisper it to-day.
Who knows what bitter memories
May haunt you if you wait,
So make your loved one happy
Before it is too late.

The tender words unspoken,
The letters never sent,
The long-forgotten messages,
The wealth of love unspent—
For these some hearts are breaking,
For these some loved ones wait;
Show them that you care for them
Before it is too late.

—*George Bancroft Griffith*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PATTY'S PLAN

M. DISQUE

Patty always meant to be very good and still; yet not once but several times today had nurse, with storm clouds gathering on her face, said, "Patricia, you mustn't wriggle so!" Patty drew up her little shoulders, gave a troubled sigh and asked timidly, "Isn't I most ready?"

"Yes, you'll be ready in a very few moments now if you'll only keep still. There!" Expressions of delight on nurse's face chased the storm clouds away, as Patty danced to the big mirror to gaze in admiration at a fluffy little girl of four, all arrayed in white, her golden curls confined by a new blue band, surmounted by an immense bow whose ends had been tortured into wonderful erectness by the painstaking nurse.

"Ow—ee—ee!" Patty's pudgy hands with outspread fingers descended stiffly against the fluffy skirts. "May I go downstairs now—right away?"

"No. Your mama hasn't rung the bell yet." Patty was terribly disappointed, but she dared not try nurse's patience further, so she again turned to admire herself in the mirror. She lovingly patted the folds of her little short skirts, and picked daintily at the scalloped edges. Next she examined the beautiful chain about her plump neck, then grew so bold as to let her little fingers stray to the wonderful bow on her head. "Patricia!" shrieked nurse in tones which made the small fingers beat a hasty retreat.

"Ting—a ling—ling!" came the clear tones of mama's little silver bell. Patty sprang into the hall, and she and nurse descended the broad stairs. Patty was then ushered into the big dining room.

"Come over here, dear," called mama, and Patty was aware, as she was being seated in her high chair by mama's side, that many pairs of eyes were resting upon her.

"Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce my daughter, Miss Patricia Lancaster." Patricia sat very still with her chubby hands clasped upon her knees. She did not know what to do or what to say.

"I'm sure I've had the pleasure of meeting the young lady before," said papa.

"Very glad, indeed, to meet you, and to have such a dainty bit served along with the dessert," declared the big white-haired gentleman who sat at papa's right. "My dear, this is Governor Downing, who has just addressed you," announced papa with many twinkles in his eyes. Patty settled back a little farther in her chair and gazed solemnly at the governor. "How d'do, Dov'ner," she lisped.

"I presume, Miss Patricia Lancaster," continued the governor, "that, like all the other ladies whom I've met this evening, you're an ardent suffragist and wish the right to vote?" Patty wriggled a little before replying, "Yeth thir." Everybody at the table laughed, and the ladies clapped their hands. Then dessert was served. Mama had thought it too much of a strain on Patty to have her sit with the grown-up company during the entire dinner.

During the time which followed Patty heard a great deal which puzzled her very much.

"Well, gentlemen," said mama in a burst of enthusiasm, "equal suffrage is coming. Whether you help the cause or not, it's coming."

"Let it come!" said papa calmly.

"I'm perfectly willing that the women should have the right to vote if they can get it," added the governor.

Patty

Mama looked very serious. "That's what so many say. They're willing to have us enjoy the right to vote if we can get it. But how shall we get it if the majority of the men won't help us?" Patty felt troubled. It seemed that her dear mama was wanting something which the governor wouldn't give her. Yet the governor looked like a good man. A sudden idea occurred to her. Perhaps the governor would give her the "right to vote," then she could give it to mama! She was thinking about it when nurse came to take her to bed. She gravely bade each guest, "Goodnight," the governor last. "Goodnight, Miss Patricia Lancaster. Very glad, indeed, to have met you." Patty hoped the others weren't listening. "Dov'ner, will you div' me 'e 'right to vote?'" she asked.

"I'm afraid I can't, Miss Patricia." Patty's face fell. "Why?"

"Well, because your name's Patricia instead of Patrick." Patty couldn't understand why there were peals of laughter as she was being marched off to bed. She was hurt and disappointed.

Late that night papa and mama stole in to kiss their little daughter. Patty wakened and put a pair of chubby arms around papa's neck. "Oh, papa, tan't I have Patrick for my name?"

"Why do you want Patrick for your name, pet?"

"'Cause nen de dov'ner would div' me de right to vote."

"If that's the case, then you certainly may have Patrick for your name." Patty settled back to sleep with a contented sigh and papa and mama tiptoed out, coughing.

For several days Patty kept thinking about her new name and wishing to see the governor. One day mama and several other ladies went to see him, but they wouldn't take Patty. About noon she was sitting on papa's knee when suddenly papa put her down and stepped to the telephone.

"Main 1—4—2. Hello. This the governor's office? Is the governor in? Hello, Governor. This is Lancaster. Those reports in yet? Not yet sent in? Thank you. Goodbye." Then papa hurried out.

Patty grabbed a chair and dragged it to the telephone. "Hello, 1—4—2, hello. Dis de dov'ner's office? Is de dov'ner in? Hello. Dis de dov'ner? Dis is Patty Lancaster, an' papa said my name could be Patrick if you'd div' me the right to vote."

"Oh, er, why how do you do, Miss Patty—Miss Patrick Lancaster, I mean. Yes, er, I remember that little matter all right, and I guess I'll have to keep my promise. Miss Patrick Lancaster, I herewith send you the right to vote. Anything further I can do for you?"

"No thir."

"Then, goodbye, Miss Patrick Lancaster."

"Doodbye, dov'ner."

Turning to Patty's astonished mama and the other ladies who had called to see him the governor said, "Ladies, I know your mission, and I can't withstand this siege for the right to vote any longer. It's utterly impossible when the very infants from their cradles are lisping for it. Here's my answer. I'll give my influence for the passage of your bill and my signature after its passage."

And so it came about that Patty's mama now has the right to vote and she tells Patty that when she gets to be a big girl she also will have the right.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, May 1, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Mothers' Day the Year Around

About five years ago the happy thought came to a devoted daughter to suggest the observance of one Sunday of each year as Mothers' Day. The idea immediately became popular and the movement is now not only nation-wide but world-wide. On that day (the second Sunday in May) each son and daughter is asked to wear a carnation in memory of the mother, a red or pink if she is still living, a white if she has been called to her heavenly home. Every effort is made to bring to mind the unselfish and self-sacrificing love, the prayers and the admonitions of the mothers, as well as remind wayward, careless children of forgotten promises and vows made at a mother's knee. It would be difficult to measure the beneficent influence of this occasion. Careless, hardened hearts have been made tender, sleeping consciences have been awakened, and a new sense of responsibility to parents has been instilled. All the year around the benediction of such a service is felt. The opportunities which the day presents to white ribboners are manifold. In the prison and the reformatory; in the rescue homes and missions they may hold special services or give a message as a part of the regular service which will bring before the wandering, wilful, or careless son or daughter the thought of the absent mother. Many a church or Sunday school undoubtedly would be willing to turn over to the local W. C. T. U. a part of the hour of the regular service.

Could a more opportune occasion be found to remind those who are not directly associated with our work that our organization represents in its activities, its purposes, its ambitions, the great mother spirit, for, to use Frances Willard's words, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized mother love. The W. C. T. U. is mother-love incarnate in society; its consecrated Christian municipal mothers—policewomen, probation officers, judges of juvenile courts—are giving to the homeless girls or those exposed to a city's temptation, the protection, the guidance and the defense of a mother. In the legislatures mother-love is urging and securing the making of laws which will shield and protect the children in the home—the minimum wage measure, red light and white slave traffic laws, child labor and industrial reforms, mothers' pensions, and legislation against the legalized liquor traffic—that inveterate foe of the home. In the army and in the navy, in the lumber camp and in the mines, are to be seen the evidences of mother-love in the literature and comfort bags, sent by the white ribboners.

In urging upon all the doing of the immediate acts of filial affection, such as the sending of flowers or gifts, of letters or lettergrams to the absent mother, let us not forget on this sacred day to offer the opportunity to all to ally themselves with an organization which every day of the three-hundred and sixty-five is disseminating throughout the world the mother-day influence.

He Could Not Do Otherwise

Some of the papers of the country have found in the wineless diplomatic dinner given by Secretary of State Bryan an occasion for cheap witticism; others have given to the dismay and displeasure of his foreign guests exaggerated importance. One of the most sensible comments was that of the *Chicago Tribune*, which recognized that Mr. Bryan's position on the liquor question left him no alternative as to his action on such an occasion. "To serve wine at his table," says the *Tribune*, "would be to make absurd his fervently and frequently announced opinions on the subject." When one recalls Mr. Bryan's expressed belief that, **"A Christian cannot afford to take the risk of acquiring the habit of drinking; that even a small degree of intelligence is sufficient to enable one to understand that it is unwise to incur any danger where no advantage is to be gained to offset the danger; that a Christian cannot afford to set an example that will be hurtful to those weaker than himself; that a Christian cannot afford to spend on liquor money that is so badly needed for other and better things,"** one feels sure that he would not do otherwise than refrain from offering to his guest that which in his judgment and the judgment of noted scientists is a poison. Holding that view—the only view an enlightened, conscientious man can hold—he could not permit himself to perform such an inhospitable act as to offer to his guests that which might and almost certainly would injure them. Being a lover of his fellows, he could not do otherwise than refrain from encouraging or possibly creating an appetite which once implanted knows no satiety, but for its gratification sacrifices health, wealth, friends and all earthly possessions. How could he as a Christian gentleman do otherwise than take this staud against a social custom which each year is responsible for the debauchery of youth, the dissipation of fortunes, and the destruction of homes? How, indeed, can any man who has given the matter an hour's serious thought and consideration, do other than use his influence to check this fearful evil?

The Opportunity of the Press

The publicity which the press of the country is giving to the right side of the liquor question is a constant cause for gratification to friends of the movement for total abstinence and prohibition. Its influence in creating public sentiment cannot be measured. Recently, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in a letter to *Collier's Weekly*, claimed that "it was because the press joined the church and home in Kansas that it has after thirty-two years practically rubbed the saloon and brewery off the map of our state." He goes even further and says, "There would not be a saloon left in the whole United States if the great papers of this country would do what they ought to do and help the church and the home to take this tremendous wrong out of our republic."

The white ribboners of this country are doing a splendid work in conducting W. C. T. U. or Temperance columns in their local papers, and in interesting the editors of their community in securing for their papers the plated matter and patent insides relating exclusively to the liquor question. There is another form of effort to which friends of the great movement for the abolition of the traffic should give their attention, and that is the encouragement and support of the great metropolitan and other papers and magazines which have the moral courage to align themselves on the side of righteousness. Let us take the trouble, as did Dr. Sheldon, to express to the editors of these periodicals our thankfulness that they have thus come out into the open and are really helping civilization.

AMONG THE STATES

Both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature have passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution giving women the right to vote. The measure must be adopted by the legislature of 1915, after which it goes to the people for ratification.

Michigan is the first state to offer a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to pass an amendment to the Federal constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The president of the state W. C. T. U. writes that this measure was put through the legislature before the liquor men were aware that it was being urged. The vote was 45 to 37 in the house and 16 to 12 in the senate. The legislature which has just adjourned also passed the Anti-Polygamy resolution.

MARGARET T. W. MERRILL

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, Portland, Maine, was among the very first who heard the crusade call and who joined the W. C. T. U. From that hour she has been a consecrated, devoted, untiring worker in the white ribbon army. Mrs. Merrill possessed rare and beautiful characteristics; gentle yet strong, modest yet courageous, with the simplicity of a child and the wisdom of a seer. She was a wonderful woman physically, intellectually, spiritually. Four-score-and-sixteen years rested lightly and gracefully upon her. Her marvellous intellect was undimmed, her deep spirituality was ever intensifying. She was interested in the great philanthropies and reforms of the day, but her public activities were largely in W. C. T. U. lines. She had a tender interest in delinquent and dependent children, doing much for them in her own city and state and she was at one time the efficient superintendent of the National W. C. T. U. department of Homes for Homeless Children. She was unfailing in her helpfulness to all who were needy and unfortunate. She was a warm friend of woman suffrage and an enthusiastic advocate of total abstinence for everybody and of state-wide and National constitutional prohibition. THE UNION SIGNAL had no greater friend. Her generous subscriptions, her gifts to the Philanthropy Fund, her frequently-expressed commendation of the paper have often cheered the editors and publishers. Her benefactions were numberless, her life a benediction. She always looked above the clouds and beheld God's sunshine, as is happily illustrated by the words she quotes in a letter recently sent to a friend:

"Long have I been a sojourner on earth,
By sorrow not unsmitten,
Yet for me
Life's morning radiance hath not left the hills,
Her dews are still upon the flowers."

ELLA GILBERT IVES

"They said she died;
It seems to me
That after weeks of pain and strife
She slept, one even, peacefully
And woke to everlasting life."

Thus the friend and pastor of our loved comrade, Ella Gilbert Ives, referred to her triumphant entrance into the higher life. For such a saintly soul as hers it was only a step over to the radiant life of the other world. Heaven is richer, but this world is the poorer for her going. Not only did Miss Ives fill a large place in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but her literary and educational work was wide and influential. As a teacher in the public schools of New Haven and Chicago, as an associate head of Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, for ten years, and for more than twenty years associated with Dr. Louise Purington in conducting a private school in Dorchester, Mass., hundreds of young people have felt the inspiration of her gifted mind and her rare spiritual graces. As a special writer for the *Boston Transcript*, her messages have gone out to thousands, always to uplift, and bless. As an interpreter of nature through her talks and writings, she has given to the world a vivid expression of her deeply religious nature and her nature-loving self. She was the author of a beautiful volume, 'Outdoor Music." Talented and beautiful—a blithe spirit—her varied gifts of pen and tongue have been generously and lavishly given to the work of the W. C. T. U., in which for a number of years she has held the positions of National superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies and associate in the World's W. C. T. U. department. Her enthusiasm for the two great causes, missions and temperance, won many to associate themselves with the work she so dearly loved. Never were her broad vision, her rare mental endowment and her glowing optimistic faith more manifest than when she spoke upon this subject which lay so near her great heart. At the service held at her home church in Dorchester on the Sabbath following her Home-going, beautiful tributes were spoken.

Rev. Arthur Little, who for over twenty-two years was her pastor, said of her:

"A gifted, richly endowed, affluent soul has gone from us to the better land. There was a rare blending of contrasting traits in her strong and beautiful

Ella Gilbert Ives
Promoted to Heavenly Activities
April 11, 1913

character which gave it unusual symmetry and attractiveness. She had an engaging personality, a face radiant and luminous, because it was a reflection of the face of her Master. She was a woman of exquisite sensibilities. Her Puritan conscience united with strong convictions and an alert sense of duty, kept her whole being keyed to the highest kinds of service. Love for Jesus Christ was the supreme passion of her life. His conscious presence in her heart made the whole world beautiful to her. One does not know which most to admire—her love of nature, of books, or of humanity. The beauty and majesty of the mountains thrilled her soul and imaged forth to her the glory and greatness of God. Nothing was more full of exhilaration to her than an early morning walk to cultivate the friendship of the birds. She has written much in prose and poetry of great interest and value to her large circle of friends. In the reform movements espoused by her, she carried weight less by any public advocacy of them than by her sheer force of character. It meant much simply to know where she stood and what she believed, touching temperance and purity in the home. I am quite sure that the lives of two great women, perhaps the two greatest women of the nineteenth century, Mary Lyon and Frances E. Willard, were very influential in furnishing Miss Ives with her splendid idealism—Miss Lyon, whose life has always been a quickening influence upon all the pupils at Mt. Holyoke College, Miss Willard, who was for many years the close personal friend of Miss Ives."

Tender and meaningful were the words spoken by Miss Anna A. Gordon, who had journeyed all the way from National Headquarters at Evanston to be present at the service. She prefaced her tribute by reading a brief prayer, in poetic measure, written by Miss Ives, which had been abundantly answered in her experience:

"Beget in me the strength sublime
To meet the awful storms of time;
And when the billows o'er me roll,
Like the great mountains may my soul
Emerge more beautiful and bright,
Transfigured in Thy glorious light."

"Rarely is there witnessed by grief-stricken hearts so triumphant an entrance upon life unseen as characterized our friend's passing onward," said Miss Gordon. "Strong, saintly soul! Unafrighted by the transition we call death, she calmly awaited the release from relentless pain and cruel suffering. Today she is crowned with immortality. She has entered upon the activities that are not succeeded by weariness.' Beyond our earthly sight it is true she has gone, but 'it cannot be far, since near at hand God's angels are. God's sunshine on her joyful way, His freedom in her wings.'

"Doubtless on April 11, many homes were shadowed by a sorrow similar to ours; many a pulsing heart that day ceased its rhythmic beat; many a soul, freed from its outworn garment of the flesh, entered the land that is all fair with life.

"But we who have just come from that dear home arched forevermore by the rainbow of a hallowed friendship, and all gathered here, realize that few of those, probably no other one who entered upon the life immortal upon the same day with our comrade beloved, will be so greatly missed and so widely mourned, for the influence of her beautiful and beneficent life and work is world-wide and enduring.

"Is there not a tender pathos in the fact that our friend whose sweet songs are among our choicest treasures of literature, lies asleep at this joyous season of the awakening year—at this season when the song birds, her intimate companions, are trilling their richest melodies, melodies which will ever give to us all quick, happy memories of this nature lover and of her bird lore?

"But it is not to Miss Ives, the gentle, gracious Christian woman, not to Miss Ives, the brilliant writer and educator (although we should love to speak at length of her blessed influence on hundreds of young lives), but it is to Miss Ives, a beloved official in the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I have traveled more than two thousand miles to pay my tribute of affection, and that of my co-officers.

"As National superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, and associate of the same department in the World's W. C. T. U., Miss Ives understood the mighty value of that electric twentieth century arm of

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

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RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since the close of the books October 5; in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

Illinois: Lyndon, Vandalia, Henning, Chicago. Total $8.

Colorado: Florence, Olathe, Limon. Total $6.

Kentucky: Mt. Sterling (Mrs. Lizzie Hurt) $1, Henderson, Ashland, Fullerton, E. Ashland, Nicholasville, Winchester, Louisville (M. P. Hunt), Chilesburg $5, Ft. Thomas, Paintsville, Grayson, Cynthiana $2.50, Paducah, Morgantown, Danville, London, Smithfield, Sanford School House, Bowling Green, Lexington (Central), Wilmore, Maysville, Shelbyville $3, Lancaster, Carlisle. Total $55.50.

Michigan: Mrs. Eleanor Russell $4, Denver (Willard), Bay City (Central), Adrian, Ypsilanti, Port Huron (S. Park), W. Golden, Holland, Brooklyn, Dowagiac $4, Benton Harbor $2.10, Hudson (Mrs. E. E. Waterman) $1, Owosso, St. Louis (Sarah Drury W.) $2.50, Lamont, Freeport, Clio $1, Alma, Watervleit $1, Marion, Swartz Creek, N. W. Dryden $1, Unadilla $1, Belding, Dansville, Sault Ste. Marie, Fremont Y. P. B., Linden $1, Ithaca $2.25, Fremont, Holly, Constantine, Howard City $1, Erie $1, Saranac $1, Detroit $3. Total $68.85.

Montana: $2.

Mississippi: Booneville. Total $2.

West Washington: South Park, Big Lake, Ross, Toledo, Raymond, University $3.10, Hoquiam, Capitol Hill $2.50, Rainier, Oakville, Sumas, Montesano, Hoquiam L. T. L., S. Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Hollister, Waterman, Bellingham (North, Fairhaven), Chehalis, Ravenna, Winlock, Puyallup, Queen Anne, Port Townsend, Felida, Snohomish, Tacoma (Willard, Central), E. Hoquiam, Nooksack, Anna Gordon, Pleasant Ridge, Orting $4.50. Total $72.10.

Maryland: Baltimore (Mary R. Haslup W. $3, Cathcart $5, Neal Dow, Ida Carlisle, N. Baltimore, Carrie Daugherty, St. Paul $4.25, LaFayette Sq., Roland Park, Lafayette St., Mt Royal $8), Monkton, Catonsville, Salisbury, Westminster, Elkisburg, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Frances Hetzler Y, Calvert, Rising Sun, Woodlawn (W, Y. P. B.), Frederick, Woodsboro, Walkersville, Keedysville, Hagerstown. Total $68.25.

North Dakota: Amenia $3.60, Coopers-town, Dunbar $1.50, Bowen, Tyner, Lisbon, Valley City, Cando, Thompson, Valley City (Scan.), Leal, Mayville, Hope, Jamestown, Hamilton, Cavalier $3, Rolla, Niagara, Calvin, Bismarck, Forest River, Fairview, Heaton $3, Devil's Lake, Hunter, Hillsboro, Leeds, Forman, Grafton, Bay Center. Total $63.10.

Virginia: Onancock, Onley, Bloxom $1.96, New Church, Wachapreague, Horntown, Cape Charles, Willard, Brookneal, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Saunders Memorial, Cottage Place, Chester, Waverly, Petersburg, Pounding Mill, Richlands, Tazewell $1, Winchester, Ella V. Wood, Henrico-Hanover $1.11, Hewletts, Wakefield Y. P. B., Pleasant Valley, Singers Glen, Harrisonburg, Dayton, Bridgewater, Amelia, Nottoway-Prince Edward, $3.35, Keysville $3.20, Beech Grove $1, Shawsville $2.84, Shiloh $1, Ebenezer, Lincoln, Bowling Green, Leakesville, Luray, Mattie Bain, Irvington, Linden, Blackstone, Farmville, Bristol, Roberts Memorial, Round Oak, Chase City, Franklin City, Woodbine, Dendron, Mrs. H. M. Hoge $5. Total $109.76.

New Hampshire: Hollis $1, Newport. Total $3.

Pennsylvania: Erie (Ella H. Thacher S. and S. C. T. U.), Ford City, Halsopple. Total $6.

Wisconsin: Beaver Dam, Leon $4, Antigo (Friendship) $2.40, Eau Claire (Willard) $3.25, Poynette $2.75, Cobb, Elkhorn, Fond du Lac, Endeavor, Kenosha, Loyal, Marshfield, Medford, Milwaukee (1st), Monroe, Mineral Point, Neillsville, Oregon, Platteville, Superior, Waldo, Williams Bay, Mazamonie, Harmony, Bloomington, Milwaukee (Lathrop). Total $56.40.

Kansas: Stafford, Agricola, Nortonsville, Pittsburg, Riley, Hoyt, Lyons, Wellington, Glade, Rose Hill, Wellsville, Yates Center, Eureka, Macksville, Baldwin City, Athol, Atchison $1, Alma, Arkansas City, Burr Oak, Bonner Springs, Canning Creek, Chanute, Hutchinson, Jamestown $2.60, Lawrence, Le Roy, Meade, Moran, Marion, Mahaska, Topeka (Central), Varck, Waldo, Wyandotte, Winfield, Concordia, Newton, Nickerson, Douglass, Downs, Oatville $2.50, Emporia, Oakland, Gas, Osawatomie, Olathe, Highland $1.10, Greensburg, Oak Creek, Parsons, Holton, Ransom Y. P. B., Haviland, Downs, Sterling, Salina, Helmick, Sabetha, Hamilton, Strong City. Total $122.20.

Wyoming: Lovell.

South Carolina, Lawson: W. C. T. U. $5.25, L. T. L. $5. Total $10.25.

Nebraska: Fremont $2.09, Lexington, Fairview $1, Falls City, Central City, St. Paul $2.25. Total $11.34.

Iowa: Algona, Davenport (Central), West Boone. Total $6.00.

Idaho: Middleton. Total $2.00.

Oregon: Moro, Bellevue. Total $4.00.

E. Washington: Bellingham (Silver Beach) $1, Spokane (Margaret B. Platt), Fruitvale. Total $5.00.

Louisiana: Bentley (Mrs. M. A. Franklin) $1, Winnsboro $4.30. Total $5.30.

Oklahoma: Billings, Watonga. Total $4.00.

Arkansas: Amity, Eureka Springs. Total $4.00

Maine: South West Harbor, Bar Harbor, Winter Harbor, Sedgwick. Total $8.00.

Georgia: Ellijay, Taccoa, Statesboro, Ocilla L. T. L. $1, Rome, Corington, Dawson, Greensboro, Hephzibah $2.50, Columbus (City $20, Rose Hill $6.50), Dublin, Greenville, Brainbridge, Washington $4, La Grange L. T. L. $1, Acworth L. T. L. $1, Acworth, Winder, Whigham $5, Savannah (Mary Allen Webb), Waycross, Cedartown (W. $13.50, L. T. L. $1.50), Blackshear, Vienna, Crawfordville, La Fayette, Rockmont, Adel, Union Point $2.55, Sandersville $3, Moultrie $8, Augusta, Elberton, Tallapoosa, Aglethorpe, Fort Valley L. T. L. $1, Milledgeville, Fort Valley $13, Gainesville, Cartersville, Chauncey $3.50, Tifton $5, Ellaville $3, Monroe. Total $150.44.

MERCY

MARY F. LOVELL

Superintendents and many others who feel an interest in this work, by addressing the National superintendent may obtain samples of a new leaflet composed of extracts from a sermon on Mercy. All superintendents are reminded and earnestly urged to send in their reports on the date named on blanks. All blanks for this department are furnished free of charge, and can be had at any time from the National superintendent. Do not forget that prizes of $5 are offered for the best reports from state, district, county, or local superintendents.

215 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

Kentucky In an Aggressive Campaign Against the Enemy

Special Correspondence

After reading the splendid reports from various states we are moved to say that the Kentucky W. C. T. U. is in the van! Yes, we are marching on with steady tread and preparing to charge upon the enemy in a most aggressive way. In the estimation of ministers, educators, statesmen and the best citizens of the state Kentucky is coming into its own. A splendid pastor recently said to the writer, who was on her way to a county seat to organize, "Tell them they are fifty years behind the times if they have no W. C. T. U. I do not know how our community would do without the union."

You may be assured we are feared and hated by illicit liquor venders, designing politicians, and the class of drunkards who have lost all self-respect. Some counties are buckling on the armor for local prohibition under the new county option law passed by our last legislature. While this is the very poorest form of prohibition, it is the best we yet have in stock, but we are praying, working and trusting for something very much better when our law-makers assemble in 1914.

We are bending every energy to largely increase the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL, and the membership of the state union. A number of new unions have been organized during the year, and plans are on foot to organize others. Many of the unions are taking on new life and increasing their membership, but there is still much to do, much land to be possessed. Many communities are absolutely indifferent on this vital question and must be enlightened by some means. Altogether, however, there is in the rank and file a spirit of "going forward." There is more law enforcement agitation, and the work is being much more actively, honestly and efficiently done. Much "sham" has previously been practised by officials, but as the good people awake from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and make their wants known, they will be heard and their demands granted. The greatest trouble has been the criminal indifference of our best element in society, while the enemy has been sly, cunning and diligent. Thank God the tide is turning. The death knell of the breweries and distilleries in Kentucky is sounded. These murder mills must cease; the lines are being drawn; the fight is on! The battle is only practically begun, and the fiercest of the fray is yet to come, but our faith and courage are undaunted, for "The battle is the Lord's and victory is perched upon our banner." We beg that the prayers of our sister white ribboners may ascend with ours for the redemption of rum-soaked, liquor-cursed Kentucky, as we all join in the "war cry" that will not down, "On to Washington!"

Purchasing Power of Wasted Two Billions and a Quarter

"Would there be any idle workmen if the two and a quarter billion dollars annually spent for liquors were spent for the necessaries of life by the hungry victims of alcohol or for the products of the loom and foundry?" asks Rev. M. E. Blanche in an article in a recent number of the *Christian Statesman*, and then proceeds to tell to what excellent use the money would be put. He says, "The liquor men like to array large figures paid for grain and in kindred industries. Grant every claim they make and then institute a simple comparison. Support every man and his family, who now works in any trade connected with the liquor manufacture, in comparative comfort; actually destroy all the foodstuffs used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages; take away every dollar of the liquor revenue, national and local; pay for it all out of the nation's liquor bill, and still you would have left an enormous sum for wonderful improvements for the comfort and blessing of all the people.

"Here are just a few suggestions: The annual expenditure for liquor would provide fifty new battleships and provide for their upkeep for twenty years. Six weeks' outlay for liquor would build a large canal from New York to Chicago by way of the great lakes and also at the same time a steamship waterway from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico. Another six weeks of booze money would build the Panama Canal. The program for military expenses for the next eight years, according to the ardent peace advocates, would levy upon every family in the United States a tax of $60 for that time, or about $7.50 for each year, while the liquor traffic levies a tax on every American home of $111 for every year. These comparisons will give just a slight indication of what tremendous importance the liquor traffic is and ought to be to every sovereign American citizen."

Message From S. T. I. Training Class

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:

During the seven weeks' session of the Scientific Temperance and W. C. T. U. Training Class at the Chicago Training School its members have been delighted with the literature received and distributed and helped by it. Every package revealed the wideness of our work, its varied avenues for reaching the people and winning them to a great organization. Even the cheerful flutter of the pages, the tints and the pictures have brought pleasant distraction from the

Realizing these things, the following resolutions have been unanimously adopted on the part of the class, and we shall thank you if room can be found for them in the UNION SIGNAL:

RESOLVED: That as members of the Scientific Temperance and W. C. T. U. Training Class, we hereby send loving greetings to the officers of the National W. C. T. U., and to the National superintendents of departments our gratitude for the literature generously and abundantly furnished us, including THE UNION

That this material has not only helped meet the needs of the immediate class programs, but has fitted us better for the work we may be called to do in our widely scattered homes and countries.

FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
Committee.

Chicago Training School, April 21, 1913.

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. of Barre Centre, N. Y., entertained the West Barre and Eagle Harbor unions at its regular April monthly meeting held in the church parlors. Following the business meeting the program included a parliamentary drill by several members, a solo, "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" by Rev. Fleming, one of the guests, the intoning of "Mother's Voice" by Miss Corinne Phillips with Mrs. Allis as accompanist, recitations by Misses Bigger, Cole and Readett of Eagle Harbor and a piano solo by Miss Readett. A bountiful supper was served to sixty-two white ribboners by the committee, Mesdames Wilson, Johnson and Steele.

It is interesting to note that the first time the women of New Mexico voted on school questions after New Mexico was admitted as a state, the former state president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. C. Nutter, was elected to membership on the Clovis Board of Education.

Interest in Co-operation with Missionary Societies at Kankakee, Ill., received a decided impetus at the service recently held in that city. Participating in this meeting, which lasted through the day and evening, were the Ministerial Alliance, the local Protestant churches, Home and Foreign Missionary societies, Sunday schools, Woman's Relief Corps, and the county and local W. C. T. U. One of the leading addresses was made by Mrs. Mabel V. Divelbiss, superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies for Cook county. Sermons and addresses were also given by Dr. J. W. Frizzelle, Dr. H. J. Kieckhoefer, Rev. W. S. Argow, Rev. Frank Anderson, and Rev. Martin of the Halsted St. Institutional Church, Chicago. Other local pastors participated in the devotional exercises. Much credit is due to Mrs. Luke Bittourna, president of the Kankakee W. C. T. U., and Mrs. May Pyne Berry, evangelist for the Illinois W. C. T. U. and superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies for Kankakee county.

Of work done last year by Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, National organizer, in new fields in Oregon which were difficult of access, a friend says, "Mrs. Silbaugh's trip was not made in vain. As a result of her addresses Curry county voted dry and gave a majority of three to one for woman's suffrage."

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy; so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing seventy-seven Pure Food Candy Formulas, and a set of assorted Bon Bon Moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business. The candy is eaten immediately and more ordered. You don't have to canvass: you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 1068,

HIS MOTHER

A sodden image of a man,
He lurches slowly down the street,
Unconscious of the scornful scan
Of all of those that he may meet—
A wreck, an outcast, hopeless, lost,
A drifting hulk that seeks no shore,
But, billow-borne and tempest-tossed,
Will drift and drift for evermore.

And yet somewhere each morn and night
His name is whispered soft and low
In prayers that rise up to the light,
That shines with an eternal glow;
His name is whispered as of old,
By one to whom he still is dear—
His mother, with her heart of gold
Breathes forth a prayer that God will hear.

Though lost to her through all these years,
He still remains her little boy
That ran to her with childish fears,
Or brought to her each broken toy;
She has not seen his mottled face,
Nor heard his husky, whining tones—
She breathes his name to that white place,
Where angels kneel about the throne.

That mother-heart is deep, so deep
That none of us may know how long,
Nor yet how surely it will keep
The love it has all sweet and strong;
Each morn and night she breathes his name,
In blessings we may think unheard—
She does not know the ways of shame
Down which he looks with eyes all blurred.

A sodden image of a man,
A wreck, an outcast—but can we
Sense aught of the eternal plan,
Know aught of this great mystery?
She breathes her prayers each night and dawn,
And which among us would destroy
Her fancies of the days agone,
Her blind faith in her much loved boy?

—*W. D. Nesbit*

44 PER CENT OF CRIMES IN WISCONSIN TRACEABLE TO DRUNKENNESS

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has been gathering data in regard to the sale of liquor in the state. Regarding crimes directly traceable to the use of liquor, it states that reports from the municipal judges, police justices and justices of the peace indicate that approximately forty-four per cent of all convictions for crime in 1911 were convictions for drunkenness and for drunkenness accompanied by disorderly conduct.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 60 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

A MOTHER'S CREED

I believe in little children as the most precious gift of heaven to earth.

I believe that they have immortal souls created in the image of God, coming from Him and to return to Him.

I believe that in every child there are infinite possibilities for good or evil, and that the kind of influences with which we surround them in early childhood largely determines their future character.

I believe in play as the child's normal effort to understand himself through free self-expression.

I believe, too, in work suitable to childhood and that the joy in doing such work should come to the child largely from doing it well.

I believe in freedom but not in license.

I believe in wisely directing rather than stifling activity.

I believe in regularity, accuracy, punctuality, industry and application.

I believe in prompt, cheerful obedience, self-control and self-forgetfulness.

I believe in inspiring the child to choose the good, the true and the beautiful, and to contribute to the happiness of others by word and deed and gift.

—*The Searchlight*

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Anna L. Scott, state superintendent of Parliamentary Usage of Illinois, was the chief speaker at the annual institute of Sangamon county, held April 17, at Rochester. She was listened to with great interest by the large number in attendance.

On Temperance Sunday, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels organized at Phillipsburg, N. J., the Sarah A. West W. C. T. U., so named in honor of the mother of the pastor of the Wesley M. E. Church where the meeting was held. This union boasts thirty members and an offering of $26.26. Twenty-two men brought to the altar one dollar each for the work of the W. C. T. U. At a meeting at Port Murry the same day she secured ten new members and at the Washington Sunday school and Salvation Army headquarters, five new members, making a total for the day of forty-five new members and an offering of $32.38.

The Randolph county (Ill.) institute, held at Houston, April 17-18, was a splendid success both financially and spiritually. The National superintendent of Evangelistic work, Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, was the leader and delivered some excellent addresses. There were also good papers by home women and local ministers. Mrs. W. D. M. Eiker presented "The Keeping of the Sabbath" and "Alcohol as a Medicine"; Mrs. M. J. Jones told of "The Legal Status of Women in Illinois and Fifteen Laws Which Need Women's Votes"; "The Missing Girl" was described by Mrs. Sarah Reiss. "Factors in Character Building—Heredity, Environment," was the theme of Rev. J. C. Jones and Rev. D. C. Mathews. Mrs. Kuhl also gave a splendid address on "What I Saw Abroad." At the close of the institute she also organized a Y. with Miss Blanche Finley as president.

Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, L. T. L. secretary of Southern California, has been giving chalk-talks in some of the largest Sunday schools of Los Angeles, in the slums, and in Japanese, Chinese, Spanish and colored schools. She has also been visiting institutes with Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, county W. C. T. U. president.

Cook county W. C. T. U. held its spring institute at Willard Hall, Chicago, April 21-22. A departure in the program was devoting the first day to superintendents and the second to local officers. Many notable speakers from out of town were on the program, among them: Miss Horner from Iowa, the instructor of the S. T. I. training class; Miss Sarah Thomas, National associate of Scientific Temperance Instruction; Miss Dombourajian from Armenia, and all of the state officers. Mrs. Marion Dunham gave the address to the superintendents, and Miss Helen Hood the address to the local officers. A very pleasant feature of the institute was the introduction of each member of the training class by Miss Catherine Cook of the Evanston union. In the name of the training class, Miss Horner presented the Cook county W. C. T. U. with a beautiful bouquet of La France roses, which was graciously accepted by Mrs. McDonald, president of the county W. C. T. U. Methods and plans were presented by all department superintendents. The enthusiasm of the local officers is a prophecy of another six months of progress and achievements for God, and home, and the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

BOOKS FOR MOTHERS' LIBRARIES

Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Martha M. Allen. Price, $1.25

Making the Best of Our Children, Mary Wood Allen, Vol. I. Price, $1.00

Making the Best of Our Children, Mary Wood Allen, Vol. II. Price, $1.00

The Moral Problem of the Children, Rose Woodallen Chapman. Price, 25c

Good Health (Gulick). Price, 40c

Emergencies (Gulick). Price 40c

False Modesty, by Dr. Edith Lowry. Price, 55c

Four Epochs of Life, Elizabeth H. Muncie, M.D. Price, $1.50

Training of the Human Plant, Luther Burbank. Price, 60c

Talks to Boys, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50c

Talks to Girls, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50c

How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10

An Hour in Babyland, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price, 25c

A Rosebud Garden of Girls, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price, 25c

Prices include prepaid carriage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WARDEN COTTING AND THE PENITENTIARY FIRE

Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are familiar with the name of the warden of the Kansas state penitentiary, and know something of his remarkable prison reform work. The way in which it has revolutionized the institution is illustrated in the account of a recent disastrous fire at the penitentiary, which is told by the *Topeka Capital:*

"Warden Codding entered the main building where 700 convicts were confined, who already smelt the smoke of the rapidly spreading fire, and stated to these men: 'Before you are in any danger I will give you the word and lead you out.' The windows were then closed to shut out the smoke. The warden's announcement was accepted without a word by 700 men confined in cells. Later it became necessary to open the doors. This was done and the convicts let out. They immediately began fighting the fire, some of them doing fine work, under the warden's general direction. As is known, not a convict attempted to escape. But an extraordinary thing is the fact that there was not a gun on the inside of the penitentiary grounds—not a guard or person armed.

"The exceptional record of Warden Codding in revolutionizing both the physical condition and the inner spirit of this institution is well known to the country, but this disaster in the closing weeks of his service in the example it furnishes of the astonishing personal influence Mr. Codding has come to possess over the men in his charge puts the crown of approval upon the ideas and principles that Mr. Codding has attempted to introduce into prison management. It will make an impression on all prison authorities from one end of the land to the other."

FLORIDA W. C. T. U. AT WORK

Special Correspondence

A little pink messenger of three pages has been sent out by the state W. C. T. U. entitled "What the W. C. T. U. is Doing in Florida." Here follow some of its pronouncements:

The W. C. T. U. is sending good speakers and literature to neglected parts of the state. It is paying a missionary to meet all steamers that arrive at Tampa. It is helping the negroes to perfect temperance organizations among themselves. It is distributing leaflets among Greeks, Syrians, and other foreigners and holding temperance medal contests among the Spanish and Italians in Tampa. It is arranging to hold a training school for Christian workers during the coming summer at Southland Seminary, Gainesville ($10 will cover the expense of board, tuition and lodging for two weeks' term). It interests in clean, sober, upright living, all men employed by public utilities including soldiers and sailors. It carries help, hope and cheer to the poor, sick and bereaved, through its ministry of flowers. It holds lectures and institutes to enlighten on mental and moral hygiene, exposing fraudulent "cures" and telling of the danger of using patent medicines. It assists public school teachers by supplying helps to give clearest possible knowledge on physiology and hygiene and gives prizes to students for best essays on stimulants and narcotics. It keeps a committee at state capital during every session of the legislature to watch, pray and persuade in the interest of righteous legislation. It keeps a system of temperance and prohibition sentiments moving continually through the press.

These things the W. C. T. U. is accomplishing in Florida and many others it is striving for.

What Local Unions Are Doing

The Eighth district, composed of three counties, is endeavoring to put *The Crusader* into every home.

Six "wet" counties are preparing for local prohibition campaigns.

Miss Annie Robbins, National lecturer, is giving five months to field work in the state. She has organized ten new unions in difficult West Florida.

Mrs. M. W. Newton of Virginia worked several weeks in Central Florida, organized several new unions, and gave many awakening addresses in schools.

Miss Minnie Neal, state president, was a speaker at the state Sunday School convention and state Christian Endeavor convention.

For its benefit entertainment the Stetson University Athletic Association secured Frank Wideman of the university to give his prohibition oration, "The Question of the Century," which captured the prize at the great national oratorical contest at Atlantic City last year.

Three equal suffrage clubs have been organized: Jacksonville, Lake Helen and Orlando. Christian women realize that their influence for the overthrow of evil would be more than doubled if they had the ballot.

The state convention is announced for November at St. Augustine. Mrs. Armor is to be present.

St. Petersburg W. C. T. U. secured twenty new members at one public meeting and promptly gave a reception for them, at which sixteen states were represented.

Bradentown every week keeps temperance subjects and the work of the union before the readers of local papers.

Taft gave a magic lantern display of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" and earned $8.60.

Lake Weir realized $9.55 from a "pillow supper."

Willard Memorial programs were given by Montbrook, Eustis, Lake City, Manatee, Jacksonville, and Oxford. Many dollars were secured for the Fund and all were enjoyable and profitable occasions.

North Tampa "Y." presented Miss Willard's picture to the Gilchrist Institute and to El Bethel church.

Lake City is making a house-to-house canvass in a membership contest.

Jacksonville celebrated its thirty-fifth birthday March 20 by an all-day meeting.

De Land had a membership contest, sent dues for fifty-three members, and made a former officer a life member of the stato union.

Maclenny is permitted to use the school auditorium for its meetings, and recently gave a supper to help place lights in the room.

Every union should begin at once to arrange to send at least one member to the Training School at Gainesville, the date of which will be given through the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year .....$ .25
Six copies one year to one address.... 1.00
One copy one year to Europe..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass.

ELLA GILBERT IVES

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Christian service, co-operation, and unremittingly by pen and voice was its eloquent promoter.

"We do not know how to spare this woman of God from the avenues of usefulness where she toiled with heroic courage and in the spirit of self-sacrifice. Her work has been abundantly blessed and with aching hearts we can only pledge to her dear comrade, so unspeakably bereft, our beloved comrade, Dr. Purington, our redoubled effort in pushing forward this department which so directly helps usher in the glorious day when 'the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ' and when 'nothing shall hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain.'"

Miss Gordon alluded feelingly to the close bond of comradeship between Frances E. Willard and Miss Ives from the earliest years of Miss Willard's temperance work in Chicago, and called upon the white ribboners seated in a body, representing World's, National, state and local unions, to see to it that Miss Ives' work failed not, but was carried to the summit of her highest hopes.

At Cedar Grove cemetery amid gently falling rain, and while a robin trilled its sweet note, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson led the committal service, and Rev. E. L. Gulick pronounced the benediction.

WAR ON OPIUM

The State Department expects to have incorporated in the tariff bill an interstate opium law, modeled after the interstate shipments of liquor, to prevent interstate shipments of opium for illegal uses, so that any state with a good opium law may be protected against its nullification by outsiders. The International Reform Bureau is sending out a form of petition for this legislation, which can be adopted by one or more organizations. The amount of opium consumed in this country, by latest reports, is four hundred thousand pounds, when, by the standard of Japan, it ought to be only four thousand pounds, as that country uses only two thousand pounds for a population half as large as ours. Much of the opium used in our country is hidden in soothing syrups, cigarets, and headache powders, but it does its deadly work just the same.

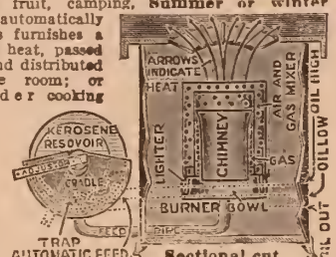
THE MENACE OF MORMONISM

The National Education Association is to meet this summer for its annual gathering in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is hoped there may be on the program some straight-from-the-shoulder-speakers for temperance such as have appeared on the platform at former meetings. While the members of the Mormon Church profess to be advocates of temperance, their actions do not seem to accord with their words. Bruce Kinney in "Mormonism, the Islam of America," says, "The fact is that bishops and other high officials use liquor. Brigham Young established the first brewery in Utah. Zion Co-operative Mercantile institution is owned by the Mormon Church, has branches all over Utah and is the largest mercantile concern in the state. In its grocery department there are signs saying 'All kinds of liquor for family use.' It is said to sell at wholesale and retail more liquors than any other firm in Utah. The same kind of sign has been many times seen in the drug store in Provo owned by the apostolic senator, Reed Smoot."

PORTABLE STOVE

Combined Cooking and Heating

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping, **Summer or winter stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. **Not Dangerous Like Gasolene.** No valves, no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. **Many Thousands** of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.



Sectional cut

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

SOUTH IDAHO'S MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. of Southern Idaho in executive session at Parma, Idaho, took a decisive step in the direction of united work for temperance when it pledged itself to labor for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and for strict enforcement of law. Miss Daisy E. Beatty, state president, gave an optimistic report of the state work. Mrs. Nettie Chipp, vice-president, presented an account of the work done in Boise, where local option "lost out." She closed with a touching and suggestive poem entitled "Wits' End Corner."

Mrs. Hawkes' report of what is being done in the L. T. L. branches in schools and Sunday schools was calculated to encourage unions where there are no L. T. L.'s to try to organize legions.

It was voted to send letters of appreciation for the stand they have taken on the subject of temperance, to President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, and to Idaho senators and representatives.

Mrs. Mitchell, honorary president, and an active worker since pioneer days, who has a history of the W. C. T. U. in Idaho of her own compiling, gave a very instructive talk on evangelistic work, of which she is superintendent.

Mrs. Chipp, on Penal and Reformatory Work, gave a heartfelt talk on the needs and ways to uplift the unfortunates and urged that motherly letters with a Christian message be sent to them.

Mrs. D. N. Smith gave a very interesting talk on the subject of mothers' meetings.

Mrs. Mollie Vance, in a talk on the legislative work done in the last legislature, showed clearly the imperative need of headquarters near the legislature.

Mrs. Lenora Maule explained how a temperance column might be run in the newspapers and at the close gave out a number of copies of the "Temperance Page," which contained our Idaho governor's speech on the temperance question.

Mrs. Hawkes illustrated with a number of charts the ease with which temperance may be taught to the L. T. L.'s.

Mrs. C. E. Moore told of the origin of Flower Mission day and urged that more unions or all unions report to her all work along that line.

Two ladies wearing medals gave readings that were very much appreciated and the local musical talent of Parma gave some musical numbers, vocal and instrumental, that would be well received in any place. One thing that should not be overlooked was what the primary teacher in the Parma school did with a bevy of little maidens when they came marching in, each one carrying her best dolly. Forming in a line the little ones sang a temperance song; then paused, giving each dolly a few words of advice and pinning a white ribbon on its arm.

The Idaho W. C. T. U. has two delegates to the Christian Citizen convention at Portland: Miss Daisy Beatty, National delegate, and Mrs. Chipp, state delegate.

Plans were made for a rousing state convention at Twin Falls. The unions were urged to work for new members to try to at least round out our south Idaho number to 1,000 by fall.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
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HERBART HALL

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Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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Prohibition and Woman's Ballot, Adrianna Hungerford.

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Why Am I An Honorary Member of the Y. P. B., Frank E. Spencer

Price, per fifty, 20c; per hundred, 35c

America's Mighty Menace, Honorable Morris Sheppard

Prohibition States

Price, per fifty, 15c; per hundred, 25c

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES IN DELAWARE

Special Correspondence

After considerable effort on the part of a few men and women before and during the session of the past legislature the honorable body finally distinguished itself by passing several humanitarian bills, all of which have been signed by Governor Miller.

The temperance people are especially rejoiced over the passage of the intrastate shipping bill prohibiting the shipment of liquor from New Castle county, which is wet, into Kent and Sussex counties which are dry, or have voted to be. Without the passage of this bill, the Webb-Kenyon law would have been worthless to Delaware. The attorney-general, Mr. Joseph Wolcott, is believed to be interested in this new law and will see that it is obeyed.

The ten-hour bill for women has become a law and gone into effect. We are also gratified over the passage of a child labor bill. The ten cent store in Dover, which has been keeping open until eleven o'clock on Saturday nights, was recently closed on a Saturday night by town officers.

For a number of years there has been an effort made to have a college for women in Delaware to affiliate with Delaware College for men. After much effort and considerable discussion in the legislature, the bill passed both houses, the governor being glad of the opportunity of signing it, as he also had worked for the college. Through the Temperance department of the Sunday schools in Delaware, combined with the Anti-Narcotic department of the W. C. T. U. and the State Grange, strenuous efforts were made to have a strong prohibitory cigaret bill passed. The bill was a copy of the Kansas law, said to be the strongest and best in existence. It prohibited the gift, sale or manufacture of cigarets to any person, anywhere in the state, with heavy fines. With a slight amendment the bill passed the senate by vote of 10 to 4. All predicted that the house would kill it, but a public hearing was given when the principals of the Dover high school and the Wilmington Academy, business men, public-spirited citizens, a representative of the Grange and Sunday school and a W. C. T. U. worker spoke for the bill, and a petition of over 5,000 names was presented, besides endorsements from the Century Club and the Delaware Congress of Mothers. A vote was taken in the presence of the large delegation and resulted in 22 for and 11 against. But the house had made some amendments and the senate would not concur; hence the bill that had been fought for so bravely was lost—but not forever. Delaware wants the cigaret outlawed, and it will be. The woman's suffrage bill, presented for the first time to a Delaware legislature, received six votes in the senate and eight in the house, which was gratifying to those who understood conditions.

In speaking of this legislative work it is only just and fair to say that Delaware women were back of every humanitarian measure presented, and worked for them to the end.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FINLAND

REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK

Here is a country that is theoretically ruled by women. And yet there has been no tremendous cataclysm of the forces of nature. The sun rises and sets in Finland just as it used to do. People buy and sell and get gain, fall in love, are married and given in marriage, die and are buried, just as in the olden days.

Theoretically, the women could tip every man out of his parliamentary seat, and run the government to suit themselves; but strange to say, there are only seventeen women in the Finnish diet. Less than one-tenth of all the members belong to the terrible window-smashing sex, and one writer says of these seventeen: "They are mostly of middle age, grave and even portentously solemn. They are apparently proof against all temptations of vanity. They dress with Quakerish simplicity, and are completely absorbed in their duties."

Whether it is due to the influence of woman or not, Finland is an exceedingly orderly and well-governed country, and it would be governed still better did not the medieval government at St. Petersburg veto various measures relating to education and morals which would be for the welfare of the country. For instance, the diet wants a larger measure of prohibition of intoxicants, but the czar has forbidden such legislation. The diet has voted for compulsory education, which the imperial Romanoff "with and by the consent of its ministers" has also disallowed.

Nevertheless, in spite of this handicap, Finland is in many respects the most progressive and best educated nation in Europe. Let the woman suffragists get what comfort they can from these facts; and let the suffragets remember that, in getting votes for women in Finland, not a single bomb was exploded, or a house burned to the ground, or a single window broken by a wild and whirling female.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*

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The Chautauqua School of Nursing
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HERE AND THERE

Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, former president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., who now holds the office of president of the Montgomery City Mission Board, has also taken the presidency of the local union, and so far this year has added 100 new members to the enrollment.

Our attention is called to the fact that the vote for Mayor Cofran at the last election in Topeka, Kansas, was increased to a majority of 1925, which is somewhat larger than the figures given in the SIGNAL.

At the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church South held at Birmingham, Ala., Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., on behalf of the local, state and National W. C. T. U., extended greetings, and presented the president, Miss Belle Bennett, with a large bunch of Easter lilies which held the place of honor on the platform during the meeting. In response Miss Bennett said many beautiful things about the temperance work. The study of temperance in the social service department of the Missionary Council is to be one of the features of the work for the coming year. The interest of the delegates in the W. C. T. U. was indicated by the fact that during the meeting they purchased of a local white ribboner three dozen white ribbon pins.

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(signed) MRS. FRANCES A. DE GRAFF,
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MARGARET C. MUNNS,
National Superintendent W. C. T. U. Institutes.

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A PAPER FOR MAYORS

One New York white ribboner, Mrs. Frisbey of Wellsville, writes, "I think the paper fine. Our mayor says THE SIGNAL is the best paper he has."

We try to make it a first class paper for mayors, and we are glad that at least one city executive has found it out. May there be others speedily.

Another New York comrade says: "I have taken the paper for over twenty years and do not want to miss a number. I do not see how a W. C. T. U. woman can do without it. I am lost entirely if I do not have it."

THE CROSS OF PEARL

(Continued from Page Six)

ise: They were not to take it into a saloon, or take a drink while it was in their possession. Then he told them his story, repeating her own words: "You cannot do it yourselves, you must rely on a Strength that is mightier than yours."

One old man, who had been drinking heavily, asked a strange question. "What did you do with the box, John Dakely?" A quiver of pain passed over John's face and he put his hand in his pocket and drew out the little worn box that had had so many burials and resurrections. "I kept it," he said simply, "to remind me that the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."

Then as he raised his hand to give the blessing, Mary Moore bowed her head and in her heart, exultingly sang, "Thanks be to God, who hath given unto us the victory."

TEXAS INSTITUTE NOTES

Special Correspondence

The tenth annual institute of the Fourth District of the Texas W. C. T. U. closed April 4. The meetings were held in the college chapel at Peniel and from the beginning there was much enthusiasm. Mrs. Emma L. Goff of Denison conducted the exercises. The distinguishing features of this institute were the large audiences which attended, and an L. T. L. medal contest, in which there were three grades or divisions, the primary, junior and intermediate. The contestants reflected honor on their teacher, Mrs. J. E. Bates of Peniel. The winners were little Pauline Bates in the primary grade, John Hampton in the junior grade and Charles Jeffries in the intermediate grade. Beautiful music on violin, bass viol and piano, with solos, inspired the women throughout the sessions. Excellent original papers read on various subjects were ordered published. Rev. R. T. Williams, president of Peniel University, gave a most excellent address of welcome. The harmony of this meeting was noticeable, also the eagerness with which every bit of knowledge was received showed a desire to put it into execution. Peniel, the center of the Holiness association for the state, is unique in that not a drop of alcoholic liquor is bought, sold or used in the town. Tobacco is also unknown, and they have no billiard tables or pool rooms.

A question box and a talk on our state and National organs given by the associate press superintendent, were interesting numbers. Prof. Arnold and his three daughters added greatly to the interest of the occasion by supplying excellent music. Mrs. Arnold entertained delegates, and conducted a very instructive drill on the Annual Leaflet. Prof. Stoke gave an address on reform work in its relation to religion. In the afternoon the students from the college attended to hear Prof. Stoke and Mrs. Sutton on the evils of the cigaret.

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Write today for my free booklet
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Susanna Cocroft
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ILLINOIS INSTITUTE

At the well-attended and interesting Henry county (Ill.) institute held at Atkinson, April 10-11, the following topics were discussed: The Child in the Midst; The Divine Right of the Child; Motherhood as a Profession; The Loyal Temperance Legion; Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Home and School; Medical Temperance and Patent Medicines, and Equal Franchise Rights for Women. A parliamentary drill and a fine temperance address by Rev. R. S. Honey of Moline were inspiring numbers on the program.

COMMENCEMENT GIFTS

May be selected from among the following:

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The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, cloth $1.50; morocco $2.50
Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60c
What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75c
Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Morley Murphy. Price, $1.35
Bee's Flower Children, Frances B. Callaway. Price, 75c
A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Price, 60c
A Modern Madonna, Caroline E. Stanley. Price, 60c
Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray. Price, $1.00
Two, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40c

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 8, 1913. No. 19.

Protection for the Boys

WE have with great success made a practice of not leaving arsenic and strychnine, and typhoid and tuberculosis germs, lying round to destroy our children. Treat John Barleycorn the same way. Stop him. Don't let him lie around licensed and legal, to pounce upon our youth. Not of alcoholics or for alcoholics do I write, but for our youths, for those who possess no more than the adventure stings and the genial predispositions, the social man-impulses, which are twisted all awry by our barbarian civilization that feeds them poison on all the corners. It is the healthy, normal boys now born or being born for whom I write.

From "John Barleycorn" by Jack London in *The Saturday Evening Post*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—White Ribbon Work in the Jungle—Y. P. B. Work and Workers—Letter From the Sunrise Kingdom—A Trio of Evils.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

TARIFF DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE—PRIVATE CITIZEN TO BE DEALT WITH BY CONGRESS —PRESIDENT URGES ANTI-OPIUM ACTION—INDIAN LANDS SEIZED BY GRAFTERS—D. A. R. WOMEN ASKED TO PROTEST—LETTING IN THE LIGHT UPON THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS. National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The House of Representatives meets every day now at 11 a. m., remaining steadily at work until 6:30 p. m., when a recess is taken for an hour or a trifle longer for dinner, reconvening for the evening session which continues until 10:30 or 11 p. m. Excited debate and heated wrangle, mingled with bursts of wit and humor, mark the proceedings. The Republicans and Progressives offer amendment after amendment which are calmly voted down by the Democratic majority, and while at times considerable bitterness is manifested, still in the main, good feeling prevails. Friday especially was a full day for orators on both sides of the House, and the veterans vied with new members in their elocutionary efforts. When the political past for twenty years and the political future for a century had been thoroughly gone over; when certain members had gotten to the point of reciting original poetry about goats, Representative Underwood very wisely called a halt. He insisted upon confining debate thereafter to the merits of the proposition under consideration. The idea of the leaders is to get through with the bill as soon as is practicable, but the outlook is not very reassuring. The Progressives, led by Victor Murdock of Kansas, are making themselves felt. The three foremost leaders on the floor—Congressmen Underwood, Alabama, Mann, Illinois, and Murdock, Kansas—are strong men and fully able to test each other's mettle, which they aim to do on the slightest provocation. When the House concludes its labors with the tariff measure and it goes to the Senate none can foretell what that conservative, deliberate body may do.

Private Citizen to Be Dealt With By Congress

A very unusual and disagreeable proceeding has been brought before the House. Some time in the winter Hon. T. W. Sims of Tennessee, in a debate on the floor of the House, attacked the position taken by C. C. Glover, president of the Riggs bank of this city, concerning the sale of certain land to the District. Mr. Glover replied in an open letter to the press, and Mr. Sims again expressed his views on the floor. Months had elapsed when in April after the present session of Congress had convened Mr. Sims and Mr. Glover met in one of the parks and Mr. Glover without warning slapped Mr. Sims in the face several times, Mr. Sims not retaliating. The House has taken the matter up and a special committee was appointed to investigate. During the past week they brought in their report, in which they declare that "an assault upon a member of the House for words spoken in debate is a breach of its privileges and a contempt of the House, inasmuch as Section 6 of the Federal Constitution declares that Senators and Representatives shall except in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they (the Senators or Representatives) shall not be questioned in any other place." At the close of the tariff debate Mr. Glover, one of Washington's most respected citizens, will be brought before the bar of the House to answer for his attack and receive the penalty meted out to him by the members of the House. As both gentlemen are between sixty and seventy years of age, and both are men of esteem in the community, Congress faces a dilemma.

President Urges Anti-Opium Action

Governmental co-operation in the stamping out of the opium evil was strongly urged by President Wilson in a special message to Congress this week. He says: "In transmitting the accompanying report from the Secretary of State, I most strongly urge not only the immediate appropriation of the sum of $20,000 which is asked, the absolute necessity for which is so apparent, but also the enactment of the requisite anti-drug legislation to which this government is pledged internationally. It is a source of gratification to me personally, and it always will be a subject of gratification to the nation, that this government realizing the extent of the opium and allied evils should have initiated the world-wide movement toward their abolition. At this vital period of the movement to fail to take the few final steps would be unthinkable, and I therefore trust that there may be no delay in the enactment of the desired legislation and the consequent mitigation, if not suppression, of the vice which has caused such world-wide misery and degradation."

The $20,000 appropriation referred to is for participation by the United States in the conference at The Hague for a final international decision regarding the opium evil. Since 1880, this country has had a treaty with China which forbids American citizens to engage in the opium traffic either directly or indirectly. It is certain that our government, in view of its treaty obligations and its diplomatic position in regard to the opium traffic in China, will stand severely aloof from all attempts again to force the drug upon the 400,000,000 citizens of the new republic.

Indian Lands Seized By Grafters

The manner in which Indian wards of the government are defrauded and deprived of their lands, in Oklahoma particularly, is related in a report by W. K. Moorehead, a member of the board of Indian commissioners, just issued from the office of the board in this city. Mr. Moorehead has completed an exhaustive investigation into conditions in Oklahoma as regards Indian lands, and his findings are that thousands of acres belonging to Indians and held in severalty by individual members of Indian tribes are now in the hands of "petty grafters," and that large areas of such lands are ready to fall into the possession of unscrupulous persons who make a business of depriving the ignorant Indians of their property. Ignorance of the law on the part of the Indians, says Mr. Moorehead, is the method by which the lands pass into the possession of unscrupulous white men. The Indians, unfamiliar with the tax laws of Oklahoma, fail to pay taxes; certificates are issued by the clerks of the county courts, and these tax certificates are snapped up by land grabbers, who simply take possession and ignore that provision of the law whereby the Indians may redeem the land. If they are allowed to redeem their property, they are made to pay interest at the rate of eighteen per cent or more a year, besides which they are forced to pay a lot of alleged "expenses," and a bonus which is frequently as high as $500.

D. A. R. Women Asked to Protest

The press of the country with big headlines has published the fact that at the D. A. R. congress held in this city in April a resolution was passed favoring the repeal of the anti-canteen law. Upon investigating we found the resolution was introduced on the last day of the congress when a majority of the members had left for their homes. It was at a time of confusion when it was almost impossible to hear what was being said on the platform. No notice was given of the resolution, nor was there time for discussion. After the vote was taken women all over the hall were heard saying, "What was that vote for?"—many not knowing for what the resolution stood. Many members of the W. C. T. U. are also members of the D. A. R. and feel that a great injustice has been done them. I am in receipt of letters from members of both organizations seeking information and protesting against the action taken. To all sister members of the D. A. R. let me say that on June 4 will occur the first board meeting under the new régime. I urge that every member of the D. A. R. write a short, plain, earnest protest against the passage of that resolution to the new President-General, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. A few letters will do no good, but if an avalanche of protests are received it will show the new administration that we are not favorable to the restitution of liquor in the Army, and that a subject of such vital importance cannot be introduced in such a haphazard manner, thus placing us in a false light in the eyes of the world.

Letting in the Light Upon the White Slave Traffic

Last evening I had a very satisfactory interview with Mr. Stanley W. Finch, special commissioner of the Department of Justice for the white slave traffic. He told us they had a record of 25,000 men who are keeping from one to three girls in prostitution to support them in idleness and luxury; that the girls are veritable slaves, are beaten by these men, threatened with death, and in all sorts of horrible ways intimidated to keep them in bondage. The department has had to retrench and stop work in parts of the country owing to a lack of funds, the last Congress failing to make an appropriation which would enable the work to be carried on as planned. Salaries have been cut and every way devised to bridge the time until July 1 when it is hoped a new and sufficient appropriation will be forthcoming. Mr. Finch has advocated and recently formed a school where men and women of the District are instructed concerning conditions which lead to prostitution, the legal steps and other helps toward overcoming these conditions. Mr. Finch is convinced that letting in the light upon the dark places in our large cities will work for the reclamation of thousands of girls.

May 3, 1913

WHITE RIBBON WORK IN THE JUNGLE

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Burma

The word "jungle" conveys to most minds the idea of tangled underbrush, snakes, tigers and monkeys, so when I was invited to attend the two associations of the Henzada district to be held in jungle villages, one Burmese and the other Karen, I accepted the invitation with mixed feelings, joyful that I would have a chance to meet hundreds of people from many towns and nervous for fear we might spy a tiger or meet a cobra.

The Burmese association was the first and there were about four hundred present on the second day. We stayed at a Government bungalow but furnished our own provisions, beds and general necessities. It really was picnicing in the most elaborate style, as everything was as nice as possible, even finger bowls being indulged in. I addressed the evening meeting and my remarks were interpreted by Dr. Thomas, who was born in this country and knows the language to perfection.

I returned to Henzada town to start for the Karen association to be held eight miles away in the jungle. We had a train of ten bullock carts loaded with provisions and passengers and the speed with which we traveled you can imagine when I tell you that it took us four hours to cover the distance of eight miles. The carts are on two wheels, guiltless of springs, and are drawn by bullocks unlike any I had ever seen before in that each has a large hump on the neck. The creatures are very mild looking, but have an inconvenient way of lying down if things do not suit them. I have known them to lie down in muddy water and then when forced to get up, switch their muddy tails all over my clothes and baggage! The passengers generally sit on the bottom of the cart with their feet out straight before them—and oh, the roads! However, we were fortunate enough to have bed-bundles to sit on and the roads were fairly good, the moon full, the jungle beautiful, and the missionaries lively, so we enjoyed the ride immensely. One of the Karen families had vacated their bungalow and we put up our beds and prepared for the night, but, alas, there was no sleep for any of us. All night long, carts were coming in, men were cooking huge kettles of rice to provide sufficient food for the great crowd expected, and people were talking and laughing, as they generally do in the East, at the top of their lungs.

Group of Burmese Workers Celebrating Temperance Week

The first day was Christian Endeavor Day, and the great temporary hall, made of mats and covered with woven straw, was filled. I spoke in the evening and fully fifteen hundred people were present. The next day I addressed the woman's meeting represented by fully five hundred women, and spoke in the evening. Again, Dr. Thomas interpreted, and proved to be as fluent a speaker in Karen as he had been in Burmese. Indeed, so inspiring was he as an interpreter that I was not surprised to hear of the interest aroused or of the call for pledge cards. One jungle woman asked Mrs. Phelps, my kind hostess, about the W. C. T. U. and said she intended to organize in her little village. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are in charge of the Karen work and are keen for temperance, so I feel sure that in their hands the work will grow. We distributed hundreds of leaflets, and could have distributed thousands, as there were fully three thousand present on the big day.

I made my debut as a soloist and one of the Karen men said after I had sung a love song that it carried him to paradise, and he felt sure that I had been singing about heaven. Just as an honor I was placed on the educational committee, and was asked to write a "circulating" letter on temperance for the next association. We of the program were all brought forward and introduced to the association with proper words of thanks, and when my turn came, Dr. Thomas told me that I was called the malden ma ma (teacher) Straw, the nearest thing in Karen to Strout.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

AMERICA A CHILD-LOVING NATION

THE CHILDREN AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

A striking example of the part the children incidentally and quite unconsciously play in the nation-wide war that is being waged against the legalized liquor traffic, is given in an article by Elizabeth McCracken in the March 1 issue of *The Outlook*.

She says, "I went to a ladies' day meeting of a large and important men's club that has for its object the study and the improvement of municipal conditions. The city of the club has a flourishing liquor trade. The club not infrequently gives over its meetings to discussions which, I have been told, had, as a rule, resolved themselves into mere argumentations as to license and no-license, resulting in nothing. By some accident this 'ladies' day' meeting had for its chief speaker a man who is an ardent believer in, and supporter of no-license. For an hour he spoke on this subject, and spoke exceedingly well. When he had finished there ensued that random play of question and answer that usually follows the presiding officer's 'We are now open to discussion.' The chief speaker had devoted the best efforts of his mature life to bringing about no-license in his home city; the subject was to him something more than a topic for a discussion that should lead to no practical work in the direction of solving the 'liquor problem' in other cities. He tried to make that club meeting something more vital than an exchange of views on license and no-license. With the utmost earnestness he attempted to arouse a living interest in the 'problem,' and of course, to make converts to his own belief as to the most effective solution of it.

"Finally some one said, 'Isn't any liquor sold in your city? Your law keeps it from being sold publicly, but privately—how about that?'

"'I cannot say,' the chief speaker replied. 'The law may occasionally be broken—I suppose it is. But,' he added, 'I can tell you this—we have no drunkards on our streets. I have a boy—he is ten years old—and he has never seen a drunken man in his life. How about the boys of the people of this city, of this audience?'

"The persons in that audience looked at the chief speaker, they looked at each other. There followed such a serious, earnest, frank discussion of the 'liquor problem' as had never before been held in that club or, indeed, in any assembly in that city. Since that day that club has not only held debates on the 'liquor problem' of its city; it has tried to bring about no-license. It was with the help of the children that the speaker prevailed."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

A MESSAGE FOR MAY

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Now that the cold weather is over and the magic of spring is again in the air our Branches in many places are taking on new life and planning many helpful things. I am waiting with eagerness to hear the reports of the meetings held on April 26. When I opened my eyes that morning the sun was shining gloriously and an earnest prayer went up to our Father that He would bless all those who on that day should assemble in the interest of young people's work. I am taking it for granted that many new members were gained, or soon will be, and so we are giving in the Y. P. B. pages this month news of what others are doing and suggestions for local Branches. The news will naturally be from the Eastern states, as the time is too short to get word about Y. P. B. Day from the distant states, but we hope to have such items for the next Y. P. B. paper.

I am in New York state for a few weeks' work, and it is such a joy to me to come in contact with the young people of my own state, over two thousand of whom paid dues in the Branch last year, and who give promise of doing better work this year. I find no lack of young people willing to join the Branch! My greatest difficulty is to find some one in the W. C. T. U. to help them become established, and learn what and how to do. I cannot help pitying those who could do the work and yet are missing the blessed privilege of coming in touch with young life in all its enthusiasm and winsomeness. The young people themselves are learning how to do things, and with just a little help and encouragement they become really effective temperance workers. They are striving for the best things, the things worth while, and some who join at first "just for fun," are soon influenced to look higher and become a power for good. Our meetings should be educative as well as entertaining. Every member, so far as possible, should be given something to do even if it is only a little, and should be held responsible for it.

I am giving you in this SIGNAL the directions for making a hectograph. It costs less than one dollar and you can use it to print programs, invitations, song leaflets and in many other ways, and it will prove especially helpful to county and state workers. Our state Y. P. B. leaders are using these and it has saved them many dollars this year. Why not have your young men members make one for your society?

Are you planning for a temperance parade on the Fourth of July?

Have you a musical director for your meetings?

Do your members read THE UNION SIGNAL?

Have you held a membership contest?

Have you had a dues-paying social or picnic?

Do you wear your badge?

WHAT CAN WE DO?

1 Post anti-cigaret laws.

2 Use placards and posters setting forth the degenerating and destructive nature of alcohol.

3 Place temperance and anti-cigaret blotters on office desks, in the public schools, and hotels.

4 Distribute good literature.
Send 100 names and addresses of high school and college students, with 25c in stamps, to Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and he will send direct to each name a copy of his great address, "The Great Destroyer."

5 Arrange socials with young people's church societies—"A good time with a purpose."
Have debates on moral and civic problems.
Encourage original essays on questions of moral reform.
Have interchange of debaters and speakers.

6 Study the gambling problem, state liquor laws, and Sunday laws.

7 Use as study books, "Alcohol and Health" and "Does It Pay?" 15c each from National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

8 Subscribe for the National and state W. C. T. U. papers.

9 Keep in touch with proposed legislation touching liquor selling, purity, gambling, Sabbath observance, etc., and petition for good ordinances.

10 Co-operate with the young people's church societies. In unity is strength. Endeavor to get every Christian Endeavor and Epworth League member to become a pledged member of the Y. P. B.

HECTOGRAPHS

3 oz. sheet glue
1 lb. glycerine
1 bottle hectograph ink
1 shallow pan, 10x12 inches

Soak the glue in 12 tablespoonfuls of cold water over night. Place on stove until melted. Add the glycerine and let it come to a boiling point. Strain through a cloth into the pan and cool.

Make one copy of the letter to be printed, on smooth paper, using hectograph ink and writing with a coarse pen. If a typewritten letter is desired, use hectograph tape on typewriter. Lay the written sheet on the glue pad in pan for two or three minutes, being sure that all the wrinkles are smoothed out. Remove carefully, then lay blank sheets on the glue pad. Many copies may be made. When through with the printing, wash this copy with tepid water and soap and it will be ready for use the next time. Protect from the dust. If the surface gets rough, melt over again.

NEWS OF IMPORTANCE

The Penn Yan (N. Y.) Y. P. B. gave a banquet recently, with the National secretary, Miss Mosher, as its guest. It also had as invited guests some of the students of Keuka College. This Branch now numbers about fifty. It has done a great deal of Flower Mission work, the girls visiting the Old Ladies' Home all winter, and the boys shoveling snow from the walks of old people and shut-ins.

The East Syracuse (N. Y.) Y. P. B. is having very interesting times, with debates and prize essay contests. This Branch is raising money for a fountain on the new seven-acre athletic field recently given to the town by Mr. Ellis. It will have a tag day, when the boys will solicit funds and the girls will sell white carnations on the Saturday preceding national Mothers' Day.

Miss Mosher spoke on April 20 at

(Continued on Page Twelve)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

LETTER FROM THE SUNRISE KINGDOM

YOUTHFUL JAPANESE WHITE RIBBONER GIVES INSIGHT INTO TEMPERANCE WORK

Dear Friends in America:

Since this is my first letter to you I suppose the proper thing for me to do will be to introduce myself. I am a young girl in a Canadian Methodist girls' school in Azabu. A considerable part of my brain just at present is filled with the thought of the graduation essay to be handed in early next month. Then the "Y" meeting to be held this Saturday afternoon occupies a great part, too. It is to be the conference of all the "Y" organizations in the city. We have about one hundred and ten members in our legion here in the school and some of us are going to sing at the meeting. Do you like to know what we are going to sing—"Come Where the Lilies Bloom." We mean to do our very best and make our audience fly in the realm of beauty and dream. This is a pretty big ambition, you should say? But our hearts are meant to soar up high, I think. We Japanese girls and women, though our hands are feeble and our power weak, are trying to accomplish something. Purity in home life and in society is what, by the help of our loving Father above, we are trying to bring about in this land.

It seems to me that our country has, in a sense, greater difficulty in abolishing the use of wine than have some others. It is true that only a few people are really ignorant of its harm now, and yet we find a great obstacle lying in the way of temperance work because wine has been used for a long, long time. It has become almost a part of our daily necessities. You may say that custom and habit enslave our country. They certainly do. But it is not merely habit that makes some people cling to wine. The reason goes a little farther.

You will not be a bit surprised when I tell you that we do not live on bread and butter. Rice is our daily food and is held the most precious of all grain. Because it is made of rice, wine also is held to be very precious and pure. Brewing is considered a work that requires the greatest care and training. The brewer, before going to his work, cleans himself from head to foot. Since so much thought is given to brewing, wine is regarded as acceptable to the gods. In any temple or shrine you visit you are sure to see wine served before the images. Our heroes of old were mostly strong drunkards. "Heroes drink" is a popular excuse for being intoxicated. Then again, there is so much romance attached to the use of wine that makes it fascinating to the national sentiment. On the third of March we have what we call "Dolls' Festival." It is a festival for girls and was originated hundreds and hundreds of years ago; ever since then "shirozake," a kind of wine, is used on the occasion. Beautifully dressed girls with pretty dolls serving "white wine" which is the English translation of "shirozake," make indeed a lovely picture. We shudder at the harm it will cause their little brains and now that the festival is near at hand are working harder than ever to stop the use.

On New Year's Day "toso," also a kind of wine, is used. Its use is the essential part of New Year's ceremony. Many people, on being urged to join the temperance association, would say, "But what about taking 'toso?' You couldn't object to that, could you?" We who have signed the pledge always find New Year's the time that needs our special courage. I, for one, have had many a secret fight when I went out for New Year's calling. The hostess would not listen to my having taken the pledge. "Why, it is just a few drops," she would say. "It is the ceremony. Will you not accept my good wishes for you? Just taste a drop, do!" It was a pretty hard fight for a girl of thirteen or fourteen.

I have two Loyal Temperance Legions to look after—one here in the school and one in a Sunday school for poor children in Azabu. I wish you could see them! I know you would be much interested in them. Some of the girls in our L. T. L. have succeeded in saving their fathers and brothers from the dreadful power of alcohol. I love to teach those poor children never to touch wine. They know too well what misery is wrought by it.

What we are planning to do in our "Y" is to make candy and sell it to our guests on our graduation exercise day, which will probably be the last of March. We will give the money to the fund for our Headquarters Building. We did the same thing last year. We want to work harder this time.

Now I will close my letter with loving goodbye. Please remember in your prayers the young girls of Japan. I am,

Yours in the tie that binds us,

HANA ANNAKA

February 5, 1913

ALCOHOL AND ATHLETICS

The enthusiasm for athletics which is becoming more and more a part of our American life is to a marked degree doing away with the use of alcohol and tobacco among the young men of our universities and elsewhere. Tom Sharkey, the former heavy-weight champion pugilist, who himself is interested in the liquor business, in telling of the decrease of liquor drinking in the United States because of athletics, says:

"Everybody in America seems to want to be an athlete. A fellow can't be an athlete and drink at the same time, and the consequence is that lots of public-houses are going out of business. I notice in my own place that there is not near as much whisky drunk as there was a year or so ago.

"The thing which is doing the most damage to the liquor trade is school-boy athletics. School boys everywhere in America now are being brought up to be athletes. Every school boy has training ideas hammered into him constantly. He is taught that he cannot be an athlete and drink or smoke, and so he leaves tobacco and alcohol alone. Then he gets into the habit, and when he is grown up the habit sticks. In the old days the university undergraduates used to come to town after a big football or baseball game and drink everything in sight. They do not do it any more, because the universities are full of this athletic idea, and the undergraduates have no use for a chap who drinks whisky and gets out of condition.

"School-boy athletics are costing me a lot of money every day, but I am for it just the same. It is going to make this nation the healthiest on earth. I would like to see every boy in New York an athlete, who has no use for tobacco or whisky."

We have preached against the saloon and we have preached eloquently; we have prayed against the saloon and we have prayed fervently; we have written against the saloon and our sentences have been replete with logic and with learning; we have wept over the crime, the misery and the devastation caused by the saloon and our tears have been sincere.

But the day will come when all these sermons and sentences, and tears and prayers will crystallize into snow-white ballots, and the iron hand of prohibitive law will take the red-lipped monster by the throat and throttle him, and choke him, and hurl him back to the hell where he was born.—*Bishop Joseph Berry of the Methodist Episcopal Church*

THE MAN WHO LOVED GOD

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC A BARRIER BETWEEN A HUMAN SOUL AND ITS GOD

F. C. T. RING

The man had always loved God, he had taken delight in prayer, and in trying to do good, and in public and private worship—at a distance; he had never ventured near to worship, he had not realized that he could.

One day he stood on the top of Wansfell. He looked over the perfect country, Windermere lying like a sheet of burnished silver in the sunshine; Ambleside sleeping under a luminous summer haze, Rydal Peaks in the distance, and the fair blue sky overhead; and suddenly he understood how near God was to His world. "Surely," he thought, as Jacob had thought, "He is in this place and I knew it not." Then the man, possessed with his amazing thought, threw himself down on the heather, and strove that he might commune with God, as a man does with his friend; for his soul was athirst for the Eternal. But he was conscious of a great wall that met him every way he turned, and against which his spirit lashed itself in vain. And he prayed "Oh God, show me why!" Then God sent him this vision:.

Out of the dim soft mists in the valley below shapes arose, and began to climb the slopes of the mountain towards him, a great army. And the man's heart shook as he watched them, for they were very terrible to see. They were evil-looking men with brutal faces, loose-limbed, who fought with one another, cursing as they came, and dealing savage blows at the women and children who cowered amongst them; they were reeling forms with stupid leering faces, men and women, stumbling upward, some with silly laughter, some with maudlin tears, many in prison dress; there were girls who had been pretty, all too gaily tricked out, who went, some shamed, some with flaunting boldness, but all with feverish gestures, restless and ill at ease.

After them came little groups, or they passed upwards in ones and twos. Here a youth, only a boy, gray-lipped and wild-eyed; in one shaking hand he held his mother's picture, in the other a loaded revolver. Then an army officer stumbled after. He was in the prime of life, with sons and daughters growing up around him, holding a good position, bearing an honored name; now with bloodshot eyes he was trying to read again and again the notice he held which informed him that the king had no further need of his services.

Women came, and the man moaned as he watched them come up to him, look once upon him in silence, and pass by. Gray-headed ones, shameless and degraded; mothers indifferent to motherhood; young wives with faces of despair and a haunted look in their eyes; young girls, with flushed excited countenance and unmaidenly manner.

And there came maniacs who gibbered at the man as they passed; and then a little band who gazed at him hollow-eyed, and he knew somehow that these were condemned to death. At last, as the man felt his soul would break, the vision changed and there arose before his eyes great breweries and distilleries, with strings of carts and railway trucks, horses and men, and all the details of a flourishing business, and lo! everywhere, over it all, he saw his own name.

Then he knew that this was the wall that rose between his soul and God, that God did not approve his trade, and he turned and went sadly down the mountain to the hotel where he was staying—sadly—for he had great possessions.

THE RIBBON WHITE

Tune, "Whosoever will"

CARRIE HANNA ALLBEE, *Mellette, S. D.*

We who wear the ribbon, stand with you today;
To our faithful leaders we would tribute pay;
Asking God to guide, as in His name we pray,
Wear, O wear the ribbon white!

Chorus

Wear the ribbon white, wear the ribbon white!
Pledge to God and country, loyal in the fight,
For our homes and children, and the cause of right;
Wear, O wear the ribbon white.

Wear the ribbon white, my sister, if you care,
For the thousands fallen 'neath the tempter's snare;
If the world's sad burden you would help to bear
Wear, O wear the ribbon white.

Wear the ribbon, brother, if you truly feel,
God has you commissioned for the public's weal,
If your work would bear the Master's matchless seal,
Wear, O wear the ribbon white.

Thereafter his joy in life was turned to ashes, and wealth and success lost their luster; he did his best to forget the vision, and to reassure himself that the misery of men was not due to his trade, but to their own self-indulgence. In all this he partly succeeded, but he could not forget God, his heart ached for God.

At last one day he arose, and his soul's torment was more than he could bear, for his love for God, suppressed and driven back by expediency, yet throve and grew till it became the dominant passion of his life. Therefore he went out and with his own hand burned down his breweries, and let millions of gallons of spirits run to waste. Then he paid his men six months' wages, and with the remnant of his fortune endowed a hospital, and opened a bookshop, and let all the world believe him mad.

But now he waited, a great hope in his heart. Though he would not yet try to reach God, he would wait till his soul was cleansed from the evil memory of that great stain; so he sold books and tried to prepare his heart for the most sacred of all experiences, the most rarely attained, yet the most freely offered to those that are pure in heart—communion with God.

At last after many years he went on a pilgrimage. He took a humble room in a cottage far in the heart of the country, where the great trees stood knee-deep in the long grass, and the fairy lamps of the briar-rose lit up the green hedges. There in the midst of the holiness of beauty the soul of the man strove for communion with God. But he was conscious of a chill mist, which again baffled him every way he turned, and which his spirit tried to penetrate in vain. Then he prayed, "Oh God, show me why!" And God sent him this vision:

At the bottom of the valley, there ran through the meadows a little stream, and from it rose a faint blue haze into the summer air; and the man looking into the haze beheld a vast abyss, and he drew near, fascinated with horror. For within that abyss he saw all the great army of people fallen, who, years before had passed before him on the mountain. And many others since then; and more and more came up hourly, yea, every moment, and fell over the yawning edge. There were those who drank thoughtlessly for pleasure, and those who tried to drown their sorrow in drink; some who believed the lying tale that strength lay in it, and others who took it because it had already destroyed their strength. The rough and the refined came there to their utter doom; the heathen to whom the British Government sold drink while British missionaries gave them Bibles; the Chinaman who was giving up his opium for whisky; the great lady who drank secretly; the factory-girl who put rum in her tea. On they came, and on unendingly, and the man stood on one side and watched. "At least, now," so he thought, "it has nothing to do with *me*."

Suddenly he saw a young man running towards him. He was mad with drink and his wild besotted appearance and tainted breath filled the man who looked on with loathing, and he drew hastily away and held aloof. Then he saw that an angel (or was it only a girl?) was following, with tears and entreaties, the frenzied youth; but he escaped her and with an awful cry plunged into the abyss

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW "LADY" HELPED THE L. T. L.

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

"Now, Lady," said Dot to her little pet hen, "I have something important to tell you. You must just stop scratching in that dirt for worms and listen. At our very next meeting of the L. T. L. Miss Hattie says we are to bring as many nice fresh eggs as we can buy or find. They are to be put in a big case and sent to the hospital for the sick people there. It is a special offering, you know, and you are invited to help."

Lady looked up at her mistress, cocked her head on one side, and thoughtfully winked one eye. Then down on the warm earth she lay, spread out her wings and proceeded to enjoy a fine dust bath.

"For shame, Lady!" cried Dot, "you'll soil your beautiful snow-white dress. I declare I never saw such carelessness! I'm going to carry you right over to your coop and shut you in for a whole hour. And see," explained Dot, closing the door of the coop, "here is some nice hay for a nest. If you would only lay an egg for the offering! But sometimes I think you never will. Goodbye—I'm going in to dinner now, but I'll soon come back and look for the egg."

But when Dot came back she found that Lady had only scattered the hay in every direction and stood sulking in one corner till Dot should open the door and let her out.

"You are such a disappointment to me," sighed the little girl. "I think I will just get my five pennies out of the bank and go to the grocery to see now many eggs Mr. Brown will give me for them."

Now, when Dot started for the store with the pennies in her pocket she met

her very dearest girl friend, who was coming to stay half an hour and play in the old barn. Away to the hay loft scampered the two children and were soon laughing and shouting and sliding in the hay. All of a sudden Dot thought of her pennies, but when she felt in her pocket the tiny purse was gone. Then what a search the two girls had! Dot at last began to cry. "It simply isn't any use to look for a purse in a hay stack," she sobbed, "and I shan't be able to take even one egg for the offering."

"Let us look once more," urged the little playmate. So back the two children scrambled to the very top of the hay where, by reaching up, Dot could touch a big beam. And then—what do you think?—out from the edge of the hay flew Lady cackling loudly. "I know what we'll do about it! I know what we'll do about it!" she seemed to say.

"Do you suppose," asked Dot, drying her tears," that she has laid an egg somewhere in the hay?"

Very cautiously the girls walked over to the place where Lady had been and sure enough, they found a nest with—not one—but six pretty white eggs in it!

That is how Lady made Dot happy and helped the L. T. L. to fill its egg case for the hospital.

WATER IS BEST

Water, pure water's the drink for man,
Its fountains are full and free!
Others may drink "fire-water" who can,
Pure water's the nectar for me!

EVERYDAY SCIENCE FOR LITTLE FOLKS

TALK VII

AN EXPERIMENT

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"What are you doing, mamma?" asked Harry, as the two children stood by the table, watching their mamma's work.

"Beginning our experiment, little folks," was her cheery answer, "and you may help me. Harry may turn this molasses into the water in the bottle, and May can stir this half-cake of yeast into the water in the cup, so as to dissolve the yeast. That is right! Now pour what you have in the cup into the bottle."

"One, two, three things in the bottle—see, it is almost full."

"What is in it, Harry?"

"Water and molasses and yeast."

"Before we put the cork into the bottle, you may both smell of the liquid. Now put the bottle on the shelf above the stove, and leave it in that warm place till tomorrow. Don't move it, but look at it often and see if you notice any change."

"Will the molasses and water rise as the dough does when you put yeast into it, mamma?"

"Keep watch and see, dear," said mamma.

THREE LITTLE WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

The two little sisters, Evelyn and Dorothea Andersen of Chicago, Ill., and their little cousin, Eleanore Andersen, are the third generation of a W. C. T. U. family. Their grandfather was shown the harm of strong drink in a W. C. T. U. meeting a number of years ago, and he was persuaded to give it up and become an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. His wife and children also joined the organization and became interested in the work of teaching others to avoid the evils of alcohol. His wee granddaughters will be taught the beauty of a life of temperance and helpfulness, and as one of the first steps they have been made white ribbon recruits.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

"We Don't Propose to Raise a Fresh Crop"

In the last analysis all worth-while enterprises in this world have in mind our future citizenship. It has been said so many times as to have become axiomatic that the child is after all the unanswerable argument for prohibition. As a community, as a state, and as a nation we are endeavoring to "replenish the earth" with a generation of clean-bodied, clear-headed, pure-souled men and women. If a certain element of our citizenship could be made to realize how inimical to this great purpose is one institution which America tolerates it would be abolished. Replying to a suggestion of the possibility of the state of Kansas repealing its prohibition law, a voter of that great commonwealth is reported in the *Saturday Evening Post* to have said, "Yes, a man can get whisky and get drunk in Kansas. But it's the boys we are thinking of. We believe a normal boy isn't very apt to get a whisky habit out of a bootlegger's bottle. Nine times out of ten, if he gets the habit at all, it will be by dropping into a saloon with his friends for a social glass. So far as the hardened soak is concerned, may be our law is a failure, but the hardened soak is a failure, too. We don't want to bring up a fresh crop. Out in my locality resubmission would be defeated two to one."

This expresses the sentiments of all friends of state-wide prohibition—they "don't want to bring up a fresh crop of topers." They are counting instead on a crop of future citizens who from earliest childhood have never lived in a saloon-dominated community, have never been compelled to breath a liquor-tainted atmosphere; have never been tempted by the constant accessibility of places where drink is sold; who all their lives have heard the saloon referred to as an outlaw, not an institution permitted and licensed by the votes of their fathers. And these advocates of prohibition are not going to be disappointed. Whatsoever a state or a nation soweth, that shall it also reap. And the community or the state that prepares for a harvest of topers by licensing the sale of liquor will reap precisely the kind of crop for which it is making provision.

Alcoholized Brilliancy

Among the criticisms of the action of Secretary of State Bryan in failing to follow the custom of his predecessors in serving wines at a diplomatic dinner is the insinuation that the social functions at Washington will hereafter lack the sparkle and brilliancy which have heretofore characterized them. When one recalls the splendid orators of the past and present who have not resorted to alcoholic stimulants, one realizes the absurdity of the suggestion. But even admitting for the sake of argument the immediate exhilarating effect of liquor, how can anyone looking the situation squarely in the face, pay for it the exorbitant price demanded. The inevitable effect of indulgence in liquors is a headache, a sluggish, dull brain, and a tired exhausted feeling the following morning. Another penalty is the inability to spur the mind to action without this false stimulant. Jack London in "John Barleycorn," says, "My mind grew so accustomed to spring and liven by artificial means that without them it refused to spring and liven. Alcohol became more and more imperative in order to meet people, and in order to become sociably fit." But whatever else may be said of this artificial brilliancy, the rating put upon it by science and by intellectual men ought to disillusion any young man from cultivating the drink habit. "The assumption that any use of spirits gives a man a clearer conception of the subject is contradicted by exact experiments and scientific research," says the *Journal of Inebriety*, edited by the well-known authority, Dr. T. D. Crothers. "A single glass of spirits shows a measurable depression of the intellectual capacity and ability to reason correctly. It leaves a judgment that is uncertain and changeable. The narcotic effect of spirits even in great moderation, weakens the consciousness of expressions and the meaning of statements."

The Suspended Sword

"Over every liquor dealer in this country, be he brewer, distiller, wholesaler or retailer, there hangs a veritable sword of Damocles," writes M. F. Farley, president of the National Liquor League, in an open letter to the trade, in which he urges organization for mutual protection. "It is naked, and is suspended by a single hair. This is the ever-present possibility of arbitrary restrictions or worse still, confiscation of property and total annihilation of our business."

This possibility which torments the liquor men is rapidly taking the form not only of a probability but of a certainty. In the words of the *Brewer's Review*, "Prohibition is no longer a local issue—the last stage has been reached. The next step on the part of the enemy will be an attempt to pass an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the length and breadth of the land."

For two consecutive Congresses, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol. Never were the friends of national constitutional prohibition more determined to wipe from the nation the legalized liquor traffic; never was the attitude of the press and public more favorable for this forward movement. "Saloons Must Go," sang the members of the W. C. T. U. forty years ago, and people called them visionary. Today this is a popular refrain—and not only the men in the business, but everyone with intelligence to read the signs of the times believes the fulfillment of the prophetic edict is near at hand.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF LABELS

In his naval statement in the British House of Commons within the last month, Mr. Churchill made a most interesting announcement which shows in a somewhat conspicuous manner how the change in drinking habits has affected the Navy. Heretofore, says *The Pioneer* of Toronto, in commenting on the incident, a sailor who did not want the grog ration, unfortunately allowed, has been marked "T"—the teetotal exception to the rule. "For the future it is the sailor wanting the grog ration who is to be labeled 'G.' The position is thus reversed in favor of the non-grog man, who will no longer be the marked man, as it were. It is a happy arrangement—small, it may look, but not a little significant. It is, in fact, a literal example of a widespread and salutary change in the habits of the seamen and views of his superiors."

"JOHN BARLEYCORN"

On the cover page of this issue appears a paragraph from Jack London's "John Barleycorn," which has been published as a serial in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Coming as the message does from a man still in bondage to the drink habit, it is doubly impressive. May the "alcoholic reminiscences" of the life struggle of this talented writer discourage any boy or young man from taking the first glass of the poison that confuses and bewilders the brain and paralyzes the conscience and will.

A sagacious philosopher, remarking upon the traditional saying that "Whisky improves with age," observes: "Very true. The longer you keep it, the better it is for you."—*Onward*

AMONG THE STATES

A striking illustration of the methods of the liquor traffic occurred last week in the Michigan legislature. A concurrent resolution asking for an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic had passed both houses, but the senator who had championed the measure having left the chamber for a half hour, the liquor people took advantage of his absence and on reconsideration of the resolution succeeded in having it sent back to the committee, where it is feared it has been buried.

The Booth-Startup bill, enacted by the Utah legislature, patterned after the famous Iowa Red Light Injunction and Abatement law, simply places human welfare on a par with property interests, by giving protection by common law injunction from the vice evil in a community. Wherever this method has been tried it has been effective.

Wisconsin has passed a law prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor within a distance of one mile from any state park, or within two and one-half miles of the Wisconsin Veterans' home.

Senator Thompson, coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team, has had passed through the Pennsylvania legislature a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give cigarets or the "makings" of that nefarious article to a minor. Senator Thompson, who is one of the best known athletes in the western part of the state, for some years has been interested in the development of young men and has reached the conclusion that cigarets are most harmful, especially to those in athletic training.

Texas' legislature, recently adjourned, passed a law making it a felony to ship liquor into dry territory.

DIFFERENT STATES REPRESENTED

The Scientific Temperance Class in the Chicago Training School, whose seven weeks' session has just closed, included representatives from sixteen different states. Illinois sent eight students; Iowa, four; Kentucky, Ohio, Georgia and Pennsylvania each sent two; while the following states were each represented by one: Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, Montana, North Dakota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. There was also one pupil from Canada.

UTAH WHITE RIBBONERS GREET MR. BRYAN

Secretary of State, Hon. William J. Bryan, en route for the West, was met at the railway station in Ogden, Utah, by Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., and a delegation of white ribboners. After presenting Mr. Bryan with a monster bouquet, Mrs. Shepard informed him that his "diplomatic dinner" served without wine was sincerely appreciated by the white ribboners of Utah, and she commended his courage in taking the stand he did.

A TRIO OF EVILS

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President W. Washington W. C. T. U.

A recent publication regarding the mortality of government life annuitants shows the much greater relative longevity of women. Various physicians have advanced widely differing theories to account for this fact. One thinks that the essential cause of death is a wearing out of our brain cells and that though women may be just as brainy as men, they do not use their brain cells so vigorously or so constantly; therefore they live longer. Another attributes woman's longer life to her more sheltered existence and the lack of the physically depressing competition which is a part of nearly every man's life. But are there not other causes which perhaps have not occurred to the physicians above quoted, or which they have refrained from mentioning?

Through the American Federation of Sex Hygiene some startling statistics have been made public which may throw light upon the subject in hand. These statistics tell us that in one year three billion dollars are expended in white slavery, or perhaps more properly speaking, for the gratification of vile passions; two billions more are expended for intoxicating liquors, and one billion, two hundred million for tobacco. It may be said that comparatively few women use tobacco or liquor and the white slave traffic is certainly dependent upon men for its support and continuance. May there not be found here some reason why women are longer-lived than men?

The Society of Social and Moral Hygiene is authority for the statement that eighty per cent of men in our cities suffer at some time from a loathsome disease, unnecessarily contracted, and that ninety per cent of the cases of locomotor ataxia, and a large percentage of insanity, apoplexy, paralysis and sudden deaths is caused primarily by this same disease. In past years chastity has been demanded of women; it has not even been expected of men! Chastity is conducive to good health and long life. Is there not here a reason for the longevity of women?

It is not surprising that many men die an untimely death when we consider that two billion dollars worth of strong drink and one billion, two hundred million dollars worth of tobacco is consumed in one year, mostly by men. Remembering that liquor and tobacco each contains a deadly poison and that multitudes of men form the poison habit at a very early age, the wonder is that so many survive as long as they do. Why should society longer apologize for, tolerate, or permit the existence of this trio of evils—immorality, the use of strong drink and of tobacco?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FOLLOW ME

ELLA GILBERT IVES in "Out-Door Music"

"Only to follow," I had sung,
When hope ran high and life was young;
It seemed so easy just to keep
The forward step with lowland sheep.

I did not know, I could not guess
The way lay through a wilderness,
Where brambles thick beset the steep,
So hard to climb by straggling sheep.

But once, a little, heedless lamb
Went straying from its bleating dam;
And then I saw the Shepherd weep,
And call by name that woeful sheep,

As over hill and dale He went
To seek the lost; till, full content
Upon his shoulders, fast asleep,
He gently bore that youngling sheep.

O tender Shepherd! this I know,
Your staff will guide through weal and woe;
No wolf shall seize, no shambles keep
One playful lamb or foolish sheep.

So on and on I follow, slow
Or fast, as thou dost bid me go;
I rest and graze, I run and leap,
Or climb to join the upland sheep;

Assured that every step is planned,
And none can pluck me from the hand
Of One who in the lowest deep
Was plunged to save His erring sheep.

NORWAY TO GIVE WOMEN BALLOT

The constitutional committee of the storthing of Norway decided unanimously, May 2, to introduce a bill bestowing the franchise upon women for all elections. With a radical majority in the storthing the passage of the bill is said to be assured .

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. M. L. GRANVILLE, Washington, D. C., a member of the Petworth union.

MRS. ANNIE J. BRADBURY, Denver, Colorado, a long-time leader of L. T. L. work in Wisconsin. Mrs. Bradbury was the author of "The Trial of Prince Nicotine," and though a shut-in the latter part of her life, her influence reached out into many lives.

While we are considering prohibition as a state issue it is nevertheless a national issue and the day is not far distant when it will assume such proportions as to compel Congress to give us absolute and unconditional prohibition on every inch of American soil.—*Judge Pritchard*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

(Continued from Last Week)

The following contributions for the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Ohio: Steuben, Sarah Strothers, Greenfield, Belmore, Oldham, Dunkirk $1, Jersey, Lilly Chapel, Morrison, Bloomfield, McConnelsville, Newport, E. Village, Burton, Woodstock, Oceola, Brookville, Washington C. H., Basil, Monroe $3, Arlington $3, Port Clinton $1, Circleville $3, Rogers, Sabina, Wauseon, Commercial Point, Fowler, Sharon, White Cottage, Orrville, Ruth Stephens, Esther Handley, Slater, Logan, Bloomingburg, Ashland, Willard Bryan, Simon $1, Bethel, Winchester, Middlefield, Grover Hill, Ensign, Mt. Blanchard, Wapakoneta, Mt. Orab, Marlboro, Justus, West Union, St. John, Anna Gordon $1, Nellie, Frankfort, Hill Top, Bellefontaine, Bluffton, S. Charleston, Alliance, Zanesville $1, Owensville, Pataskala, Slope Brookfield $2.60, Middletown, Clarksburg $2.25, Old Town, Crusade, Millersburg $2.50, Clara Barron $1.50, Jackson, Central Dayton $3, North Ridge, Milford, Athens, Roseville, Highland, Schoenbrun, West Portsmouth, Annie W. Clark, Mechanicsburg, Frederickstown, Sycamore, Marysville, Maineville, Lima, Gilboa, Spencerville, West Bedford (Willard), Bowling Green, Newton Falls, Tiro, Shepard (East End) $1, McCutchenville, Oak Hill, Berlin Heights, Norwood, Bellbrook, Cambridge, Barnesville, Barberton, Mansfield (F. E. Willard), Jamestown, Plainfield, Adams Mills, New Matamoras, Gnadenhutten, Columbus Grove, Marietta, Tiffin, Rich Hilltop, Defiance (Willard), Steubenville, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Mary Rodifer, Columbiana, Summit Station $1, Nashport, Ada, W. Zanesville, Columbus (Willard), Belle Valley, Warsaw, Hill Top, Westerville, Lockland, W. Lafayette $3, Caldwell, Greenville $.20. Total $256.37.

Oklahoma: Lamont, Sapulpa, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Perry, Mounds, El Reno, Avard, Tecumseh, Arapaho, Oklahoma City (Willard), Claremore, Altus, Ft. Gibson, Westville, Stillwater, Blackwell, Okeene, Tonkawa, Bristow, Granite, Dewey, Ripley, Muskogee, Ramona, Chandler, Cordell, Piedmont, E. Guthrie, Marshall, Roosevelt, Lawton $3, Chelsea $3, Collinsville $3.51, Kingfisher $1, Nowata. Total $71.51.

Georgia: Macon $5, E. Macon $7, Griffin, Douglassville, Monticello, Albany $5.03, College Park, Atlanta (Patterson), Geneva, Brinson, Camilla $3, Penfield, Thomson $4, Bremen $2.50, Atlanta (Willard), Barnesville $10. Total $54.53.

Missouri: Westboro $2.45, Lamar, Golden City, Liberal, Rich Hill, Hinton, Hallsville, Lamance, Eldorado Springs $1, Luray, Perrin, Coffey, Amity, Campbell, New Haven $1, Trenton $.29, Bethany, Roanoke, Glasgow, W. Plains, Avilla, Villa Heights, Carthage, Center Point, Dudenville, Joplin (Hoffman), De Soto $1, Holden, Warrensburg, Waverly, Sebago, Linneus, Granger, Chula, Noel, Anderson, Fredericktown, Hannibal, Tipton, Proctor, Moorehouse, Parma, Liberty $1, Diamond $1, Newberg, Ashburn $1, Clarksville, Louisiana, Ashley, Bowling Green, Richland, Hardin, Richmond, Bonne Terre, St. Louis (Central), Centenary, Lafayette, West End, Kirkwood, Miami, Mt. Leonard $1.85, Downing, Sikeston, Dexter $1.50, Marshfield, Grant City, Mt. Grove, Caledonia (W., Y. P. B. $.57), Eldon, Jackson, Bosworth $1.35, Bloomfield. Total $136.01.

New Jersey: Delanco, Medford, Moorestown $8, Mt. Holly (No. 1), Armour, Rancocas, Wrightstown, Neward (No. 3, No. 2), Roseville, S. Orange, Kearney (Soldiers' Home), Miss Pelletreau, Hackettstown, Ocean City $3, Cape May City, Paterson, Butler & Bloomingdale, Mullica Hill (Y. P. B.), Almonesson, Westville, Somerville (W., Y. P. B.), Millstone & E. Millstone, Peapack & Gladstone (W., Y. P. B.), South Bound Brook, Vineland, Millville (Willard, $1), Cedarville, Alloway, Daretown, Elmer, Salem, Friesburg, Woodstown, Flemington, White House, High Bridge $1, Ramsey, Englewood, Rutherford, Jersey City (No. 1, $1, Heights), W. Hoboken (Palisade), Pitman, Clarksboro, Vailsburg, E. Orange, Beverly (W., Y. P. B.), Jacksonville $3.25, Palmyra, Pemberton $5, Smithville $1, Shiloh, Bridgeton (No. 1), Union Chapel, Succusunna, Madison, Rockaway, Chatham, Morristown, Salem County $20, Salem $25. Total $183.25.

Kansas: Howard, Manhattan (Willard), Winona, Harveyville, Phillipsburg (Spring Creek). Total $10.

Louisiana: $20.

New York: Livonia, Deposit $.25, Clinton, Oriskany Falls, Rome, Taberg, Utica (Somerset) $2.50, Verona, Westmoreland, Brocton, Dunkirk, Falconer, Forestville, Hanover Center (W., $1, Y. P. B.), Jamestown $10, Mayville $1, Sheridan $1, Silver Creek $3, Binghamton (Central $3), E. Syracuse, Solvay, Syracuse (Clover Leaf, F. E. Willard, No. 2, South Side), Friendship $2.15, Lima, Gasport, Lockport, Middleport, Niagara Falls (Willard) $3, Orangeport, Ransomville, Ridge Road, Sanborn, Warrens Corners, Wilson Y. P. B., Queens-Nassau $6, Corona, Barnerville, Cobleskill, New York County $2.80, Ft. Washington, Hope $3, Lathrop, West End, West Harlem, Davenport, Hancock, Walton, Young $.50, Avon $4, Caledonia, Apalachin, Berkshire, Halsey Valley, Lockwood, Newark Valley, Owego, Richford, Smithboro, Waverly, Suffern, Ithaca $5, Bethel Grove, Bangor, Chateaugay, Santa Clara $1, E. Cobleskill. Total $156.20.

Northern California: Crescent City, Antioch $1, Healdsburg $1.50, Alameda, Auburn, Bernicia, Boulder Creek, Berkeley, Ceres, Campbell, Corraliton, Chico (F. E. Willard), Stanislaus Co. (Central), Dunsmuir, Dinuba, E. Auburn, Exeter, Fairfield, Graton, Hughson, Lindsay, Luna Vista, Mountain View, Oakland, Oakdale, Oleta, Orosi, Turlock, Palermo, Pacific Grove, Salinas, Stockton, Santa Cruz, San Leandro. Total $66.50.

Arkansas: Lillar, Tuckerman, Okolona, Ft. Smith, Harrison, Charleston, Wilmot, Arkadelphia (W., L. T. L.), Monticello, Hope Lillar, Van Buren, Clarksville, Siloam Springs, Morrillton, Little Rock, Waldron. Total $36.

Connecticut: South Willington, S. Manchester, Williamantic, Mansfield Center, Bridgeport, Warehouse Point $2.50, Bantam, Niantic, Stonington, Waterbury, Terryville, Rockville, Yalesville, Milldale, S. Norwalk, Shelton, Durham, Buell, S. Canterbury, Wethersfield, Long Ridge, Hartford, Ellington, Norwich $7, Danielson, Scotland, New London, Deep River, Goshen. Total $61.50.

Nebraska: Omaha (Frances Willard).

New Hampshire: Newmarket.

Hawaii: Honolulu $5.

Iowa: Sergeant Bluff.

Illinois: $50, Irving $1.30.

Wyoming: $19.75

Colorado: Colona.

S. California: Santa Barbara $5.

New Mexico: Farmington (W., Medal Contest department). Total $4.

SUPERINTENDENTS

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The second Quarterly Temperance Sunday of each year is Anti-Cigaret Day in the Sunday School. The date falls this year on June 22. It is essential that Sunday School workers begin early to plan for the observance of the day.

We suggest that the great aim and end of all our plans for this day shall be distinctly educational. To this end endeavor to have the Sunday school hour include facts concerning the cigaret, forcefully presented, either by a competent speaker or by means of a well conducted responsive service.

To aid in this effort we have published a new Anti-Cigaret exercise which gives facts that every one should know. It includes a responsive reading, a children's exercise, a blackboard talk, a short dialogue for girls, and a lively chorus for boys. Price, 2 cents each, or 50 cents per 100 postpaid.

Other new leaflets and material just published are as follows: Anti-Cigaret Class Room Posters; Recitation; Illustrated Envelope leaflets, entitled respectively, "The Cigaret Grave Yard," "Danger Ahead." A third new envelope leaflet is entitled, "Why Sign the Pledge?", by Hon. William J. Bryan (excerpts from a magazine article), and a fourth entitled, "A Million Pledge-Signers," which gives information concerning the Pledge-Signing Campaign. Two gem leaflets are entitled, "How He Signed the Pledge" and "A Cigaret Bonfire." The Quarterly leaflet gives anti-cigaret material and the teaching points of the Quarterly Temperance Lesson, which is found in Amos 6:1-8. Our leaflet, "Facts for Teachers," also gives valuable help on the cigaret question.

The "Quarterly Budget" will contain special helps for the day, including a suggestive program for the Sunday School hour, Responsive Readings, Recitations, Blackboard Picture and Outline Talk, Anti-Cigaret Song, two Anti-Cigaret Exercises, one Program for Anti-Cigaret Sunday School Rally, Primary Memory Verse, Anti-Cigaret and Anti-Tobacco Pledge Cards, and Illustrated Text Cards, several four-page leaflets on Tobacco, samples of all new material above mentioned, a leaflet giving practical suggestions for the observance of Anti-Cigaret Day, and other helpful material for workers.

Price 15 cents or 50 cents per year in advance.

We suggest that our workers begin at once to secure samples of anti-cigaret literature from any and every source. Much excellent Anti-Cigaret material is now published by different publishing houses. Your National superintendent provides an Anti-Cigaret package containing samples of all anti-cigaret supplies of the department. Price, 25 cents. (As this is a nominal price and not its value it will be sent only when money accompanies the order. This is true also of the Budget.)

Make selections and ORDER EARLY. The following suggestions may aid in the plans for a campaign of Anti-Cigaret Education: They are adapted from a plan given by Rev. Clarence True Wilson. Select special leaflets suited to the age of pupils in the various grades and departments. Give a copy of one such leaflet to each member of the class. Place the leaflet in the hands of the pupils one week in advance of Anti-Cigaret Day. Let the pupils be instructed to read it aloud to as many men and boys as possible. Almost any gentleman will pause long enough to hear a child read a brief leaflet, particularly if he is approached in a pleasing manner. An enjoyable contest can be carried on between individual members of a class, and between classes and departments. Pupils will work to secure the largest number of names and addresses of persons to whom they have read leaflets. Classes and departments can compete for the largest number of names and thus a real educational work will be going on during the week previous to Anti-Cigaret Day. On that day, if desired, reports can be given and prizes awarded. If this plan is carried out many persons will hear facts concerning the cigaret and tobacco and the children, having read it so often, will doubtless have committed to memory the entire leaflet. The educational work is thus two-fold in its results.

An Anti-Cigaret Sunday School Rally could be held on Sunday afternoon when reports could be heard from all schools and the W. C. T. U. could award a prize to the Sunday school which made the best record.

In this work, as in all our Sunday school temperance work, the W. C. T. U. will lead out and co-operate with the temperance superintendent and other officers of the schools.

The Temperance Pledge Signing Campaign, which was inaugurated last Temperance Sunday, will be continued and this work should be done on June 22. The Temperance Pledge and Anti-Cigaret pledge can both be circulated to receive signatures.

Our workers should seek to learn the plans of the Sunday School Association, so as to harmonize their plans therewith. If 1,000,000 pledge signers are secured, in accordance with the call of the International General Secretary, Mr. Marion Lawrence, it will be largely because our department has enthusiastically entered into the Pledge Signing Campaign.

Again we urge careful preparations for Anti-Cigaret Day. Let it be duly announced. Let every department of the Sunday school feel our touch and influence. Everywhere let us teach the *whole truth*—"*No Tobacco*" as well as "*No Cigarets.*"

Yours in Loyal Service,
MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE,
National Superintendent.

Address orders to 115 Walnut St., Riverside, California, or to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Minnesota: Anoka, Lincoln, Ogilvie, Cottonwood, Truman, Minnesota City, Goodhue, Granite Falls, Garden City, St. Clair, Argyle, Mabel, Mora, Amboy, Echo, Dawson, Redwood Falls, Worthington, Northfield, Mankato (Central), Marietta, Carrie Knox, Euclid, Browns Valley, Como-Minneapolis, Granada, Chatfield, Thief River Falls, Fergus Falls, Welcome, Waseca, Center City, Kensington, W. Duluth, Buffalo Janesville, Minneapolis (Frances Neal), Lake Crystal, Winona, Pleasant Prairie, Willard-St. Paul, Eureka, Hamline, Adrian, Hancock, Minneapolis (Lucy Hayes, Myrtle Watson, Western Ave. $3.65, 8th Ward $3), Preston, Park Rapids, Mazeppa, Albert Lea, Winnebago, Hills, Etna, Vernon Center, Spring Valley, Malta, Fairfax, Monticello, Fertile, Frazee, Cleveland, Appleton, Utica, Atwater, Cherry Grove, Owatonna, Brookpark, Faribault, Lafayette $1.50, Rochester $5, Marshall $2.12, Daytons Bluff (St. Paul) $4, Red Wing $5. Total $164.27.

East Washington: Spokane (Union Park).

Nevada: Reno, Wells. Total $4.

Michigan: Marshall.

Oregon: Pine Grove, Creswell. Total $4.

District of Columbia: $32.

Indiana: Shugart, Morgantown, Goshen, Powers, S. Kokomo, Albion, New Castle $3, Boston (Monroeville) $2.35, Richmond (McCall, colored), Brazil, Ray, Muncie, Union City, Darlington $.50, Roanoke $1, Columbus $3, Indianapolis (Loyal Alpha Y. P. B., Frances Willard, Mapleton, Meridian, N. East, Tuxedo Park $1), Fremont, Ray (Y. P. B.), Washington, Berne, Francesville, Elkhart, Mt. Vernon, Plainfield, College Corner, Liberty, Bath (Willard Memorial), Gosport, Elizabeth Stanley Carp $1, Kentland, S. Wabash Y. P. B., Bright, Dunkirk $3, Portland, Westfield, Carmel $1, St. Joe, Fairview (Clay Co.), Bloomington, Smithville, Stinesville, Evansville (Frances Willard Central), Pleasant Lake, Ashley, N. Vernon, Anderson (Clara M. Sears $.55), Frankfort, Mulberry, Rossville, Kirklin $2.18, N. Manchester, Urbana $1.65, Lebanon, Poseyville, Hebron $3.40, Bremen, Culver, Russiaville $.70, Lafayette (Edgerton, Frances Willard, Central, Lafayette, Chrysolite), Deer Creek, S. Marion, Park Ridge $.69, Swayzee $1.31, Little Ridge, Upland, Jonesboro, Love, Marion (Central), Gas City, Fairmount, Farrville $1, Jefferson, Sims $1.45, S. Bend (Frances Willard, Chapin), County Memorial, Bluffton, Ossian, Hartford City, Boswell, Earl Park, Huntington, Roll. Total $180.63.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Harriet Little Pardoe (Forkville) $25, South Fork, Nebraska, Sheffield, Crafton, Pottsville, Meshoppen, Towanda, Sheshequin, Wyalusing $3, Warren Centre $1.50, Camptown $5, Delta, Shrewsbury, Shingle House $3, Harrison Valley, Ulysses, Austin, Dewart, Abbie M. Everett, Williamsport Central, Newberry, Bethlehem L. T. L. $1, Philadelphia (Frances E. Willard, Berean, German, George's Institute, Germantown, Olney, Fox Chase, Franklin, North West, North, A. Elizabeth Thomas, Frankford), Clarendon, Columbus, Conewango, Conewango Heights, Barnes, East Branch, Stoneham, Youngsville, Great Bend $1.28, Mt. Pleasant, Monessen, Greensburg, Mifflinburg L. T. L., Carlisle, Forksville, Luzerne, Kingston, Forty Fort, Dorranceton, Washington, West Washington, Claysville, Norristown $5, Saltillo, Allentown (Central), Allentown (Willard), Emaus, Carbondale, Fleetville $1, Frances Harper, East Side, Dunmore, Emelie D. Martin, Lovett, Lovett, Morrellville, Honesdale, Galilee, Ariel, Pleasant Valley, Cool Spring, Carpenters Corners, Carpenters Corners Y, Fredonia $1, Mercer, Sharpsville, Sharon Salem-Kennard, Transfer, Transfer Y., Warren Swedish, Pittsfield, Russell, Garland, Tidioute, Lock Haven $3, Flemington $1.50, Avis, Athens, East Athens, Canton, East Smithfield, Powell, Milltown, Monroeton, East End, Pittsburg, Coraopolis, McDonald, Hazel Glen, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg $5, Honeybrook, Spring City, Parkersford $1, West Chester, Malvern, Makefield, Wrightstown, Fallsington, Warrington, Yardley, Penns Park Y., Quakertown, Langhorne, Bristol, Newtown, Churchville, Churchville Y., Carversville $1, Bensalem, Richboro, East Mill Creek, Jessie Ackerman, Albion, Tunkhannock. Total $288.28.

YOUNG PEOPLES BRANCH

(Continued from Page Four)

Binghamton. Twelve new members were secured for the Y. P. B.; also twenty-three for a new Branch at Lestershire, a suburb of the city.

The Y. P. B.'s of Tompkins county (N. Y.) held a county institute on Y. P. B. day. The papers on the different parts of the pledge—"Why a Pledge?" "Why Against Wine?" "Why Against Beer?" and "Why Against Cider?" were remarkably interesting and original. The jolly rally cries of the Branches kept things lively. Miss Mosher was present and gave many helpful suggestions. In the afternoon a gold medal contest was held.

Mrs. Charles De Garmo, who for years has mothered the Y. P. B. of Cornell University, opened her home for a meeting of the Branch on the evening of April 26. Miss Mosher was the guest of honor and the young people were delighted to have her present. Besides her address there were music and a symposium on prohibition opened by a young man. Nine young women wearing red, white and blue sashes and crowns with the name of the state, gave results of prohibition in their respective states. This Branch has succeeded in making much temperance sentiment among the students, resulting in a dry sophomore banquet. The Branch will soon hold a picnic, the prerequisite for attendance being payment of dues. Dues for 119 members were paid last year.

Massachusetts' secretary, Miss Anderson, sent out many post cards urging attendance at the Y. P. B. Institute, April 26, at state headquarters. She has organized new Branches in Brockton and Lyon; also at Wareham, twenty-seven young women responded to her call and began active work at once. Another Branch of thirty-five members in Tremont Temple is a result of Miss Anderson's efforts. The Boston Central Union gave a reception for her, when thirty-one young people signed the pledge.

Leominster (Mass) Y. P. B. has adopted the "each one win one" plan.

Leicester (Mass.) Branch recently gave a Mothers' night—a good suggestion for others

Brockton (Mass.) Y. P. B. had at one of their first meetings the subject, "The Cigaret." There was displayed a monstrous cigaret made of white paper, with red crepe paper flames, in which were clippings for each one to read. They sent a petition to the street car company asking it to remove liquor advertisements from the cars of their no-license city, and received a very kindly, courteous reply.

Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney, after a lecture at Slippery Rock, Pa., organized a Branch with sixty Normal school students.

Fort Plain (N. Y.) Branch has just celebrated its tenth anniversary, having started as a Y. The decorations were pink and white. Miss Bertha Duffer acted as toastmistress. Mrs. Frances De Graff was a guest of honor and spoke on "What of the Future?" closing with an original poem. Two speakers reviewed the work of the past ten years

Ohio's secretary, Mrs. Powers, planned great things for Y. P. B. day. She sent out one hundred copies of the general secretary's letter on "How the W. C. T. U. Can Help the Y. P. B." and other literature, to help in the observance of April 26. She also sent out hundreds of post cards on which were to be written the names and addresses of new dues-paying members gained on Y. P. B. day. These cards were to be returned to her in celebration of her birthday, April 27. We trust many cards were returned—a real shower of them—and that she will have "many happy returns of the day."

Miss Helen Rumsey, Y. P. B. evangelist, is conducting meetings in New York state. In her work as an evangelist she interests many in the temperance cause and secures hundreds of pledge signers.

Miss Effie McLaird, one of our popular Y. P. B. organizers, has been afield in Nebraska and Colorado, organizing W.'s, Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s.

Kansas is again showing an encouraging record in Branch work. The largest society in the state is at Le Loup, with over seventy members. Topeka Central stands third in membership. It has been having a membership contest, dividing into four companies, A, B, C, and D, with a captain for each company. Miss Ethel Markley, Y. P. B. secretary, looks for many new Branches as an outcome of Y. P. B. day.

Mrs. Lalla Bentley, secretary for Missouri, is rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter at her home. We hope she may be trained for the L. T. L. and Y. P. B.

The Somerset (N. Y.) Y. P. B. of Syracuse University has elected its new officers for the next college year and at its last meeting held a very pretty installation service for them. Miss Lois Secor, who is much interested in this Y. P. B., has given to the organization a gold white ribbon pin containing twenty-eight pearls to be worn by each president while in office. This Branch every year holds eight open and eight business meetings. There are vice-presidents from each class, the junior vice-president being chairman of the Membership committee. Mrs. Cora D. Graham is general secretary of this active college Branch. It takes up the departments of Literature, Health and Heredity, Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Medical Temperance. At each meeting it reviews the news items in the world of reform. It is raising funds to erect a fountain on the athletic field.

Mrs. Fanny Danser of Skaneateles, the Y. P. B. secretary of Onondaga county, N. Y., held an enthusiastic county rally, April 26. Each Sunday school and young peoples' church society in the county was asked to send a representative and about three hundred were present at the afternoon and evening sessions. Three-minute talks on different young people of the Bible, a gold medal contest, and a debate on "Resolved, That fashion is a greater enslaver than tobacco," were some of the features of the program. Two or three new Branches are to be organized in the county as an outgrowth of this institute.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell recently delivered an address in Wahkon, Minn., on "Life and Its Value." Following the lecture a W. C. T. U. was organized with Mrs. G. E. Sloan as president.

Miss Mary Hutton, state Y. P. B. secretary, has organized a Y. P. B. of thirteen members at Gary, Ind., with Mr. V. S. Moon as president.

Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the Evangelistic department, has organized two Y. P. B.'s in Illinois: one at Houston with Miss Blanche Finley, president, and a second in the Normal University at Carbondale with a membership of twelve, Miss Myrtle Martin president.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, college Y. P. B. secretary, has organized a Y. P. B. of sixteen members at Ogilvie, Minn., Miss Maud Wickland, president.

The Young People's Branch of Durant, Florida, which was organized in November, 1911, reports eight silver medal contests and one gold medal contest. Olin Johnson, aged fifteen, wears the first silver medal and the first gold medal also.

One hundred and eighteen dollars in cash prizes has been offered to the students of the University of North Dakota and the model high school. The topic for the college essays is "The Relation of Total Abstinence to the Prosperity of the Nation," and fifty dollars will go to the university men submitting the three best papers, and fifty dollars to the women. Eighteen dollars will be awarded in prizes in the high school for essays on the subject, "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life."

A Y. P. B. of twenty members has been organized by the state secretary of Kentucky, Mrs. Florence Loomis,—president, Miss Elizabeth Rich. The new Branch has three departments of work: Literature, Medal Contests, and Flower Mission. In connection with the study course, Dr. E. H. Patterson, a prominent physician of Dawson, will teach the lessons and lecture once a month. The members are enthusiastic and are making a special effort to enlist the young people of the city, and it means that their influence will raise the standard of morals in the community. This organization came as a result of a medal contest.

Y. P. B. IN DELAWARE

Mrs. Lillie V. Atkins, secretary of the Y. P. B. of Delaware, during the latter half of April, has been afield in the state. At a session of the New Castle Institute devoted entirely to a discussion of Y. P. B. work she delivered an address on "The Community Need of a Y. P. B." Other interesting features of the program were the recitation, "It is for You, My Dears," a review of the Year Book, a paper, "How the W. C. T. U. can Help the Y. P. B.," and a debate.

The work done at different points varied with the needs of the community. Seberry Y. P. B., on the outskirts of Wilmington, Mrs. Atkins re-organized with a gain of three new members. Marshallton Branch, a progressive and enthusiastic group of young people, was celebrating an anniversary in quite a formal fashion. The state secretary gave a reading and spoke words of commendation for their splendid endeavors. At Eastlake, Mrs. Atkins presented the need of the work for young people. In the Presbyterian Sunday school she gained nine members for a nearby Y. P. B., and in the Methodist church was splendidly received, the pastor placing his pulpit and church at her disposal for future meetings. Mrs. Atkins presided at a most interesting afternoon and evening meeting in the Lewes M. E. church. A medal contest was held and addresses given by Miss Cade on "How the W. C. T. U. can Help the Y. P. B." and by Mrs. Aron of Dover on "Pledge-Signing and Keeping," and "Disguised Robbers."

The White Ribbon Banner Flying High in Southern California

Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, president Southern California W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National W. C. T. U. musical director, who has been spending the winter in Southern California, has been of great assistance to many of our unions. Many have been charmed by her sweet voice, while others have been inspired and helped by her pleasing and instructive addresses.

Miss Margaret Bilz, field worker of Michigan, also National lecturer and organizer, has been doing excellent work in Southern California for the past four months. Under the auspices of the state W. C. T. U., she gave a series of one week's meetings every afternoon and evening, at the First M. E. church in Los Angeles. These were of great help not only to our own members, but to outsiders. Her lecture, "A Day in an Ideal Home of the Twentieth Century," was very instructive and helpful to young mothers. She has given many parliamentary drills to our unions, and addressed mothers' meetings and Y. P. B.'s on Medical Temperance. She is a pleasing and entertaining speaker, and has at her command up-to-date statistics regarding the cause.

State headquarters at Temperance Temple received a very pleasant call from Mrs. W. A. Lawson, state president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. She has been in Oregon and California since the National Convention at Portland.

Will Go to National Convention With Flying Colors

Southern California will go to the National Convention this fall with flying colors. The cards pledging the members to secure one new member, with return postal card giving her name and address, to be sent to the state president, is bringing in a great harvest. Some of the unions have doubled their membership. One small union sends in 100 new names. These returned cards will be used in the decoration of the church in which the state convention will be held May 13-16 at San Bernardino.

Mrs. M. W. Law, formerly state lecturer and organizer of Wisconsin, and now state organizer of Southern California, is hard at work in the two counties which were added last year to Southern California from the Northern California W. C. T. U. She has organized three new unions in Inyo county and a county convention will be held May 6. She is now at work in San Luis Obispo county organizing new unions with a county convention to close.

Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state vice-president, has just returned from the legislature at Sacramento. She was there in the interests of the passage of the red light abatement and injunction law. The bill was passed and we are proud to report that the members of the legislature coming from Southern California, with the exception of one senator and one assemblyman, voted for the measure. Mrs. Griffith also worked for the anti-cigaret bill, carrying with her a petition of over 6000 signatures. Prof. Lickey, superintendent of the Compulsory Education School, compiled the bill, and Assemblymen Arthur G. Kuck of Los Angeles presented it. Prof. Lickey reported a secret vote of over 40,000 cast by the boys of the public schools, and of over 30,000 by boys in the Sunday schools, in favor of passage of the measure. The bill is still pending.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

I shall set an example to our unions in this state, in regard to the "Life of Miss Willard," by placing a copy in our public library, asking that all unions will pay this compliment to her memory.

(Signed) Mrs. James H. Seip,
Louisiana State Supt. of Literature.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT LECTURE COURSE

A three weeks' course of lectures has been arranged by the National Prohibition Committee, to be given at 106 N. La Salle street, Chicago, beginning May 6. The following subjects will be considered; The Social Demands for Prohibition; Party Philosophy, Plans of Work, and Party Propaganda; Personal Work, Its Need and How to Do It; State and Local Organizations and Their Management; and Literature, the Kind, and How to Use It. Among the speakers will be Harry S. Warner, Virgil G. Hinshaw, E. E. Blake, Alonzo E. Wilson, and Fred D. L. Squires.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEPARTMENT NOTES

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher is alert in her Alaska home in more than one way. She has organized and been conducting a class in Health Culture that included fifteen members, every white woman in town.

Nine states are represented in the "Health Culture Class by Correspondence." But one testimony, in substance, has come regarding the course: *"I am pleased with the lessons, and expect to be benefited. The work is thorough and easily understood."*

The present low tuition for the course will be continued only through the current year, as it does not meet the expense of issuing the lessons in the form desired. The price, however, will continue to have in mind the interests of the philanthropist and wage earner. Send stamp for "Information Leaflet" to the National superintendent, Mrs. Frances Walte Leiter, Mansfield, Ohio.

The Antarctic experiences of Captain Amundsen again prove that alcohol is not a heat producer, and that it is detrimental to successful work in the polar regions. "Alcohol of any kind," Captain Amundsen reports, "was absolutely barred on the journey."

Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, former state president, and Mrs. S. E. Ferris, state superintendent Anti-Narcotics

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called coffee heart. I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new, concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

Books for Mothers' Libraries

Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Martha M. Allen. Price, $1.25
Making the Best of Our Children, Mary Wood Allen, Vol. I. Price, $1.00
Making the Best of Our Children, Mary Wood Allen, Vol. II. Price, $1.00
The Moral Problem of the Children, Rose Woodallen Chapman. Price, 25c
Good Health (Gulick). Price, 40c
Emergencies (Gulick). Price 40c
False Modesty, by Dr. Edith Lowry. Price, 55c
Four Epochs of Life, Elizabeth H. Muncie, M.D. Price, $1.50
Training of the Human Plant, Luther Burbank. Price, 60c
Talks to Boys, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50c
Talks to Girls, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50c
How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10
An Hour in Babyland, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price, 25c
A Rosebud Garden of Girls, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price, 25c

Prices include prepaid carriage
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 60 per cent commission.
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AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Missouri W. C. T. U. has been honored by having several of its members appointed delegates to the Peace Congress in St. Louis, May 1-3, Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state treasurer; Mrs. Margaret J. Monroe, state superintendent of Peace and Arbitration; Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, representing the department of Peace and Arbitration in the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger was appointed by Governor Major a state delegate.

The W. C. T. U. of Union county, Pa., has a unique way of informing the public of the individuals who are standing back of the liquor traffic. It publishes a sheet entitled "License Applications" in which are given the name of the petitioner applying for a license to sell alcoholic drinks, the names of his bondsmen, his attorney, and a full list of the signers. Interspersed with these interesting lists are Scripture passages bearing on the dangers of strong drink and opinions of noted men like Thomas Edison, Dr. Lorenz, and Abraham Lincoln, as to the evils of the liquor traffic.

It is claimed by the president of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Home Missions that the Mormon missionary propaganda has now degenerated into a campaign to capture innocent and ignorant young women who are being persuaded to go to Utah. She states that in Boston during the last year, of the 77 members added to the Mormon church all but two were young women, and she insists that the policy thus exhibited, refutes beyond power of dispute the claim that the Mormon church has abandoned polygamy. In it she sees evidence that the church is gathering material for putting into effect its polygamy doctrines.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., has been conducting institutes at various points in Illinois and making many evening addresses. She returned to Lexington en route for Richmond, Va., where she attended the meetings of the Southern Educational Association. Mrs. Beauchamp was appointed a delegate by Governor McCreary, and Miss Catherine Christian of Lexington, also a delegate, accompanied her. Mrs. Beauchamp and Miss Laura Clay were the principal speakers at the third district (Ky.) W. C. T. U. institute at Adairville, and both these workers addressed numerous meetings in that section of the state, Miss Clay on suffrage and Mrs. Beauchamp in the interests of temperance.

The Wells county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. has just held a most inspiring institute in Ossian, under the leadership of the state president, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, who made the address of the evening. Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Robinson, president and vice-president, respectively, of the county, had a large share in making the meeting a success. The Wells county comrades have received fresh courage and are filled with a determination to press on toward victory.

A campaign to secure new members for the W. C. T. U. of Anaheim, California, resulted in one hundred additions to the membership list, thus doubling the old list with two to spare. Credit for seventy-two of these new members belongs to Mrs. Gervais and Mrs. Foster, the originators of the contest. At the April meeting, which closed the contest, there were 125 present. Interesting features of the program were an excellent talk on "Physical Education," by Mrs. Catherine Pierce Wheat of Los Angeles, state superintendent of the department of Physical Education, and the presentation of a beautiful gift to the retiring president, Mrs. L. C. Yeoman.

The South Lansing (Mich.) W. C. T. U. at an April meeting discussed the need of a mothers' pension bill. The Lathrap union of Lansing reports a most instructive mothers' meeting in charge of Mrs. George Durkee. The program consisted of a paper by Mrs. Milton Ackley, readings by Mrs. Louise Mengel, and a question box which was most interesting. Scientific temperance instruction was the subject of a meeting of the St. Johns union with Miss Agnes Hope as leader.

A great amount of work in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction is being done in Ashtabula county, Ohio, by those who "hope and are undismayed," the faithful white ribboners. Several schools are engaged in the temperance essay contest; more than 1,000 copies of that wonderful speech, "The Great Destroyer," by Congressman Hobson, have been distributed among the young people in the schools. Still another cause for rejoicing is a Young People's Branch, the second in the county, organized at Wayne by the local W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Rena M. Fitch, Sunday evening, April 20. The organization starts out under most favorable circumstances with a membership of twenty-five. The president is a young man, Mr. Fred Hart, and two other officers are young men.

The Good Government Club of Topeka, Kansas, has named an advisory board of five women who have been officially recognized by the mayor and commissioners. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., is among the number, also Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, president of the Good Government Club.

Post Cards

Rest Cottage, tinted or in sepia. Per dozen, 15c
World's W. C. T. U., 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c
W. C. T. U. Invitation, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c
Flag Postal (L. T. L.), 3 for 5c; per dozen, 15c
Frances E. Willard, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c
Home of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 15c
W. C. T. U. Acrostic, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c

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MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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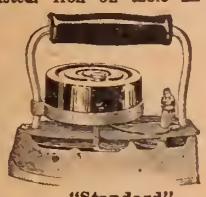

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A Handful of Hints, Christine I. Tinling. Price, 10c.

PROGRAMS, for use in Loyal Temperance Legions, Sunday School and Public School exercises.

Prohibition Axmen, Edna Rowan. Price, 5c.

Entertaining Moments with Great People, Elizabeth P. Gordon. Price, 10c.

Jubilee Program, celebrating enactment of Webb Law, Frances A. De Graff. Price, 10c.

Lester Brown's Battle (a temperance colloquy), Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 5c.

LEAFLETS

A Life Sketch of Elizabeth Dombourajian

Should Women Vote? Frances E. Willard

Price, per fifty, 50c; per hundred, 75c

Prohibition and Woman's Ballot, Adrianna Hungerford.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR NTERESTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN TEMPERANCE

Use the talents of your young people in temperance work, and as they see the results of their efforts, their interest will be thoroughly awakened, and they will be won to active and enthusiastic participation in temperance movements. Such is the thought of an article by Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, published in the *Sunday School Times*. In telling of seven splendid big boys who consented rather dubiously to an invitation to sing in a tent meeting, she says: "During the singing a wrecked specimen of humanity made a slouching progress toward the front, where the pledge-book lay open on a stand. He stood at length, a sorrowful, shaking, shameful figure, with his eyes—they were eyes to haunt one—fairly fastened on the faces of the boys who were singing 'The Old Oaken Bucket.' At the song's ending, his uncertain hand dropped some coins on the pledge-book. 'Fifty cents—it's all I've got left. This morning when they discharged me from the hospital, I had twenty dollars. The saloons have got it now, all but this. And I'll leave this right here; for if you'll let me I'll put my name on that book. But I couldn't get past a saloon with this in my pocket.'"

With all their hearts the now interested boys sang "Yield Not to Temptation," and sincerely they wished that there were less saloons to tempt his newly-made resolve. Other features of the meeting interested them, and at its close they volunteered their help for future meetings.

Mrs. Stevens tells of young people with a talent for drawing or reciting who became interested as they saw their efforts were of definite value. A young man who painted a wall pledge became so interested to know how many would sign it that he finally signed it himself. To an Epworth League without great interest in temperance the question was put: Can't we show working young people how to have a good time without beer? The society planned a series of lawn parties where cake and ice cream and music could all be secured for ten cents. As the success of their experiment became apparent their interest was awakened and they became thoroughly in earnest. One evening they held an open air temperance meeting where hundreds gathered to hear the temperance songs, recitations and talks. Lemonade and cookies, served free, took the place of beer. For winter evenings indoor amusements can be planned. One set of young people interested in current events discussed the case of a saloonist against whom suit was brought for selling to a boy. As the town liquor laws were investigated the matter was gone into thoroughly. Debates were given by the young people, and the interest awakened resulted in the revocation of the license of the offending saloonkeeper.

Mrs. Stevens truly says, "Persuade your uninterested young people to invest the treasure of their musical talents, their artistic talents, their social talents; persuade them to invest the treasure of their time, the treasure of their money; persuade them to invest any of these treasures in temperance work, and their hearts will follow, their interest in the work will be certain. They will begin to think along temperance lines."

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Such is the sane advice reported to have been given to the students of Yale University by Sir William Osler of England, who recently addressed them. "The first two hours of a day determine the day. Quit tobacco and liquor. The control of the mind as a working machine is the end of all education."

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(Signed) MRS. MARY. D. TOMLINSON.
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GOOD WORDS FROM PIONEER SUBSCRIBERS

Numerous are the cheering messages which come to National Headquarters from the loyal white ribboners who have been in the work since the early days of beginnings. Gladly do we read the words of these faithful pioneers in appreciation of THE UNION SIGNAL, as from year to year they renew their subscriptions. An Ohio crusader of Bristolville says: "I am one of the Crusaders, seventy-two years old. I joined the W. C. T. U. the year it was organized and have taken THE UNION SIGNAL twenty-seven years. I cannot do much, but I feel I must have the paper as long as I live." Mrs. R. C. Kelly of Wisconsin, who is past eighty, writes, "I have not been without THE UNION SIGNAL since it was first started, and I hope to have it as a welcome guest every week of my stay here."

Mrs. Ada N. Gott, Olympia, Washington, says, "I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL for many years, and it has a place in our home which nothing else can fill. I could not do any public temperance work without it." Gladly will every loyal reader of our official paper echo this further word from our Washington comrade: "God bless THE UNION SIGNAL. May it increase and reach every home and mould public opinion and speedily rush in that blessed time for which we pray."

GATES OF GOLD

If you are tempted to reveal a tale
Some one to you has told about another,
Make it pass, before you speak,
Three gates of gold, three narrow gates—
First, "Is it true?" then, "Is it needful?"
In your mind give truthful answer;
And the next is last and narrowest—
"Is it kind?" And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale,
Nor fear what the result of speech may be.

—*Selected*

THE MAN WHO LOVED GOD

(Continued from Page Six)

And the girl turned in anger and anguish to the man who had stood aside:

"If you had held out your hand you could have saved him," she said in tones of terrible reproach. And the vision faded; but the heart of the man was rent in two, for he knew what it was that lay between his soul and God, an impenetrable barrier.

Now it happened after many years that an old man with gray hair and care-lined face was groping his way one winter night through an unsavory and ill-lighted slum, in a great city. He was returning to the mission settlement where he lived and worked, and he was very tired, but his heart was glad. He had been hunting men that night, and he knew that thanks to his care at least two sorely-tempted ones had gone to their homes, safe and sober, which was one more link in the chain of terrible habit loosed and broken. Surely he should save them yet, with love and—

Suddenly the old man stood still, for the sordid, disreputable street was filled with unexpected light. Wave on wave of radiant illumination beat on his amazed senses; brilliant, tender, a streaming glory of light, an ocean of dazzling beauty. He put his hand before his eyes, but his very soul was filled with the infinite refulgence, the living splendor of white and gold. Then the old man bent his head with a cry of uttermost content.

"Surely," he said, "He is in this place, and I knew it not." Just then a woman on the frozen pavement lurched and would have fallen; she was intoxicated and she carried a child in her arms, and the old man, ever on the alert to help and save, resolutely turned, and closing his eyes to the vision for which his soul has yearned all his life, for which he had thought no sacrifice, no labor too great, he now deliberately forsook God that he might serve God better, and put out his hand and saved the woman and the little sleeping child. But he was old, and very tired, and his foot slipped on the frozen pavement; so he fell with his head on the curb. A little later they bore him into the mission settlement. Even at that hour, there followed a little group of people, worn men and women he had loved and saved, and when his brethren in the settlement received the sad little procession they gazed in awe and amazement at the look of rapture and ecstasy that illuminated the still, dead face—*The White Ribbon*

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Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Morley Murphy. Price, $1.35
Bee's Flower Children, Frances B. Callaway. Price, 75c
A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Price, 60c
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W. C. T. U. Teaspoon, with Crusade church in bowl. Price, sterling silver, $1.50
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Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

WHITE RIBBON WORK IN THE JUNGLE

(Continued from Page Three)

Dr. Cummings has charge of the Burmese work in Henzada and has asked me to go next year, as indeed has Mrs. Phelps. I had a most unusual experience before coming back to Rangoon. Dr. Cummings is very friendly with the priests in Henzada and through his influence I was invited by the head priest himself to address the Buddhist monastery of that town. There were about one hundred present, both students and priests, and when one thinks that the priests are not supposed to look upon the face of a woman, the fact that I, a Christian woman, should be asked to address such a body has never had a parallel, I believe, in Burma.

I might mention, before closing, that I did not see one snake or tiger all of the time I was in the jungle, and to confess the truth, at this moment I feel a sense of disappointment!

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 15, 1913. No. 20.

Triumph of Righteousness

THE patience of America is exhausted, and we shall temporize with the infamy of the legalized liquor traffic no longer. All the manifold forces of sobriety, of decency, of respect for order, of loyalty to law, of love for mankind, are marshaling in invincible phalanx to pulverize the rum power. And they will eventually triumph, because their righteous warfare is sustained by the fervent hopes of all good men and sanctified by the holy prayers of all good women.—*Congressman Kendall of Iowa*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Washington Letter—Two Notable Mayors—The State's Worst Enemy—Better Than Pensions for Mothers—Battle for State-wide Prohibition in New Mexico.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

TARIFF BILL PASSES IN THE HOUSE—TO DEFEND THE TARIFF LAW AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION—A DRAMATIC INCIDENT—THE LAND LEGISLATION PROBLEM—MEDICAL CONGRESS MEETS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

For the first time in twenty years the Democratic party, through the superior force of numbers, by a vote of 281 to 139 passed in the House of Representatives this week a general tariff revision bill with the certainty that the measure in one form or another will, in a few months, be given the force of law.

The occasion was a great one, politically and economically, for it marked the first step in an important enactment by a party which has long been denied supreme control of the Federal government. The entire week has been given to the further consideration of the bill, the House continuing to assemble at eleven in the morning and remaining in session until almost midnight, with a short recess for dinner. Representative Underwood, who, as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, conducted the debate on the Democratic side of the House, showed his excellent generalship in bringing the many speech-makers back to the main proposition when they were inclined to wander into facetiousness or sarcasm.

To Defend Tariff Law Against Misrepresentation

Just before the bill was passed an announcement was made by Mr. Underwood that created a stir. He declared that if any manufacturer in the United States attempted for political reasons to repudiate the new tariff, the administration had agencies through which it would deal out punishment to such manufacturer by publicity of all the facts. Mr. Underwood was discussing the operations of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "This bureau," said he, "has not only the power to investigate questions of cost, here and abroad, but when a great manufacturing institution is ready to threaten its laborers with a reduction of wages because it says there has been adverse legislation in Congress it has the power to walk into its offices and ascertain whether there is real reason for cutting down wages, or whether it is merely a selfish attempt to put money into the pockets of the company." Mr. Underwood stated also that the administration would cause investigations to be made in the case of every factory that closed on the ground that it was forced to do so by conditions precipitated by the new tariff. This ultimatum represents a well-considered party policy. The Democrats are not only prepared to put through their tariff program, but they intend by every resource at their command to defend it against misrepresentation. They now have what they lacked in the Cleveland administration, access to the books of corporations, and it is known that President Wilson through the Department of Commerce will ask the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the use of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in making these investigations.

Speaker Clark announced the vote in loud tones that revealed his satisfaction in the arrival of the day he had long sought, a faint ripple of applause followed, and the gavel fell on the first chapter in the history of President Wilson's extra session of Congress.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, was present when the House concluded debate on the tariff bill yesterday. She occupied a seat in the gallery reserved for the President and family and showed great interest in the debate as it progressed. She looked serious when Republican orators turned their attacks upon the Democrats, but smiled and applauded when the Democrats got the best of their opponents, and during the two hours of her stay followed every move with keen interest.

As soon as the tariff bill had passed the House it went to the Senate. The Republicans there instantly attacked the bill and precipitated an issue by attempting to override the decision of the Democrats to consider the measure without public hearings. They propose "to wage war against every schedule from agate to zinc."

A Dramatic Incident

An unusual and dramatic occurrence this week was a public reprimand at the bar of the House of Mr. C. C. Glover, the Washington banker and financier. The offense which brought Mr. Glover to this humiliating position was recorded by your correspondent last week. The House, by a vote of 200 to 4, adopted a resolution directing the arrest of the banker, and after he had appeared in the House it adopted another resolution directing the speaker to reprimand him. Absolute silence prevailed during the time Mr. Glover was on the floor. The Speaker had issued an admonition that it would be contrary to precedents for any member to address Mr. Glover while in the chamber, except in the course of the official proceedings. The sergeant-at-arms appeared at the main door with his arm in that of Mr. Glover, and amid a silence that could be felt they walked down the main aisle to the front of the rostrum. "Mr. Glover, do you desire to be heard and to have counsel on the charge of being in contempt of the House of Representatives for having violated its privileges"? asked the Speaker. Mr. Glover replied: "Mr. Speaker, I admit the facts to be as found, but earnestly disclaim all intention to show disrespect to this House or its members, or to invade their privileges. Nor did I know at the time of the occurrence that I was doing either. I express deep regret and offer my sincere apology." The following resolution was then introduced and adopted:

"Resolved, That the Speaker do reprimand Charles C. Glover, now at the bar of the House, for the breach of privileges of the House by him committed; and that the said Charles C. Glover be thereupon discharged from further custody."

The Speaker then reviewed the case, the earnest work of the committee of five eminent lawyers, members of the House, and that according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution a Senator or Representative is protected from attack or question for what he might say in debate on the floor of the Senate or House, and that the attack was not on the individual but on the House of Representatives. At the conclusion of the reprimand the sergeant-at-arms was directed to escort Mr. Glover from the chamber, and to dismiss him from custody. This was the sixth case of reprimand in the history of the country, the last being in 1864.

Land Legislation Problem

Negotiations between America and Japan regarding the California land legislation were formally initiated yesterday when Secretary of State Bryan had two meetings with the Japanese Ambassador at the State Department. Previous conferences had been informal, but yesterday, in anticipation of the consummation of the legislation, Japan handed in its formal protest. This was considered by the President and the Cabinet and found sufficiently weighty to call for deliberate treatment. So it was arranged that the Ambassador should again meet Secretary Bryan at the State Department at nine-thirty this morning, by which time the Secretary may be in a position to give an answer to the communication. The nature of the Japanese objections can only be surmised, as by mutual agreement the parties to the conference refrained from discussing it.

Medical Congress Meets

During the week the ninth triennal Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons has been held in the assembly room of the New Willard. Medical men from every state have been in attendance. A committee composed of several noted scientists, accompanied by Senator Owen, waited upon the President to urge the importance of calling into session at the White House a conference at which all questions affecting public health would be discussed and steps taken toward permanent plans for putting into practice methods that will save and prolong human life. The President was also told that a department of public health should be created and his aid was asked in urging this new department upon Congress. The committee also favors the creation of a committee in the House of Representatives to be known as the Committee on Public Health, to which would be referred all questions for the betterment of health.

Last evening the Anna Gordon Y. P. B. of Washington met in the parlors of W. C. T. U. Headquarters and presented a life-size portrait of Miss Gordon to the District W. C. T. U. Mrs. A. C. Giles president of the Y. P. B., presided. When Miss Helen Sisemoore, at the conclusion of a very graceful presentation speech, drew aside the silken flags covering the picture, it was greeted by hearty applause, all remarking upon the life-likeness of the face smiling down upon the assembled company. Mrs. E. S. Henry, corresponding secretary of the District of Columbia, received the picture, and expressed the gratification it would afford the many friends of Miss Gordon to see her face upon the walls at the District Headquarters. A program of music and recitation, followed by a social hour and refreshments, made this a most enjoyable occasion.

May 10, 1913

BETTER THAN PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

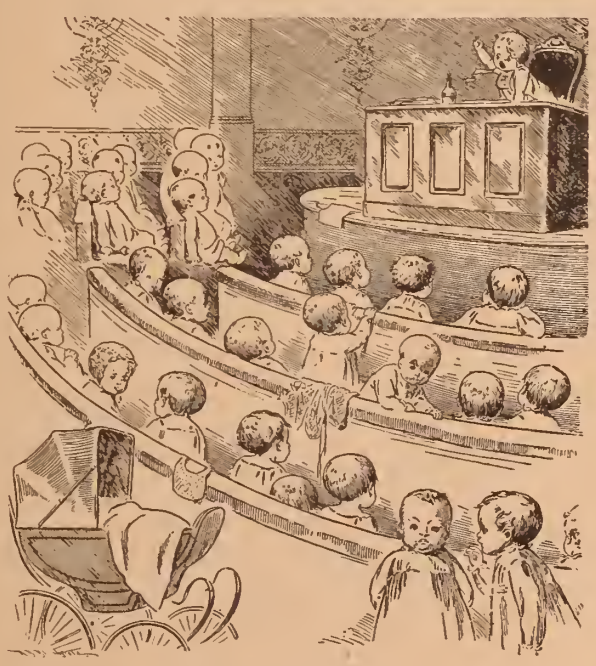
REV. JOSEPH H. CROOKER, President Unitarian Temperance Society

Bills, in various forms, for the granting of pensions to mothers, have recently been introduced into the legislatures of about one-third of the states of the union. Many people doubt the wisdom of this movement, but it appeals powerfully to public sentiment. Such laws at best would be only palliative. They begin at the wrong end. If certain vicious and widespread conditions were changed there would be little or no necessity to pension mothers.

If something really effective could be done to abolish or materially lessen the Drink Curse, few mothers would need pensions.. In a great majority of cases, had the husband abstained, the mother would never need help. In other cases, intemperate or defective children (made so by drink), accident or sickness or misfortune, due directly or indirectly to liquor, make help necessary.

Let us consider a concrete illustration: Nearly 50,000 arrests were made in Boston last year for drunkenness. Some were arrested more than once and many were unmarried. But it is fair to estimate that 15,000 were comparatively poor married men. In these cases, the spending of money on drink was an actual robbing of the family, preparing the way for outside help later.

But this is a very small part of the story. The man so arrested loses his job for a time. Later he loses his job and becomes an intermittent laborer at smaller pay. His intemperance means more sickness, which is expensive. This lessens the mother's earning capacity, for she must care for him. Children, for this and other causes incident to his habit, are kept from school and grow up with less capacity to help their mother. Many children of such parents are born defective in various ways—more sickly and therefore more costly to raise—also with vicious impulses which make them a burden rather than a help to their mother. The evil example of the father tends to degrade son and daughter so that the mother is worse off in after years than though childless. The money wasted on liquor compels the family to live in unsanitary and demoralizing conditions which entail sickness, death and troubles worse than death —all expensive. Sooner or later, continued drink leads many among these 15,000 husbands to crime, and then the mother is, indeed, driven into a corner.



The babies or the liquor traffic—which? That is the question to be considered. The liquor traffic kills more babies every year than die from all other causes combined. Are we not worth more to the nation than a thousand billion-dollar liquor trusts?—*Exchange*

These are only a few of the ways in which drink is wasting money and life and placing thousands of mothers where they need private or public aid. How many among the 15,000 wives of men arrested last year in Boston for being drunk will sooner or later be reduced to that situation no one can tell. Certainly a very large proportion. Our law makers fail to go to the root of the matter. Good people seem blind as to the ravages of the saloon. Would it not be wiser to do more to prevent the evil condition? Perhaps. But it would be a thousand times better to destroy the Drink Curse and so abolish the need. Abstinence for husbands is vastly better than pensions for mothers.

WHY JACK LONDON VOTED FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Excerpts from "John Barleycorn" in Saturday Evening Post

"Let there be no more war!" so I cry out, "Let there be no more poison-fighting by our youths!" The way to stop war is to stop it—the way to stop drinking is to stop it. The way China stopped the general use of opium was by stopping the cultivation and importation of opium. The philosophers, priests and doctors of China could have preached themselves breathless against opium for a thousand years, and the use of opium, so long as opium was ever accessible and obtainable, would have continued unabated. We are so made—that is all.

* * * *

It was for this reason more than any other, and more ardently than any other, that I rode down into the Valley of the Moon, all ajingle, and voted for equal suffrage. I voted that women might vote, because I knew that they, the wives and mothers of the race, would vote John Barleycorn out of existence and back into the historical limbo of our vanished customs of savagery. If I thus seem to cry out as one hurt, please remember that I have been sorely bruised, and that I do dislike the thought that any son or daughter of mine or yours should be similarly bruised.

The women are the true conservators of the race. The men are the wastrels, the adventure lovers and gamblers; and in the end it is by their women they are saved. About man's first experiment in chemistry was the making of alcohol, and down all the generations to this day man has continued to manufacture and drink it. And there has never been a day when the women have not resented man's use of alcohol, though they have never had the power to give weight to their resentment. The moment women get the vote in any community, the first thing they proceed to do is to close the saloons. In a thousand generations to come men of themselves will not close the saloons. As well expect victims of morphine to legislate it out of existence.

The women know. They have paid an incalculable price of sweat and tears for man's use of alcohol. Ever jealous for the race, they will legislate for the babes of boys yet to be born; and for the babes of girls too—for they must be the mothers, wives and sisters of these boys.

And it will be easy. The only ones that will be hurt will be the topers and seasoned drinkers of a single generation. On the other hand, the overwhelming proportion of young men are so normally non-alcoholic that, never having had access to alcohol, they will never miss it. They will know of the saloon only in the pages of history, and they will think of the saloon as a quaint old custom similar to bull-baiting and the burning of witches.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

THE STATE'S WORST ENEMY

Excerpts from Address by Judge A. B. Watkins of Texas

Has the state, so far as we can see, any need for the liquor traffic? Is it an agency of such usefulness as in any way to commend itself to the just mind of the lawgiver?

So far, we have never heard or read, from the most enthusiastic advocate of the saloon, any claim of its usefulness to the state further than its utility as a means of revenue. As all revenue, in the end, must come from the people, the amount raised is not of such consequence as the agency used in its collection. So far as the state may be concerned it is a matter of profound importance that its methods of collection should be fair and just, and above all they should not be such as might challenge the moral sense of the community.

The state, indeed, could doubtless make much gain by licensing the gambling hall, the race track, and the lottery. In times past it has done so. But men have come to see that when the state sanctions an agency that leads to crime, it must of necessity, become a partner with the criminal.

Scientific men, of late years, have busied themselves with calculating the "waste of society." They tell us that the estimated value of the average man for one year is $600. But this $600 is 6 per cent interest on $10,000. A man reduced to values in dollars and cents is worth that sum to the state. His loss, in economic values to society, would represent the burning of a brick house, or the destruction of a Mogul engine worth that amount.

Take any county in our state with as many as 20,000 people and place a saloon in every community where one might be if not prohibited. How many men and boys would be made worthless in a year? Add to such as might die, those whose fixed habits of dissipation, profligacy and debauchery would make them valueless to society. Would not 100 be too small an estimate? Yet this 100, at the price named, would represent the loss of $1,000,000 to the civic values of the state. If there were saloons in every part of Texas and they were to convert 5,000 of our citizenship to such material, it would be an economic loss of $50,000,000.

But there are countless other ways in which the saloon is the moral enemy of the state. It is the purpose and expectation of the state to keep pure and clean the sources of liberty and justice. For this, and first of all, the ballot, is its abiding hope. It is heaven's highest gift to free men; by it alone the honest will of the people may be expressed and law and order preserved.

The Liquor Trade and the Ballot Box

But what relation does the saloon bear to the ballot box? The state may answer for itself. It tells us that so demoralizing is the saloon that it will not even allow one to exist on the day of an election. That whenever the exercise of the right of franchise is at hand for twenty-four hours the inmates of the saloon are driven out and its doors sealed. Not only are sales prohibited, but every source of information as to where whisky may even be found is made one of the gravest crimes, followed by most grievous penalties.

Why does the state so abhor the saloon on election day? Abstractly one would think it no worse to sell whisky at one time than at another. It knows only too well that this right of free men and the sale of drink are at hopeless war; that the liquor traffic has always been the sworn enemy of the honest ballot; that to furnish the voter with whisky would be like arming a madman. If the saloon be the innocent and harmless thing its advocates claim, why not unchain it on election day?

But in spite of these and every other precaution, the saloon is today the gravest menace to an honest vote. Not content with taking its place in society as a business simply, it is ambitious to become a ruler.

The drug store and the hardware, the dry goods and the family grocery, are all content with a fair field and honest competition, but this promoter of vice, this dictator in crime demands the right to rule the state.

Who ever heard of a drug store ticket at an election? Who ever heard of the family groceries, or the shoe trade claiming the right to elect their officers?

And yet one hardly need inquire for any man that ever lived in a saloon-ridden county or city that has not heard of or voted for or against the "saloon ticket?"

It is always there. And from constable to governor those lords of vice demand that society shall bow to them. Many have wondered at the cause and asked why a simple business should not be satisfied to be a business simply. But the answer is not far or hard to find.

It is only a matter of self-protection. It is a business at war with virtue and order, the foundations of the state. The profits of lawlessness are too large. The sale of drink to the common drunkard and the minor are too great. The loss of Sunday closing, the increasing values of an intimate association with the gambling den and like creatures of vice are too much to permit flesh and blood to abide the law.

And so the saloon seeks the election of candidates who are willing or pledged to do its bidding. It is needless for another business, for it follows the law. It is necessary for the saloon, for it defies the law.

WHY I VOTE DRY

The following are the six reasons given by the Rev. Victor F. Brown of Bay City, Mich., in an address delivered before the county W. C. T. U.:

I.

I vote dry because the highest authorities in the medical profession declare that beer drinking is one of the greatest foes to good health and, therefore, because good health is a supreme essential to the national well-being of the people, I vote against an institution the prosperity of which undermines the health and shortens the lives of those who become victims of the habits which it creates, fosters and perpetuates.

II.

I vote dry because the habit of intemperance which is created, fostered and perpetuated by the liquor interests, robs man of his financial ability as a bread-winner, exhausts his bank account, and at last leaves him a stranded, broken and pitiful wreck.

III.

I vote dry because of the social and economic value that the sober and industrious citizen is to society, and the financial gain that accrues to a dry community.

IV.

I vote dry because of the physical well-being of posterity—for the doctors tell us that the children of moderate drinkers are innocent victims of their parents and pay the price of idiocy to a degree that is simply appalling. And since liquor is intimately associated with vice and its progress presents the greatest social problem of modern times I vote against the liquor traffic.

V.

I vote dry because the liquor question is a moral problem and my reasoning leads me to believe that I must commit myself to the highest issues in a way that will mean the protection of the weak and the overthrow of vice.

VI.

I vote dry because it is a religious problem and I try to do in all things so far as I know how and to stand on all issues so far as I can, as I believe Jesus Christ would do if He were in my stead.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Two Notable Mayors Who Could Not Have Been Elected Without the Women's Vote

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

MAYOR COTTERILL OF SEATTLE

Seattle and Tacoma, notable cities of a notable state, have done notable things in notable ways and transcribed history upon time's pages that will doubtless prove a record of incentive and inspiration to other cities.

Following closely upon the enfranchisement of women came two widely-heralded instances of revolt against "ring rule" and consequently the structure of vice and graft was rudely shaken. In Seattle the people throttled "Gillism" and lifted the city to a plane of decency by the election of Mr. George W. Dilling to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Gill Under Mr. Dilling's administration there was marked improvement, but when the regular election was at hand the old "gang" came back in force with their former chief in the lead and threatened to sweep everything before them by the tactics so well known to the political boss and ward heeler, including brass band clangor and loud-voiced "bluff."

It was necessary to nominate a man to oppose these elements who could rally voters of all parties, and infuse into the campaign enough energy and enthusiasm to overcome the power of the vice promoters, backed in many instances by business men who seemed possessed by the fallacy that decent social conditions in a great city must of necessity mean dead business.

George F. Cotterill was the man selected as standard bearer by the people organized for public welfare, and after a whirlwind campaign the like of which few cities have witnessed Mr. Cotterill was elected and in due time became mayor. The contest, however, was fierce and close. Mr. Cotterill was in politics a Democrat, and Seattle was a Republican city; he was known as the Chief of the Independent Order of Good Templars in the United States, as a champion of state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the recognized leader of the "dry" forces in the state senate during the fight for the county unit. Sneeringly his opponents called him a dreamer, an agitator, a disturber, and doubtless he is all this. But "his dreams are dreams for the public welfare and they do come true, and his visions are visions of the greatest good to the greatest number; he is a disturber of graft, of franchise grabbers, of the panderers to vice, and the apologist for indecency and lawlessness; an agitator for the redress of public and private wrongs; an agitator for the coming of the better, brighter and greater day in politics—the day of equal rights, of higher ambitions and of nobler civic ideals." In his platform speeches Mr. Cotterill voiced again and again these sentiments: "I believe that city government is simple city business; that it means public service and not official mastery; that city officials are chosen for leadership in service, not as rulers." And again, "Whatever else may happen, let Seattle once more declare in thunder tones never to be mistaken, the eternal truth that vice never brings or makes prosperity, but always preys and fattens upon it, leaving disease, misery, poverty, degradation and corruption all along its slimy path."

As significant of moral conditions under the new regime we quote from the Mayor's last message to the city council: "The records for the year show a total of 17,078 arrests, of which 1,908 were females. The latter number, or an average of only five women and girls per day, arrested for all causes in a 'seaport city' of 300,000 population is an eloquent answer to the mendacity and distortion of facts with which our city has been assailed at home and outrageously misrepresented abroad. These figures shatter the concocted delusions of a persistent, though discredited, vice propaganda. We should indeed be thankful for a state of affairs under which Seattle maintains decency and civic cleanliness to so marked a degree as to receive the constant attacks of vice advocates and apologists and yet has occasion to arrest only three or four women per day for causes related to social vice."

Women of Police Force Commended

The work of the women members of the Seattle police force was in the same message commended by Mayor Cotterill in the following words: "Much might be written in review and commendation of the rescue and protective work done by the special service corps of women officers, authorized by your honorable body one year ago. I am sure that no public money expended during the past year has accomplished even a small fraction of results compared with the $5,000 or $6,000 which has been thus applied. The report showing 700 girls advised, warned, protected and rescued by the faithful efforts of the devoted little band of women officers should make every citizen and taxpayer proud to have borne even a small part in so noble a public duty."

It may be of interest to our readers to hear what the mayor of Seattle has to say concerning the "segregation of vice," after two years' trial of the opposite policy:

"We have no 'red light district' in Seattle. It was abolished as a result of agitation leading up to an injunction proceeding against owners, city officials, etc., in October, 1910. Since October, 1910, there has been no recognized, tolerated house of prostitution, and it is, and has been, the policy of this and the last administration to suppress and, so far as possible, to eliminate this evil. The result of the above action and policy has clearly been to decrease in a very marked degree the number of persons engaged in, or in any way suspected in connection with, this line of vice. It has been established, I believe I may say, without question, by experience here, that the so-called 'restricted' or 'red light district' acts as a nucleus and well-advertised breeding center for the social evil, from which it radiates and permeates the entire city.

MAYOR SEYMOUR OF TACOMA

"The idea that 'segregation' accomplishes the result which the name indicates and produces better conditions outside of the 'restricted district' has been abundantly disproven here."

Mayor Cotterill and Wife White Ribboners

Both Mayor Cotterill and Mrs. Cotterill are members of the W. C. T. U. Their religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. The mayor is a tireless worker, an eloquent, convincing speaker, greatly in demand for addresses before all manner of religious, reform, charitable or social organizations. Versatile, affable and kindly, with statesmanlike grasp of public questions and "firm in the right as God gives him to see the right," he has endeavored to live up to the promise made during his campaign:

"Let it be known of all men that, whether in prosperity or depression, so far as the law declares, Seattle shall be kept free from the drafts and grafts of the various forms of leeches and vultures of society, whose tolerated plunderings alike aggravate the pinch of poverty and drain the cup of prosperity, at all times sapping the very heart and character of the community."

Tacoma's Mayor a Believer in National Prohibition

In the spring of 1911, many of the citizens of Tacoma became restive under the rule of organized vice, and possibly inspired to some degree by the results in Seattle, they inaugurated a campaign for the recall of the then mayor, and the election of Mr. William W. Seymour, a prominent business man of well known character and integrity. The campaign, while not perhaps partaking so much of the spectacular as did the Seattle conflict, was intense enough to arouse the city to a high pitch of enthusiasm and resulted in the election of Mr. Seymour. In this action the people of Tacoma honored themselves and promoted the best interests of their city.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE VICTORY IN BROWNLOW

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kan.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

Anyone sitting near Clarence Morrison during that last session of the conference would have known that he was very much disappointed when he was assigned to Brownlow. Like many another, he began wondering who had been working against him. He felt that he, a college graduate, should have had a better place—but there was a good angel near him in the form of his wife.

"Don't be discouraged, Clarence," she whispered, "Brownlow is said to be a hard place; consequently someone who is able to do hard work is needed. We are young and strong, and can work in the hardest field there is if God wants us there."

"That's just the trouble. If God wanted us there it would be all right, but I suspect that *man* had a great deal to do with this appointment, and I think I can put my finger on the particular man, too."

"Clarence, Clarence dear, you are forgetting yourself. You have just promised to 'reverently obey your chief ministers, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, submitting yourself to their godly judgments.' "

At his wife's words a frown of disapproval appeared upon the husband's face for a moment, but was soon replaced by a smile.

"God was indeed good to me when he gave you to me," he said fondly as they passed out of the church. "Yes, we are strong and we will go to Brownlow with the intention of winning. I will run down there now and arrange for our first services, while you go back to begin the packing."

"But you need not come back after me, for I can get the packing done and come to you. Then we can get settled this week."

"And be ready for the hard work that awaits us."

"Brownlow! Brownlow! Brownlow!" called the porter, passing from one end of the train to the other. The young minister reached for his hat in the rack, strapped his suitcase and walked quietly out when the train stopped.

There were few people at the station. A short distance up the street a man and child were hurrying toward him. The child outran the man.

"Are you the new preacher?" he asked as he saw no one else on the platform who appeared to be a stranger.

"I guess I am," answered Morrison, taking the fat, moist hand of the child in his as they walked toward the approaching man.

"What is your name, little fellow?"

"I'm Dan, and that is my grampa. He is goi g to tell you about things before you see any of the others. You see my grampa is an elder, or a—a—deacon, or somethin', I guess I've forgot what. Grampa says they couldn't get along without him here in Brownlow, an' when he says that, my gramma she just laughs. My gramma is awful good."

"Are you Brother Morrison?" asked the man as soon as they were within speaking distance of each other.

"I am Clarence Morrison."

"I received your telegram. I'm your right-hand man, Adam Gillette. I told ma I'd better come down and set you on the right track, and she said to tell you to call our house home until you have a home of your own fixed up."

"I'm very glad to meet you, Brother Gillette, and thank you very much for the kind invitation. This is the first time I ever was in Brownlow."

"Brownlow is a pretty good sort of a place in some respects. It has lots of business for a small place. Let me carry that case. It seems heavy."

The Nation's Going Dry

The conflict deepens, all the land
Is joining in the fray;
For home-protection we will stand,
Come, join our ranks today.
The fight is on King Alcohol,
His fortress now doth quake;
Then speed along, with prayer and song,
The dawn begins to break.

Fling out the banner to the breeze,
Ye messengers of light,
Proclaim the tidings far and wide,
And don the ribbon white;
Be strong and true, and dare to do,
Exalt the truth on high,
Fresh courage gain, for it is plain,
Our Nation's going dry.

Enlist, and gird your armor on,
With prayerful heart and soul;
The enemy of all our homes,
Lurks in the sparkling bowl;
The battle cry is ringing clear,
Our lines are lengthening fast;
The wave of Prohibition sweeps,
The morning dawns at last.

Chorus

The Nation's going dry, Hurrah!
The Nation's going dry!
"For God and home and native land,"
The Nation's going dry.

—*Mrs. H. M. Holton*

He took the case from the minister's hand. "Lucky we don't have to go very far, for it feels like it might be loaded with gold."

"You'd scarcely expect a minister to carry much of that commodity," laughed Clarence Morrison. "I had some books with me at conference and I came from there down here to arrange for the services next Sunday. We are going to begin with the expectation of winning, Brother Gillette."

"I like your enthusiasm, but you mustn't try to rush things too fast."

"How many members have you here?"

"Some under fifty."

"How many churches are there in the town?"

"Only the one."

"How many people in the town?"

"About five hundred.'

"Well, if Robert Morrison, whom I wish I could claim as an ancestor, had had fifty to begin with in China he would not have had to work seven years for one convert."

"Well, I hope you won't begin on missions the first thing. We will do well if we keep up our own church."

The minister saw there was chance for an argument, but thought it best not to fall into the trap.

"I see you have something here to pull against the church," said the minister pointing toward a saloon sign.

"Well, perhaps it doesn't help the church directly, but it pays five hundred dollars a year license, and that helps the town."

"And who is that?" They were opposite the saloon door as a human being dragged itself out and dropped almost helpless on the seat by the door.

"That's Old Dick, the town drunkard. He's not worth the salt he uses in one day."

"What put him in such a condition?" asked the minister innocently.

"He hasn't will power enough to let liquor alone. I'm not saying that it is necessary to let it alone entirely, but a man needs to exercise some control over himself."

"Some men are not able to resist the temptation. That is why we should have prohibition laws, so that the helpless may be protected."

"Prohibition takes away a man's liberty. Any man could control his appetite if he wanted to."

"Yes, at the beginning they could control themselves if they wanted to, but often, before they realize it, they are so bound by the chains of intemperance that they are unable to help themselves. They then need help. What have you done for this man?"

Adam Gillette was preparing further argument in his mind, but the minister turned so suddenly on him that he was frustrated.

"Why, we—we support his family."

"But what have you done for him?"

"I gave him a coat last winter."

"Have you done anything to help him?"

"Isn't it enough to feed and clothe him?"

"No. Have you ever tried to keep him away from that saloon? Have you ever tried to close the saloon? Have you ever asked him to church?"

"No, and I can tell you right here that we don't want him at church."

"Yet Christ called not the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

"He would not come to church if he were asked."

"That does not excuse us. I shall ask him to church."

"You won't dare. Some of our best paying members would leave the church

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A TIGER TALE

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

You have all heard about India and you know it is a great country on the other side of the world. There are many elephants there and tigers and snakes. The people have dark brown skins, and they wear turbans of bright colors on their heads. Among their sacred books is one which they specially like to read, because there are so many stories in it. It is written in a strange and ancient language, but a wise man has translated it into English so that we, too, may read the stories.

One of them is about a tiger. One day this tiger was sitting quietly on the bank of a pool in the forest. He had just taken a bath and looked very sleek and clean, and between his paws he held some kus-kus grass, just as holy men do among the Hindoos. He wanted everyone to think he was exceedingly good.

The forest was his home and I must tell you a little about it, for an Indian forest is quite different from an American one. The trees were so close together in some places that their trunks looked like a wall. There were many bamboos and palms and dates, and strange things whose roots seemed to drop down from the air, and tall silk-cotton trees. Rattans were climbing everywhere; their tough stems are used to make the seats of chairs in our country, so very likely you have sat upon them though you have not seen them grow. Here and there were bright scarlet flowers and sweet-smelling clusters of purple blossoms. Beautiful birds, red and yellow and blue and green, flew about among the trees. Strange looking rocks and steep crags were there, and dark caves overhung with creepers. On the pool below the tiger the reeds and jujubes grew thickly and the lotus plants, which look something like water-lilies, lay upon the surface.

The tiger sat patiently on the bank. On his fore-paw hung a beautiful bracelet and he kept calling out to every native who came within reach of his voice, "Ho, ho! ye traveler, take this golden bangle." But they were too wise to go near him. As soon as they saw him they ran for their lives.

At last a certain man passed by and heard this off r and he wished very much to have the golden bangle. "It is very lucky," he thought, "to be able to get such a prize for nothing, and yet it will be a great risk to go and take it from the tiger." He stood still at a distance, wondering what to do. Some words he had read in a sacred book came into his head:

"Good things come not out of bad things;
Wisely leave a longed-for ill;
Nectar, being mixed with poison,
Serves no purpose but to kill."

"That is true," he thought, "but I do very much want the bangle." So he began to talk to the tiger from a safe distance.

"I see you are afraid of me," the tiger said, "but you need not be. It is true that when I was young I was very wicked and cruel. I have killed many men and cows. But some time ago I changed my ways. I met a virtuous man and I have tried to follow his teaching. I don't eat people any more, but instead of that I give alms to those who need. That is why I offer this bangle to whomsoever will take it. I could not eat you now even if I wished for I am old and feeble and my nails and fangs are gone. So come and take my bangle. Wade over the pool and get it." On hearing this the traveler took him at his word and did as he was told. A few moments later the tiger made a meal of him.

No doubt you think this man was very foolish, and so indeed he was. Take care that you are not foolish in just the same way. There are no tigers to tempt us in this country, and of course tigers can't talk anyway, and this is only a tale after all.

But there are some things more dangerous than wild beasts. Alcohol is one. If the traveler had not stopped to listen he would not have been eaten up. Very often when boys are tempted to take a drink or smoke a cigaret, instead of firmly saying "No," they stop and listen, until they begin to think there is not so much harm in these things after all. This is dangerous.

The words of the old book are true, "Good things come not out of bad things." Alcohol and tobacco are bad in themselves and no good can come of using them. I wonder if you know what "nectar" means. It was supposed to be the drink of the gods, and the very nicest thing that you can possibly imagine. But even nectar, if it be "mixed with poison, serves no purpose but to kill."

All intoxi. ating drink is "mixed with poison." Beer and home-made wine, and whisky and claret all contain the same poison, alcohol. Alcohol is useful for cleaning and lighting, and it is valuable in many manufactures, but as a drink it "serves no purpose but to kill."

Tobacco, too, is "mixed with poison." Some kinds contain more than others, but you cannot have tobacco without the poison nicotine, so it is best to leave it alone.

The wily old tiger said he was harmless; his nails and fangs were gone. The traveler found out too late that this was not true. People sometimes tell us there is "no harm" in a glass of cider. "It won't hurt you," they say. But we must not believe all we hear. As soon as cider begins to ferment the poison is there, and it is more dangerous than any wild beast.

Let us keep away from temptation and not even listen when people ask us to do wrong. However pleasant it may seem at the time, let us try to remember that

"Nectar, being mixed with poison,
Serves no purpose but to kill."

Note for the Teacher. This story is taken from the Hitopadesa, one of the Hindoo classics, translated from the Sanscrit by Sir Edwin Arnold. The prose part of it is said to be as old as our own era, and the verse very much older.

MONTANA LEGIONERS

This picture of members of the Townsend (Mont.) L. T. L. was taken at an L. T. L. picnic last summer. Although the Legion is only a little over a year old, it was awarded the state banner for the largest increase in membership

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The Courage of the Commonplace

It is said that a law has been enacted in Prussia making it a crime, punishable by imprisonment, to fail to respond to a call for help from one in danger. At first thought one wonders at the necessity for such a law in any part of Christendom, but may there not even in this altruistic, social-service age, be a need for a measure which would remind us of our responsibility for the safety of others. With a feeling of satisfaction, we have heard of the heroism displayed in the recent floods, for in great emergencies American manhood measures up magnificently. A Titanic disaster, a railroad wreck, an Iroquois fire furnish evidence of heroic qualities. But is there not a grievous lack of a certain type of commonplace courage ready to respond to commonplace dangers, so familiar as to almost cease to appear as dangers. There is not a great metropolitan daily printed that does not contain an inarticulate cry for help from some entrapped girl, caught in the nets of vice. For those who can read between the lines there are pitiful appeals in each morning's paper from men and women whose lives the drink evil and the legalized liquor traffic are indirectly threatening. A man cannot walk the streets of a city in license territory and fail to see some mother's boy entering the door of places which are veritable death-traps. Were that same lad in danger of drowning himself, no passer-by would hesitate to go to his aid, to call the nearest policeman to help in his rescue, but in this greater peril, how many citizens do more than give a regretful glance in the direction of the victim and pass on. How many even avail themselves of the opportunity a little later to cast a ballot to abolish the death-trap, to do away with the institution which is a perpetual menace to the young men and women of their community. If not upon our statute books, ought there not to be written indelibly upon our consciences a moral law demanding that whenever a call for help, in any form, is presented to us, we give it serious attention, and fail not to respond.

A New Field for Journalists

A novel method of advertising the products of the liquor business is suggested by *Collier's Weekly*. It quotes from the *New Orleans Item* as follows: "A young man, living in Shreveport, married only two weeks, found a playful note from his bride. He misinterpreted it, thought the meaning indicated that he had a rival. He hurried home, shot his wife to death and then killed himself. In explanation, his friends tell the newspaper people that on the morning of the tragedy he had been 'drinking hard.' Such temperance sermons are bitterly severe on those who preach them by their own example—but they are effective, if not upon individuals, upon the public conscience, which turns more and more from the attitude which condones the conditions under which such episodes occur." *Collier's* asks the question, "Why didn't the newspaper people inquire further? Why didn't the *Item* send out one of its young reporters to find out exactly what brand of whisky caused this particular tragedy? To have printed a photograph of the owner of the brand—a citizen of Louisville, Ky., secure behind all those ramparts of respectability which wealth can build—would be a novel but perfectly possible and extremely useful departure in journalism."

While this method of advertising might not gain the unqualified approval of the liquor men, it would give them a publicity among readers who have heretofore paid them no attention. For example, imagine big headlines announcing that "Club Whisky, warranted to excite a man's passions to a point where he can be depended upon to commit an unspeakable crime can be procured at so much a bottle at Smith & Brown's." Following which should be a "human interest" story of a family turned out of home in the dead of night, by an intoxicated maniac or of a child maimed for life by a drunken father.

Picture, if you can, the consternation of "the trade" when it read in one of the metropolitan journals in bold, strong type two columns wide, "Terrible Tragedy caused by drinking Cedar Brook Four Year Old Whisky. John Smith holds up and shoots man and wife in quiet residence district. Liquor of this brand on sale at Black & Co.'s saloon."

In connection with the advertisement of the brand of liquor which has caused e tragedy, should be mentioned prominently the peculiar brand of citizenship which permits and sanctions the licensing of places for the sale of this crime-producing poison. Attention should be called as well to the brand of patriotism which is represented by the men who read of these atrocities in the quiet and comfort of their own protected homes, and do not take the trouble to demand of their city, their state, or their nation that it shall abolish forever the legalizing of the business which is responsible for such outrages.

"The Man Who Cares"

Liquor advertisements often attract attention by the very insolence of their misrepresentation. "A healthful and delicious stimulant, made to satisfy the critical taste of 'the man who cares'" is the description one reads of a certain alcoholic drink. The incongruity of the expression in connection with such a commodity as alcohol strikes the most thoughtless reader. Who is this "man who cares?" Certainly not the man who cares for his health, for science has told us that nothing is more inimical to the well-being of the body than alcohol. He cannot be the individual who cares for his business standing, for it is common knowledge that the man who indulges in liquor is blacklisted in the world of finance; is handicapped in securing positions; is the first one to be dropped in dull times, and is everywhere regarded as a man without a future. Neither can he be the man who cares for his home and family, for within the last month a judge of the court of domestic relations in a great city has shown how detrimental is the drink habit to the family life, forty-four per cent of the difficulties which result in the dissolution and separation of families being due to the drink evil. Above all it is not the man who cares for the offspring which he is responsible for bringing into the world, for the fearful facts and figures showing the legacy of disease and degeneracy left by the one who drinks to his children, are known to all who read. And lastly, he cannot be the man who cares for his fellows, for the society to which he is indebted, for society, for the nation, for if he cared he would not be giving his support and approval to a custom and institution which is the greatest deterrent our progressive civilization knows.

No, the man who cares for all the things that make for health and happiness, for prosperity and progress, is not lingering over the wine cup, is not wasting his substance at the bar; he is investing his money, his time, his talent, and his energy in spreading abroad a knowledge of the dangers of the drink evil, and in advancing the movement to abolish the legalized liquor traffic.

"WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

This is the question *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* asks its readers regarding Hobson's resolution, the text of which it publishes in full in its last issue, with a warning that the time has come for the "trade" to do something to protect itself, urging that it must arouse from its indifference and take an active part in fighting national constitutional prohibition, as well as every other kind. "A saloonless nation in 1920" is a refrain that troubles the waking and sleeping hours of the liquor dealers. The subject is to be prominently brought up for discussion before the national convention of the Liquor Dealers' Association held this month at Louisville, Ky. One liquor paper in commenting on the recent reintroduction of the Federal measure, says, "The policy of the enemy is now openly revealed in the bill boldly introduced by Representative Hobson of Alabama, for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the United States. Of course, it can be truthfully said that the amendment has no chance of adoption, but it is the entering wedge, and it will be pressed unceasingly in the years to come. Its persistent agitation will bear watching."

"What are we going to do about it?" asks the liquor organ first mentioned, and in the next paragraph answers its own question. "You cannot do much alone or single-handed. Whatever effort is made must be an organized effort. These are indeed troublous times for the wine and spirit trade. Get in close touch with the situation. Every man's help is needed."

The good book tells us that the children of darkness are at times wiser than are the children of light. The advice given by the liquor journal might well be seriously considered by the people who are responsible for the introduction of this disturbing resolution of Congressman Hobson. What indeed are WE going to do about it? Are we going to sit with folded hands, resting in the expectation that national prohibition will sing itself into existence? If the prophecy is to be fulfilled within the next decade, it will be accomplished only through constant, self-sacrificing, intelligent effort on the part of the men and women who believe it. Truly we must keep in close touch with the situation, and the very best way to do this is through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the organization which from its earliest days, has declared and worked for national constitutional prohibition. In every community where there is a local union, its members should be distributing centers for information, inspiration and enthusiasm on this great topic. In order to create a public sentiment which will carry the great measure through to success, the subject of national constitutional prohibition must be made a live topic in social circles, in business offices, in church functions, and in the home. We must think it and write it and talk it. In the words of Frances Willard, who paved the way for the movement, "We must agitate, educate and organize in the minds of those who read, for the thought-world of today is the laboratory of temperance reform." In the quiet of our homes, we must begin the formation of a sentiment which shall develop and reach out to the uttermost parts of the land, and be the means of sending to our legislatures men who shall compel our United States Congress to take action. When two-thirds of the state legislatures have gone on record for the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic in the nation, the voice of the people will be heard and "a saloonless nation we shall be."

EX-GOVERNOR HOCH GLORIES IN PROHIBITION KANSAS

Ex-Governor Hoch, of Kansas, who is travelling a good deal in the state of Pennsylvania, has written to a newspaper in his home town of Marion, a letter embodying some of his observations, and in it he refers to the liquor question. We quote a paragraph published in the *Kansas Issue:*

"I get awfully tired of seeing everywhere in Pennsylvania the signs, 'Saloon,' 'Bar,' 'Beer,' and especially 'Hotel and Bar.' These latter signs should be reversed and made to read 'Bar and Hotel,' for they are generally about two-thirds bar and one-third hotel. It rasps me like a file to smell beer in all the hotels, to see the drinking gang hanging around, and often to be compelled to loaf if at all in a combination of office and bar. Have to go into the bar, often, to pay my hotel bill. Do you wonder that I glory more and more in Kansas and in its superior civilization? I wish all the honest opponents of prohibition in Kansas could travel with me awhile and behold the contrast. It would certainly convert them. Pennsylvania people have no vote on the question. They can only remonstrate with the judge, who has absolute discretion in the matter of saloons and generally exercises it in favor of the ones he fears the most—the liquor people."

LIQUOR PROBLEM THE BIGGEST

"The high cost of living, the tariff, and the other issues are insignificant compared with the liquor problem," says Mr. J. Denny O'Neil, an official of Allegheny county, Pa. "The saloons would have been knocked out long ago except for the false idea that so many men have, that they must be tolerated for the revenue they produce. Last year it cost Allegheny county $728,839.37 to support the institutions made necessary by the whisky business. The county's share of the license money was $89,098.04. If we will give the liquor business credit with the above amount, it leaves a balance of $639,741.93 in favor of knocking out the business on a strict money basis."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A PRAYER TO THE "GOD OF THE OPEN AIR"

REV. HENRY VAN DYKE

Thou who hast made Thy dwelling fair
With flowers beneath, above with starry lights,
And set Thine altars everywhere,—
On mountain heights,
In woodlands dim with many a dream,
In valleys bright with spring,
And on the curving cape of every stream;
Thou, who hast taken to Thyself the wings
Of morning, to abide
Upon the secret places of the sea
And on far islands, where the tide
Visits the beauty of untrodden shores,
Waiting for worshippers to come to Thee
In Thy great Out-Of-Doors!
To Thee I turn, to Thee I make my prayer—
God of the Open Air!

AMONG THE STATES

Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature have voted to refer to the voters of the state the question of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution.

A woman suffrage bill applying to all statutory offices has passed the senate of the Illinois legislature by a vote of 29 to 15.

The Minnesota legislature passed the following reform measures: Local option in cities of the fourth class; prohibition of sale of liquor, cigars, tobacco, cigarets and pool rooms within 1,000 feet of state institutions; prohibition of drinking on street cars; prohibition of the soliciting of orders for liquors by wholesale agents in dry territory or anywhere except in licensed drinking places; initiative and referendum; recall of public officials; injunction and abatement of houses of prostitution; provision for the appointment of policewomen; provision for a stricter regulation of dance halls; mothers' pension bill.

"The campaign for state-wide prohibition in Alabama is now on," says the *Opelika News*, "and there will be no let-up until the polls close on the evening of the day of the next primary, say those who are leading the fight."

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Southern California—San Bernardino, May 13-16.

Michigan—Detroit, June 3-6.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

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MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

THE CHILD INDUSTRIAL WORKER

A Commentary on Civilization

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

"It is estimated that in this civilized country—the United States of America—there are today approximately 2,500,000 children, under sixteen years of age, slaving in factories, mills, mines and the messenger service; 80,000 of these little child workers are in our textile mills; 20,000 of these are under twelve years of age; 100 baby hands are annually cut off by the machinery of these mills; 12,000 of these little children work in cigar factories; 8,000 little children labor in saw mills; 7,000 little children work in glass factories. Somebody once remarked that 'man is the only animal alive that lives upon its young.' Suppose we forget about the heathen cannibals for awhile and do a little missionary work right here at home.

"Suppose we stop 'civilizing' other nations until we ourselves are civilized."

The above, taken from "The Child," is at once a wholesale indictment of present civilization and a grave menace to future civilization. We have but to consider the list seriatim to realize the menace of it all to the health and the morals of the nation, to the nation's future financial independence, since to the fact that incompetence is sure to be the portion of the child toiler is added the lowered wage for all workers in those industries employing children.

The Canning Industry

As the canning season approaches a consideration of some conditions of child workers in this industry would seem appropriate for our W. C. T. U. forces in every community, for if every community has not the industry itself, it is certainly a "consumer."

A bill providing for an investigation of the canning industry throughout the country was introduced by Representative Allen, of Ohio, at the last session of Congress. Mr. Praete, of the New York Labor department, and Miss O'Reilly, social worker, appeared before the committee having the bill under consideration, and told of their personal investigations of "canning camps" in which children of five and six years toil eighteen hours a day, under conditions so unwholesome that—to use the words of Mr. Praete—a pig would not have been at home.

Before me as I write is a picture of a great hill of oyster "shucks," in front of which is a group of children, who, on the day upon which this photograph was taken, a day in March, worked from three in the morning to five in the afternoon with a half hour off at noon. March is a school month, but, while some of the Gulf Coast states have enacted laws prescribing the exact size of the shrimp or lobster or oyster that must be protected in its growth, the majority of them have not enacted similar laws for the protection of the children, many of whom are shipped from other states in which a compulsory education law would have obliged them to forsake the canning of "sea fish." Little girls eight, seven, six, five, even four years old, shuck oysters at five cents a pot—the pot containing about four pounds. The Mississippi legislature of 1912, however, passed a bill prohibiting the employment of all young girls and boys in sea canneries and factories, and limiting to eight the hours of work for girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen in these industries.

The Canning of Fruits and Vegetables

Soon the strawberry and cranberry season will be here and the canning of these and other vegetables will require the employment of thousands of children under the most unsanitary conditions, both physical and moral.

A contractor arranges the program for the "family," oversees their work, is responsible for the amount and character of the *work*, not the worker, and the program often contains the item of transportation from one state to another so that the child working in March in the oyster cannery of Louisiana can later be sent to the "cranberry bog" of New Jersey or the fruit or vegetable canneries of any one of many states where, in each place to which they go, they are housed (because the housing is "purely temporary") in a "make-shift" way, often in old barns. A picture before me shows a fairly good-sized chicken coop which serves as a home for a "family" of seventeen children and five adults. These "homes" are always overcrowded, without privacy, without sanitation.

"Bean Snipping"

In the rush season, during "vacation," children work at "bean snipping" in the New York "sheds" (which are exempt from the application of the factory law) from four and five a. m. to nine and ten p. m. The beans snipped are carried to the weigher by these children, in boxes weighing nineteen or twenty pounds, a distance of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

Canned Peas

I sometimes think that canned peas would choke us if we thought with each mouthful what they mean to the tired eyes of the "sorter," who during the rush season, watches the sliding, slipping peas as they roll down the long table on their way to the can supposed to receive only good ones, the sorter picking out the faulty peas by the light of one unprotected bulb to four feet of table, during all the hours of a long summer day and many of the hours of the night. Cans to the number of 500 are filled in a day, amid the intolerable noise and heat of hissing steam, clamping machinery and falling cans, and when the sorter has finished for the day, there is still work for the little "capper" at the always dangerous capping machine and for those who send down the cans. Surely at from twelve to twenty cents per can, retail prices, we could manage to supply relays of adult workers and keep the canneries running all the time through the rush season without thus menacing civilization, or the health of the workers, by the conditions of their toil.

And yet it is possible that the canning industry does not equal as a menace the

Messenger Service

which goes on night and day, not during the fruit and vegetable season only, but during all seasons and all the hours of the day in all states and cities. As we follow the recently published stories of corruption running through municipal affairs of city after city, we have a still more vivid sense of the danger to immature boys of the messenger service. If stalwart men, of such physical development as the police service requires, confess themselves powerless to resist the temptations persistently flaunted in their faces by the agents of vice, how can we expect boys, in contact with these vices, to escape; for there is nothing known to the police that is hidden from the messenger boy, not even the graft of it all.

Child Labor and the W. C. T. U.

We are sure that our workers intelligently studying these questions in every community in the land will be no small factor in the abolition of child labor and the bringing about of conditions of clean development and proper toil. As fruitful themes for study, we can recommend some of the topics discussed by the ninth annual conference of the Child Labor Committee just held at Jacksonville, Florida: Child Labor and Poverty; Shall the State Pension Widows; Wages for the Working Girl; The Duty of the State to the Working Child; The Child Bread Winner and the Dependent Parent.

TEMPERANCE NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Iceland Free From Liquor Drinking

By the end of the present year Iceland will be free from the sale of alcoholic liquors. The drastic prohibition law enacted by the government because liquor drinking was undermining the constitutions of the Icelanders permitted all liquors on hand to be disposed of. From the usual average per capita consumption it is expected the supply will be exhausted by January 1, 1914, and no more liquor will be imported or manufactured.

Decrease in English Consumption of Spirits

Mr. Lloyd George before the English House of Commons stated that within the past four years the annual consumption of spirits in England had decreased by 28,000,000 gallons.

Rigsdag Restaurant to be Dry

Sweden is progressing in matters relating to temperance and prohibition. The law-makers of the Rigsdag at Stockholm have prohibited the sale of wine, beer and other liquors at the Rigsdag restaurant after January, 1914.

Temperance Restaurants and Cafés in Switzerland

The Women's Temperance and National Well-being Society of Switzerland, organized at Zurich in 1894 for the purpose of establishing restaurants and cafés where only non-alcoholic drinks would be sold, has done a wonderful amount of good. The restaurants were fitted up in an attractive manner, and the prices are extremely low, as the aim is simply to cover expenses. The restaurants have increased in number and are well patronized both afternoon and evening. Prominent Zurich women are the officers of this society.

Prohibition for Natives of the Congo

The sale of alcohol to the natives of the Congo region has been prohibited by an ordinance passed the latter part of 1912, says the official organ of the B. W. T. A. Since the law went into effect it has been well enforced, heavy penalties having been fixed for violations. The English consul at Boma says this measure was necessary because of the "ravages caused by the consumption of trade-rum and gin amongst the natives." These liquors came principally from Germany and Belgium.

Germany in the Fight Against Alcohol

The German government is active in urging total abstinence on its citizens. A circular letter distributed to the workers in Germany through the various trades societies urges the instruction of women and young people in regard to the dangers of intoxicants.

MR. BRYAN IN HARMONY WITH SCIENCE IN DISCARDING WINE

From the New York Times of May 5, 1913

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

Mr. Bryan, in serving grape-juice instead of wine at his recent dinner to the diplomatic corps at Washington, showed himself to be cognizant of and in sympathy with the latest teachings of science as to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks. The old ideas of wine and other alcoholic liquors were that these were useful as food, as refreshers, as aids to digestion, and as stimulants to conversation when wit and humor lagged. As it is the nature of these drinks to create a decided liking for themselves they long ago obtained an established place in social entertainments. Science has learned through modern instruments of precision, and through careful experiments, that the old ideas of the usefulness of alcohol in the human economy were delusions due to its narcotic action, and that alcohol is a poison to the cells of the body in proportion to the amount consumed. Everyone knows that alcohol in its strength will kill as quickly as strychnine or corrosive sublimate. Diluted with water as it is in the beverages it injures every cell and tissue it touches. With these teachings of science well known to multitudes of people it is timely that a man in a leading position like Mr. Bryan should break with the old custom of serving alcoholic drinks, and establish a new and better custom of offering to guests pure fruit juices uncontaminated by that which will injure the body. It takes courage of a high order to break from established social customs, especially in the withdrawal of that which so many have formed a habit of taking with meals, and very much miss because of the desire for it which results from that habit. The country should be thankful that the new Secretary of State is possessed of this kind of courage.

At one time America led the world in opposition to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and it was then considered "bad form" to thrust total abstinence ideas upon foreigners of note who might be guests in this country. That day has passed. Every civilized country is now fighting alcohol and several European countries are now doing more than America in educating the public in the scientific objections to indulgence in alcohol. Every diplomat at Mr. Bryan's table would know that he was better without wine than with it; the day of ignorance is past for men in such positions, hence they would be more likely to admire than to condemn Mr. Bryan's action.

Is there anything in wine to make it preferable to grape-juice to an unperverted appetite? Grape-juice is the pure juice of the fruit with a little water and sugar added, nothing else. Wine may or may not have a drop of grape-juice in it, much of it being made with drugs, flavorings, alcohol and water. If it is made of grape-juice much of the delicious and nourishing sweet of the fruit is changed into alcohol by the process of fermentation, a process somewhat similar to the rotting of canned fruit, hence much of the food principle of the grape has become a poison which will delay digestion, and otherwise interfere with the proper functioning of the body. Recent experiments show that wines contain substances in addition to alcohol which retard digestion. The United States Dispensatory, as long ago as in the edition of 1887, said, "All wines when used habitually to excess are productive of bad consequences. They weaken the stomach, produce disease of the liver, and give rise to gout, dropsy, apoplexy, tremors, and not infrequently mania." Since that time medical authorities have drawn attention to the fact that very small quantities of wine taken daily will disturb the nervous system, the digestion, and tissue activity as a whole.

The "made-up" wines containing tannic and other acids, are astringent and harmful to the delicate mucous membranes of the body, and often cause constipation and attendant evils.

Diplomatic Service Needs Clear Brains

There are no men to whom clear brains are more essential than those in the diplomatic service. The experiments of Kraepelin, a careful German investigator, show that very small quantities of wine interfere with the highest functions of the brain; judgment is not so reliable, and memory is more or less confused. It has been said that but for the inflaming power of wine upon the brain and its perverting of judgment some bloody wars of the past might have been averted. One of the more recent discoveries of science is that alcohol, like ether and chloroform, has a tendency to dissolve the lipoid material of the blood-cells. There is more of this delicate lipoid material in the brain than in any other part of the body, hence the brain is very easily disturbed by alcohol. When this finding of science becomes generally known astute business men will not allow a perverted palate to allow the possibility of an impaired brain. Trade competitions are too keen.

As considerable adverse criticism of Mr. Bryan's action has been published it may not be out of place to refer further to what recent medical science says of alcohol. One very strong objection to indulgence in wine, beer, whisky, etc., is the fact that alcohol impairs the natural resistance of the body to the inroads of disease. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, discovered over twenty years ago that the white blood-cells are the guardian-cells of the body; they have power, in connection with what is called the "blood-complement," to devour and destroy disease germs. Metchnikoff found that even very minute doses of alcohol paralyze these defenses of the body so that they are unable to do full duty in destroying dangerous microbes. Laitinen of Helsingfors, Abbott of Pennsylvania, and Welch of Johns Hopkins, all learned by careful experiments that animals to whom alcohol was given day after day succumbed to infectious diseases much more readily than animals to whom no alcohol was given. Dr. Welch says: "This lowered resistance is manifested both by increased liability to contract the disease and by the greater severity of the disease."

The researches of Beebe of Cornell Medical College show that alcohol may not only break down the defenses of the body against disease but really cause disease by its interference with the functions of the liver. The liver burns up and destroys much poisonous waste matter generated in the system. When alcohol is in the blood the liver seems to attack it first, consequently some of the work of destroying poisonous waste matters is left undone as the oxidating power of the liver is limited. Because of this, waste matters return into the circulation and render the blood impure and set up various kinds of trouble.

Knowing the well-attested objections to alcohol, as Mr. Bryan undoubtedly does, for he has been an interested student of temperance matters for years, how could he serve to his guests beverages discredited by the leading medical investigators of the world? Instead of weakly bowing to foolish customs which

(Continued on Page Twelve)

TREND OF THE TIMES

SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF LIQUOR JOURNALS

Evidence of Nation-Wide Crusade Against Liquor Traffic

When the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers convene in Louisville they will have problems before them more difficult than at any time in the history of the trade. These problems should be considered carefully and with a view of solving them.

Political conditions have changed during the past few years and our trade now finds itself in the awkward predicament of being made the target of adverse legislation.

In nearly every legislative hall in the states of the Union there are bills of one kind or another aimed to hamper the liquor trade.

As an evidence of the crusade against this business we may refer to a New York yellow daily which publishes a full-page whisky advertisement for the benefit of its readers in one section and on its editorial page refers to whisky as a poison and says it ought to be classed with drugs. In the same paper we find a cartoon showing a grave with a glass as the foot stone and a whisky bottle as the head stone.

In Boston a poster campaign against liquor has just been started. These posters will feature the alleged damaging effects of even moderate drinking. It is the purpose to extend this campaign to all parts of the commonwealth. Writers of more or less prominence have been hired at so much per word to prepare articles framed to injure the liquor business. Magazines are glad to publish such matter because the topic is a live one.—*Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular*

No End to Troubles of the Saloon Men

When will the liquor men have a rest? Perhaps in the world to come. Never in this as long as there are temperance cranks and legislators with the itching palm.

Without doubt, many of the anti-liquor bills introduced in all the state legislatures are pinch bills—virtually hold up, stand and deliver sort of affairs. Humanity in general labors under the false delusion that all liquor men are overburdened with money and are fine game for all manner of impositions. The truth is that where high licenses, high rents, big wages, and uncertain receipts are taken into consideration there really is very little money in the liquor business these days. *The era of the multi-millionaire liquor dealer, retail or wholesale, is past; but these persecutors can't be persuaded to look upon the matter in that light.*—*Liberal Advocate*

Battle for State-Wide Prohibition in New Mexico Legislature

MRS. ADELLA A. SCOTT, President New Mexico W. C. T. U.

Our legislative battle with the recent legislature is ended. We feel the effects of the encounter, but we are not discouraged in the least. We worked hard to get constitutional prohibition submitted to a vote of the people. All who expressed an opinion said that if the joint resolution passed the senate, it would be a miracle. We are sure that the miracle almost occurred. Senator H. B. Holt, floor leader of the majority, wrote the bill and introduced it, with Senator Boleslo Romero, also a member of the majority.

Senator Holt worked faithfully and had enough senators pledged to vote favorably on the measure. At that stage of the procedure the house called for a copy of the bill, and it was introduced by Speaker R. L. Baca, W. H. H. Llewellyn, W. H. Chrisman and two or three other members of the house. As soon as it was printed, the bill was brought up and enthusiastically passed by a vote of 35 to 10. Representatives Llewellyn, Chrisman, Vargas, Toombs, and Evans made good speeches in favor of it, Representatives Catron and Blanchard being the only ones who spoke against its passage. Many prohibition people, men and women were present in the house at the time. The passage of the bill was accepted quietly by them; but faces beamed with joy over the victory, as comrade turned to comrade.

We all felt, however, that the real battle would come in the senate. The days went slowly by while we waited anxiously and as patiently as we could, for the senate to take action. There were out-of-town and in-town liquor men frequently seen about the capital and in the lobbies; and the well-known trio of wily politicians, Messrs. Spiess, Springer and Bursum, who have so long ruled politics in New Mexico, came to Santa Fe and mingled freely with the legislators. (These three gentlemen have free access to the floor of each house and talk with members during the session.) Then came reports of pressure being brought to bear upon legislators. Mr. Springer, who owns several coal camps and the saloons in them, declared that he could not operate his camps without intoxicating liquors; that the miners would not remain at the mines and dig coal if they were deprived of their drink. Another coal camp saloon-keeper was bold enough to approach a senator Mexico do not want prohibition." After a little further conversation the senator angrily said, "Then you believe if the people get an opportunity to vote on prohibition that they will defeat it at the polls?" **"No;" said the saloonkeeper, "I know that the people will carry it at the polls, that is why I don't want them to have a chance to vote on the question." At that the senator turned and left him.**

Then came word of a conference of the senate majority, who are Republicans. The conference was held; and our prohibition bill was the topic that was discussed. The battle waged in conference for several days and nights. It was a real battle, too, no doubt of that. Senator Holt fought long and hard, and was supported by Senator Pankey; but they were beaten. The liquor men won out in the Republican conference. A compromise measure in the form of district option was drafted and pushed at once through the senate. The senate committee on constitutional amendments had voted, 5 to 2, previous to the Republican conference, to report the prohibition bill favorably. After the conference it was not allowed to come before the senate for action, although a majority of the Democrats tried to force it out of committee. Senators Mabry and Baarth, Democrats, and Senator McCoy, Progressive, made splendid speeches for the measure.

After the district option bill passed the senate, a conference was called with the Republican majority in the house, and the same gentlemen railroaded the bill through that branch of the legislature.

We have tried to make it clear in telling this story, that while the liquor men won the battle again, it was not done easily by any means. They met with strong and determined opposition which betokens better things for the future of New Mexico. It is prophetic of a day when our fair state will no longer tolerate the liquor traffic. One studying the situation carefully, and familiar with the attitude of many of our lawmakers last year, could readily discern a change of sentiment among them. This session a large number of them boldly expressed themselves as being in favor of prohibition; others said they wanted the people to have an opportunity to settle this question; still others declared that their constituents wanted

MR. BRYAN IN HARMONY WITH SCIENCE

(Continued from Page Eleven)

have come down from days of ignorance and debauchery he dared to inaugurate a new era in diplomatic dinners.

Apart from the personal objections to poisonous beverages it was an act of high patriotism to set an example of opposition to customs which have led to the appalling curse of alcoholism in all nations. Nothing could be more patriotic than to strike a blow at customs which lead to so much crime, insanity, destitution, and family misery. May this splendid example be followed by society generally!

NOTE: This is recommended for use by Press superintendents everywhere, and also to be read in Sunday schools.

It will be published as a leaflet, at 30 cents per 100, and can be obtained from National Headquarters or from Mrs. Allen, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

CLEARED AWAY

Proper Food Put the Troubles Away

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years, without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

It is small wonder he likes to tell of food which cleared away the troubles.

"I am glad of the opportunity to tell of the good Grape-Nuts has done for me," writes a New Hampshire man. "For many years I was unable to eat even a light breakfast without great suffering.

"After eating I would suddenly be seized with an attack of colic and vomiting. This would be followed by headache and misery that would sometimes last a week or more, leaving me so weak I could hardly sit up or walk.

"Since I began to eat Grape-Nuts I have been free from the old troubles. I usually eat Grape-Nuts one or more times a day, taking it at the beginning of the meal. Now I can eat almost anything I want without trouble.

"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I was way under my usual weight; now I weigh 30 pounds more than I ever weighed in my life, and I am glad to speak of the food that has worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

NEW RECRUITS

ANNA BARTON

Stand back! Young men!
Here comes a lad!
Hello! my boy! Come in! You're welcome here!
And so you thought you'd come and see the fun;
That's right! boys cannot always stay in doors,
They must see something of the world!

Sing him a song, young men; remember now—
Yet nothing too indelicate at first,
Lest it should shock the ears unused to songs
Except the kind they sing at morning prayers.
But even that
Has brought the color to his cheeks! ah, well!
He'll soon get over that, and when we've sung
A dozen more, he'll help you sing them.
What?
And must you go? It's early yet. I see—
You promised to be home at nine o'clock;
That's good! And if they question you, why say
You went a-walking with a pretty girl,
And they will laugh, and think you smart, and you
Can slip away, and none will be the wiser.

Good-night! Good-night! Be sure and come again.

Stand back! Young men!
Here comes the boy again!
We knew that he would come! A taste of sin
Creates a thirst for more. What shall it be?
Pass the cigars, no, bring a cigaret;
He'll take to that more easily, and it
Will work for rum and ruin just the same.
How pale he looks! Ha! Ha! it makes him sick!
But never mind! he'll try again to-morrow,
And soon will smoke a dozen (on the sly),
Go home and creep in bed, and say you're sick,
When mother climbs the stairs to wonder why
Her boy came home so late, and then forgot
To say good-night. But come again!

Stand back! Young men!
Here comes the boy again!
We thought we'd lost him, but we might have known
There's nothing makes a boy so bold as sin,
Nor weans his heart so soon from love and home.
Bring out the cards, and set the glass of wine,
Where he can reach it should he so incline,
And laugh when he shall curse the holiest name,
And all things sacred turn to jest profane.

Stand back! Young men! and give the boy a chance
In the front rank with those who miss the goal,
Who bury hope and faith, and kneel at length
Beside the grave of a remorseful past!

Stand back! Ye tempters, back! Ye demons, stand!
And come, O Heaven, with all thy shining ones
Arrayed for battle; set them on the plains,
With flaming swords turning each way, to guard
The path of life for every boy.

God speed the day when men, with zeal aflame
Shall join the shining hosts, to conquer wrong,
And crown the right with everlasting fame,
And save the boys!

—*Free Baptist*

Battle for State-Wide Prohibition in New Mexico

(Continued from Page Twelve)

prohibition; and some asserted that they discerned the trend of things in the nation.

We believe that three things contributed very largely to this increase in prohibition sentiment. Last year the W. C. T. U. gathered thousands of names on petitions. These petitions asked the legislature to submit prohibition to a vote of the people. The petitions were pasted on a continuous strip of cheesecloth and draped about the Hall of Representatives, where they made a spectacular display for many days. This year the legislators in the favorable speeches referred repeatedly to those petitions, proudly declaring the number of people represented by name on them, and demanding that their request should be granted. Therefore the petitions must be reckoned the first cause for change or increase of sentiment. Second, we are glad to give the honor where it belongs, to the work done by our local W. C. T. U.'s over the state. This year the white ribboners caused a perfect deluge of letters to be sent to their legislators, asking them to work for our prohibition bill. They also caused messages, resolutions and a few petitions to be sent. Never, in our knowledge, have our women displayed such interest and conducted such an effective campaign. They not only worked for our measure, but they took an active interest in the Webb-Kenyon bill and sent letters to our Congressmen at Washington, asking their support for that measure; and rejoiced and took new courage when it passed over the President's veto. In fact nothing has put so much heart in our people as the passage of that bill. We believe that its passage is the *third* cause for the increase of sentiment among our legislators. Some of them said to us afterward, "I see the handwriting on the wall."

Our own hearts are rejoiced and our courage increased over these forces at work; for we realize that one, or two, or three, or even four, ballotless women working for moral issues with legislators, can bring about no lasting results if they work alone. Their influence is but for the hour.

This year, all that has been changed and our position is advanced. We realize, however, that we must have a still stronger union of righteous and moral forces in order to win in 1915, when the legislature convenes again. Then we will have the same senate but a new house. We shall seek for coöperation and concerted action with the churches and their societies, and other organizations so far as possible, to bring about the desired results. We are so glad to see that the people of New Mexico and the trend of the times, are putting fear into the hearts of the liquorites and courage into the hearts of our legislators.

The district option bill which was passed this session, gives unincorporated towns and country districts an opportunity to hold an election and vote on liquor or no liquor. We already had a law, which was not repealed, making country districts and towns of one hundred or less, dry. So the district option law only gives relief to unincorporated towns.

The municipal option law, which was passed, gives the people in incorporated cities, towns and villages a chance to vote on the question of liquor or no liquor. We already had a law, which is not repealed, permitting town councils to allow the people to vote on the question. The district and municipal option laws permit elections every four years.

An anti-gambling bill was passed which strengthens our anti-gambling law. It was championed by Senator Holt and puts a ban on all games for anything of value. It will stop card games in the homes for prizes.

A bill was passed prohibiting boys under eighteen years of age from loitering in and about pool halls. A white slave law was also passed which completes the list of reform measures put through this session.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

George A. Alter, speaker of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, says the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, thinks that within ten years that state will prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors. The liquor people are fearful that before that time, Pennsylvania, with every other state, will be swept into the dry column by a national constitutional amendment.

At the climax of the debate in the Kansas legislature on the minimum wage law, one of the chief opponents sneered, "It's mighty funny you fellows never thought of such a thing as a minimum wage until the women got the vote in Kansas." The chief advocate answered, "That suggestion is one of the strongest possible arguments for woman suffrage."

We Pay For Your Help

When you have the chance to easily make some money—won't you take it?

It will mean money in your pocket if we can provide your friends with our unusual combination insurance for non-users of alcoholic liquors. This insurance pays an income during disability from any kind of accident, in addition to insuring the life for a substantial sum. Rates are lower than usually paid for life insurance alone. This is the only policy in existence giving special low rates to temperate people.

Here is Our Offer

Just send us the names of a few of your friends who ought to have this kind of protection, and we will present the advantages of the insurance to them, without using your name unless permitted. When the policy is issued and paid for, you will receive a liberal commission. That's fair, isn't it, and worth a few minutes of your time to get your list in first?

This is a case where promptness will pay. Write today.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association

253 Broadway Dept. 20-G New York

Teachers and Lecturers Need

The EIGHT GRADED CHARTS On ALCOHOL and TOBACCO

prepared by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D.

Printed in colors, mounted on cloth, with rollers—these charts, together with manual fully explaining same, are furnished for

$4.50

Prices include prepaid carriage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Books for Mothers' Libraries

Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Martha M. Allen. Price, $1.25
Making the Best of Our Children, Mary Wood Allen, Vol. I. Price, $1.00
Making the Best of Our Children, Mary Wood Allen, Vol. II. Price, $1.00
The Moral Problem of the Children, Rose Woodallen Chapman. Price, 25c
Good Health (Gulick). Price, 40c
Emergencies (Gulick). Price 40c
False Modesty, by Dr. Edith Lowry. Price, 55c
Four Epochs of Life, Elizabeth H. Muncie, M.D. Price, $1.50
Training of the Human Plant, Luther Burbank. Price, 60c
Talks to Boys, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50c
Talks to Girls, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50c
How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10
An Hour in Babyland, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price, 25c
A Rosebud Garden of Girls, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price, 25c

Prices include prepaid carriage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

HOW THE WEBB LAW WORKS IN MAINE

From a Portland paper

There are sixty-four pints of whisky—supposedly good whisky—in the rum room at the county building awaiting claimants.

It is probable the liquor will never be called for.

This ardent fluid was secured from a Boston & Maine train by deputy sheriffs Fickett and Hartford. When these two officials got on board in the Bay state, they had no idea they would effect a seizure before they arrived in Portland; no more did the people who carried the liquor aboard the train.

Messrs. Fickett and Hartford, freed of their official duties, took seats in the smoking car and as they blew rings toward the ceiling and meditated on the dry conditions in Portland, they were brought up standing when two of Portland's illicit rum dealers got into the car at Dover, N. H. Each of the men had two bundles. In one hand, each carried a jug and in the other each had a bundle.

The two new arrivals did not see the deputies. Had they done so, they would probably have waited a while and have delayed their trip into Portland. Instead, they calmly deposited their goods about them and sat down in the smoker.

Messrs. Fickett and Hartford were on the qui vive, but they smoked on in apparent peace just the same. Still they could not help murmuring to themselves: "Be still, my fluttering heart, be still."

From Dover to Biddeford, the four men, one pair unconscious of the other, rode in the smoker. Just as the train was hauling out of Biddeford, the men with the bundles noticed the officers.

Did they jump? They did. They very quickly and very noiselessly left the car, but neglected to take their packages with them.

A few minutes later, the train crossed the line into Cumberland county and deputies Fickett and Hartford at once seized the four bundles left behind. When the rum room was reached, there were found to be thirty-two pints of whisky in bottles and two two-gallon jugs.

SAN FRANCISCO WOMEN RECALL JUDGE

The women of San Francisco, being dissatisfied with the official acts of a judge in connection with a case that had to do with the abuse of a girl, remembered that the recall was an actuality out there and put it to a test. They made Judge Weller's official act familiar to every voter in the city and, charging that the most charitable accusation against him was incompetency, they petioned for a special election on that ground. That election was held and now Wiley F. Crist, the candidate put forward by the women, is the judge in Weller's place.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—**The Standard Remedy for the feet** for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Trade-Mark.

The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.

The German League of Abstaining Students has adopted the following new lines of endeavor: Notices in newspapers and reviews calling attention to the dangers of student drunkenness and making proposals looking to the betterment of student life; work for the election of abstainers in the governing committees of all student bodies; effort for the advance of abstinence among boys in preparatory schools; co-operation with other reform movements among German students in order to bring the anti-alcohol movement to the attention of workers for other ideal ends.

AMONG THE New Publications ARE

BOOKLETS

Temperance Tales, Christine I. Tinling. Price, 10c.

A Handful of Hints, Christine I. Tinling. Price, 10c.

PROGRAMS, for use in Loyal Temperance Legions, Sunday School and Public School exercises.

Prohibition Axmen, Edna Rowan. Price, 5c.

Entertaining Moments with Great People, Elizabeth P. Gordon. Price, 10c.

Jubilee Program, celebrating enactment of Webb Law, Frances A. De Graff. Price, 10c.

Lester Brown's Battle (a temperance colloquy), Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 5c.

LEAFLETS

A Life Sketch of Elizabeth Dombourajian

Should Women Vote? Frances E. Willard
Price, per fifty, 50c; per hundred, 75c

Prohibition and Woman's Ballot, Adrianna Hungerford.
Price, per fifty, 15c; per hundred, 25c

Why Am I An Honorary Member of the Y. P. B., Frank E. Spencer
Price, per fifty, 20c; per hundred, 35c

America's Mighty Menace, Honorable Morris Sheppard

Prohibition States
Price, per fifty, 15c; per hundred, 25c

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Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

ROSE BEADS

Fragrant, Handsome, Lasting, and Unique

Hand-made from the famed Oregon Roses

For prices and description address,

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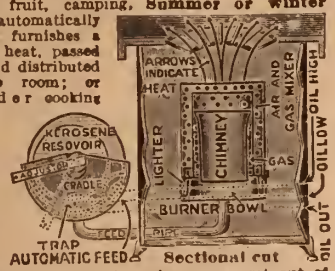
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

PORTABLE STOVE

Combined Cooking and Heating

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping. **Summer or winter stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. Not Dangerous Like Gasolene. No valves, no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. Many Thousands of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.



Sectional cut

WHAT USERS SAY "It is so convenient and economical," Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking," Henry Schilling, Ill. "For Baking it has no equal," V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies, cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done," Mrs. O. Thompson, O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy," James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does," Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; they are great time and fuel savers," H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator," Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room," J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office," McPherson Co., R. I. "Only used a half a gallon of oil last week for cooking, baking and ironing," E. N. Helwig, Ont.

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT the Portable Oil Gas Stove? Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance. **ALWAYS READY FOR USE.** Practical invention. Simple, durable. Lasts for years.

PRICE IS LOW $3.25 and up; any number of burners. Give it a trial. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write today for full description.

Any number of burners wanted

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Quick. Easy. Sure. Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich., "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours; I do not fear competition" (first ordered 1—200 since). Chas. P. Schreeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Fraser, Tex., write, "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 100 since. J. G. R. Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 150 since. So they go. These men make money. You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.

THE WORLD MFG. CO.,
2092 World Building, - Cincinnati, Ohio.

RECENT VICTORIES

At the recent April 15 election, the following Illinois towns voted against saloons: Ashley, Champaign, Altamont, Bluffs, Cherry Valley, Effingham, Newton, Pesotum, McLeansboro, Winnebago, Greenville, Rockford, Winchester, Maywood.

In Indiana, in the forty-seven local elections, thirty-three voted for a dry town. In twenty-eight, according to the liquor people's own figures, the drys increased their vote over that of two years ago.

Danville, Va., voted in the April election for a no-license policy.

At the recent elections in South Dakota, the following towns voted dry: Alexandria, Big Stone, Britton, Butler, Bryant, Conde, Centerville, Clear Lake, Carthage, Dell Rapids, Faulkton, Fulton, Frederick, Highmore, Lake Preston, Mt. Vernon, Monroe, Madison, Oldham, Parker, Redfield, Ramona, Springfield, Turton, Viborg, Volga, White Lake, Willow Lake, Waubay and White Rock.

Two notable dry victories at the April elections were those at Colorado City and Gunnison, Colo.

MAYORS WORTH KNOWING

Figuratively speaking, conscience seems to be taking by the shoulders the chief executives of our great cities and making them "right about face" toward the responsibilities of office. The high standard of the mayors of Seattle and Tacoma is noted on another page, but there are others whose names are names to conjure with, think the doers of evil.

Will Take Course in Political Economy

Mayor Rudolph Blankenberg, of Philadelphia, Pa., with members of his cabinet, has decided to take a course in political economy at the University of Wisconsin, that he may be "more competent to run the affairs of the city."

His Principles Outweigh His Ambition

Mayor Bennett of Rockford, Ill., is willing to commit a political blunder for the sake of principle. When his friends endeavored to deter him from speaking in the local prohibition campaign which resulted in keeping Rockford dry, he replied: "It is a political mistake for me as mayor of your city to give expression to my sentiments on the saloon question. But I want to say I believe there are some principles that are bigger than any man, and such are the principles for which I stand." The secret of his enthusiasm for the temperance cause is revealed in the following remark made by him during the course of the campaign: "There's a little fellow over at my house tonight—I guess he's in bed by this time—and he thinks his daddy is the biggest man in the world, and he is the fellow I am working for. A city may be engulfed by a tidal wave as was Galveston, or devastated as was San Francisco, or swept by fire as was Chicago, and we poor people knowing not what else to call it, say it is the hand of God, but when a city or a state having once been dry turns back again and welcomes to its streets the saloons, there is nobody to blame but the city itself."

Others on the Conscience List

Mayor Gaynor of New York has taken it upon himself to make a personal night inspection of law-breaking saloons which led to prompt action in bettering conditions. Mayor Cofran of Topeka, Kan., is a pronounced opponent of the liquor traffic. The moral backbone of the mayor of Kokomo, Ind., is shown in the following paragraph: "I am a temperance man and feel I must answer to God for anything I might do in any way to bring to our town the saloons, which have proven to be one of its greatest curses. I consider that every voter who lends his influence in any way in favor of the saloon has become a partner with it in beggaring children, ruining homes and destroying mankind. I aim to take into consideration my responsibility as my brother's keeper."

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should Weigh

You can I know it, because I have reduced 25,000 women and have built up as many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms; I can build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; can teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and correct such ailments as **nervousness, torpid liver, constipation, indigestion, etc.**

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 lbs. less and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: Last May I weighed 100 lbs., this May I weigh 126, and Oh! I feel *so well.*

Write today for my free booklet.
SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 37
624 Michigan Boul., Chicago
Author of "Growth in Silence," "Self-Sufficiency," etc.

RING SALE TO AID WHITE SLAVES

To save jewels more precious than any the gem market has to offer, the American Vigilance Association will attempt to sell a handsome ring which has recently been donated to it for the purpose of swelling its coffers. Wealthy women will be asked to aid in this way to rescue girls from white slavery. The ring was given into the possession of the society at a meeting of 750 fashionable women to whom Clifford G. Roe, general counsel, and M. S. McMullen, financial secretary of the association, were speaking. At the close of an appeal for funds with which to combat the white slave evil, a young woman rose in the audience and asked Mr. Roe to accept the ring—a present from her father—and convert it into money as a memorial to her parent.

POPULAR POSTERS

printed in colors—large distinct type
(Size 18x24 inches)

Which Will You Protect?
Do You Know These Facts?
Alcohol.
Beer.
Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.
Drink Robs the Working Man.
The License Voter Gets What?
Attention, Voters!
Figures Tell.
Saloons Increase Taxes.
The Trouble Manufacturing Company.
Successful Men.
In Prohibition Kansas.
Compare These Figures.
Boys and Girls.
Not By My Vote.
State Prohibition and Local Option.
Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States.

Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

Prices include prepaid carriage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT

that never fails to please

The Life of Frances E. Willard

Cloth, $1.50 Anna Adams Gordon Morocco, $2.50

"Enclosed please find order for $1.50 for a copy of the Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Adams Gordon. Be sure to send it so I can get it for May as it is for a **Birthday Present.**

"(Signed) Mrs. Mary E. Clark, Foxboro, Mass."

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

WHAT SHE WANTED MOST

The hat was a symphony in gray with a touch of wild rose, and it certainly was most becoming. Mrs. Brown viewed it from every angle. "And it just matches your suit," intoned the soft-voiced milliner, "just your style, too; it couldn't be more becoming. Let me raise it just a trifle here with the bandeau. There! Isn't that perfect? May I not send it around to you?"

Mrs. Brown reasoned, "I've worn my hat two seasons and my winter hat also two; it really seems that I should have a new one." Aloud she said, "No, I think I will dream over it," and reluctantly she turned away. At home she brought out the old hat; it really looked quite fresh and pretty after its winter rest. It had been remade the previous season; the material was good and a little re-arrangement of the trimming, a slight addition, and the old hat would pass muster for a new one.

After a critical inspection with a hand-glass and full-length mirror, Mrs. Brown laid the hat away with a contented sigh. "Seven dollars saved, now let me see; one dollar for THE UNION SIGNAL, one dollar for another good prohibition paper, fifteen cents for state minutes, and I still have $4.85 left for the needs of the W. C. T. U. that are always pressing so sorely on my heart."

A few days later a voice over the phone inquired, "O Mrs. Brown, can you help me on the program for W. C. T. U. meeting? I am leader and the topic is 'Foreigners,' and I don't know a thing about it?" "Certainly; just look in the old SIGNALS. You can find a whole program in them."

"Mrs. Brown," explained a caller a little later, "I just stopped to see if you could give me a few statistics on the temperance question. I have charge of the temperance program Sunday and haven't a thing to help me?" "How fortunate! I marked a UNION SIGNAL yesterday and laid it aside because it had such a fine program for temperance Sunday!" Again the phone bell—"Dear Mrs. Brown, can you help me out on the topic, 'Coöperation With Missionary Societies?' I am to read a paper before the missionary meeting and haven't an idea?" "Why, yes, I think there are a lot of helps along that line in my SIGNALS; come over and browse awhile and get some ideas. I have to keep my paper on file for reference and to help you dear, short-sighted women out, for no one else in the union takes it."

"Hello! Mrs. Brown. This is John Smith. I lead the Endeavor next Sunday; the topic is the 'Webb Bill.' Can you give me any pointers?"

"Yes, I think so; my UNION SIGNAL has a good deal to say about the subject. I will look them up and send them over."

"Dear Mrs. Brown, it's a shame for all of us to come to you for help, but you always have just what we need and this time it's Christian Citizenship; can you help me out?"

"Well, my dear sister, THE UNION SIGNAL is a mine of information for W. C. T. U. workers. I do wish I could induce all of you to subscribe for it. How do you accomplish any of our work without it?"

Moral—What?—*Kansas Messenger*

THE VICTORY IN BROWNLOW

(Continued from Page Six)

if they knew you would even stoop to speak to such as he."

"Then they are not worthy of the church. I will ask him, and furthermore I will wage a relentless warfare against that saloon."

"Have some sense about you, young man; our people will not stand for any foolishness about temperance and missions. Take an old man's advice and go easy."

Clarence Morrison did not reply. He did not want to make an enemy of the man at this early day, so he changed the subject, and as Mr. Gillette was a retired farmer, asked about the crops. Soon he was being introduced to a sweet-faced old lady, and he did not wonder that little Dan had said, "Gramma is awful good." At the dinner table he thought that Dan could have added, "Gramma is an awful good cook, too."

After dinner Mr. Gillette and the boys went out to one of the farms to look after some of the work and the new minister was left with Mrs. Gillette.

"You've a good face, my laddie—a face that shows determination. It will not be easy to enlist you with the devil—but there will be temptations. The thought may come, 'Will it not pay me better in dollars and cents to take things easy?' Stand true to the Lord Jesus Christ, my boy; stand true to the Lord and he will never forsake you."

"Thank you, you give me fresh courage. I think when I'm sorely tempted, I will come to you for help."

"No, laddie, go to the Master. Has he not said, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest?' Does He not care for the beasts of the field? Does He not hear the ravens when they cry? Does He not clothe the lilies of the field? Are ye not much better than they?"

TWO NOTABLE MAYORS

(Continued from Page Five)

Mr. Seymour was at one time a rancher in Nebraska. However, previous to that time he was graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts, and studied two years at the University of Göttingen, Berlin. In 1893 he took up his residence in New York City, where he was affiliated with good government organizations, and was particularly active in the Strong mayoralty campaign. In every election during his residence in New York, Mr. Seymour was a watcher or inspector at the polls, always serving without pay in the interest of good government. Mr. Seymour gained experience in civic reform work by affiliation with Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, being for three years a member of the church of which Dr. Parkhurst was pastor and an active and effective worker in the task of relieving the needy on New York's "East Side." In Tacoma Mayor Seymour has been prominently identified with the First Congregational church and is a member of the executive board of the Western Washington Sunday School Association; he has been active in promoting the establishment of play-grounds and recreation centers; the matter of school gardens is a favorite hobby with the mayor, and he has for several years offered cash prizes to the school producing the best gardens.

Mayor Seymour stands for morality, decency and civic righteousness. Like Mayor Cotterill, he is opposed to the segregation of vice. His utterances are strong and fearless along these lines; he **believes in national prohibition of the liquor traffic and enforcement of law everywhere.**

Greeting to White Ribboners Recalled

Mayor Seymour will be remembered by the large body of women who enjoyed Tacoma's generous hospitality last fall en route to the National Convention, as the genial, humorous, "blushing mayor" who "created a hearty laugh by hiding behind an arm chair when Mrs. Stevens referred to 'that wonderful man, the mayor.'" On this occasion "Mrs. Mayor," too, was called upon to stand while the whole assembly gave her the white ribbon salute. Of that pleasant occasion, and the "hundred speeches in a hundred minutes by a hundred women," Mayor Seymour said, "I never saw anything like it in my life. It was a perfect revelation."

"Could Not Have Been Elected Without the Women's Vote"

These notable mayors are not solitary in honest endeavor to promote civic virtue, and to lift their home cities to highest levels of justice and service to all citizens. They are not solitary members of a class truly patriotic. No! But they are notable in that they are among the first fruits in municipal officiary born of an aroused public conscience, and the honest desire of a majority of their fellow citizens to usher in the better day of civic righteousness for which multitudes so long have prayed. And everywhere it was freely said they **"could not have been elected without the women's vote!"**

Surely the fact that men of such character as these are chosen to occupy the exalted office of mayor in these great seaport cities, and that they have "made good" in the work assigned them, is significant of the upward trend of the times, the death of gang rule, the retirement of the "boss" of unsavory memory, and real government by the real people, for all the people's best good. The use of the recall and the expressed determination by a long-suffering but at last awakened citizenship to eliminate vice from their local government have brought to the front two notable mayors for whom their constituents need not blush or apologize.

Post Cards

Rest Cottage, tinted or in sepia. Per dozen, 15c
World's W. C. T. U., 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c
W. C. T. U. Invitation, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c
Flag Postal (L. T. L.), 3 for 5c; per dozen, 15c
Frances E. Willard, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c
Home of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 15c
W. C. T. U. Acrostic, 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c

CAMPAIGN SERIES

Nation-Wide Prohibition by 1920
A New Declaration of Independence
The Saloon Bar
A Clean Sweep
Save the Boy
The Home Crusher
To the Voter
Spent Annually

Price, 3 for 5c; per dozen, 15c; per hundred, $1.00

Prices include prepaid carriage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
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The Union Signal

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The Famous Poster Campaign in Boston

KATHARINE L. STEVENSON

Perhaps no recent temperance method has aroused the attention that has been given to the Poster Campaign which is being waged by the Poster Committee of the Boston Associated Charities. Its history is briefly as follows: Three years ago a committee to study the alcohol problem was appointed by this society, containing many well known names, among others those of Professor Francis Peabody of Harvard College and Robert A. Woods of the South End House Social Settlement. The final report of that committee is tersely summed up in three statements:

"Alcohol taken in any quantity is:

"1. A narcotic poison;

"2. A menace to health;

"3. An enemy to efficiency.

"It further finds that the cost of liquor to the nation in insanity, poverty, crime and disease far outweighs any benefits derived from revenue, business and pleasure. This committee also finds a strong connection between liquor and the social evil."

Then follows this significant statement:

SOMETHING CAN BE DONE BUT NOTHING WILL BE DONE TILL THE PEOPLE KNOW THE FACTS

Therefore, that the people may have a chance to know the facts through that most valuable avenue for knowledge, the "eye gate," this Poster Committee has been appointed, following largely the example of and the methods used by the Government of France in its crusade against the fearful deterioration caused by alcohol among the French people.

The three things sought for by this committee are:

1. TELLING POSTERS;
2. PLACES FOR THEIR DISPLAY;
3. TOWNS, CITIES OR ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN GIVEN DISTRICTS TO PURCHASE THE SAME, AND THEN USE THEIR FORCES FOR THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN PLACES WHERE THEY CAN MOST READILY REACH THE PUBLIC EYE.

The first and second posters were given by Miss Eugenia Frothingham, the well-known writer of Boston, and are as follows:

$1.00 IN $2.00 OUT

FOR EVERY $1.00

that the State received in 1912 from Liquor Licenses, it paid out over $2.00 in caring for the Criminals, Paupers and Insane brought to our Institutions through Drink.

When you hear about revenue from liquor, --think this over.

"ONE-HALF OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED IN MASSACHUSETTS IN ONE YEAR WERE DUE TO DRINK. THINK THIS OVER."

"THINK THIS OVER. DRINK CAUSES ONE-FIFTH OF OUR INSANITY; ONE QUARTER OF OUR POVERTY; ONE-HALF OF OUR CRIME—AND YOU PAY THE BILLS. IS THIS GOOD BUSINESS?"

A poster specially designed to meet the laborers in factories was furnished by Mrs. Clifford Brigham of Milton: "Who is the First Man to be Laid Off and the Last Man to be taken On?—The Man Who Drinks."

For the boys and young men a poster is printed in the form of a diamond and reads: "Speed! Aim! Ambition! Make a Good Ball Player. Liquor Injures all Three.—Ask the Red Sox."

In addition to the large posters which are placed upon buildings, on billboards, etc., thousands of tiny little posters, not larger than a stamp, are being circulated. These are put on letters and sent broadcast over the city or town. Or boys are employed to stick them in conspicuous places, on windows, or in walls, wherever an opportunity is afforded. The Lend-A-Hand Society has been active in their distribution, also the Church Temperance Society. Cambridge has opened up forty places for the display of posters. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Medford has had a Poster Day, and the work is to be taken up very speedily by other local unions.

In the words of Mrs. Tilton, chairman of the committee, who is everywhere speaking on the subject:

"The Alcohol committee decided that Publicity was the crux of the liquor situation—to get the facts to the people. But alcohol was time worn, no news to it. Posters made it news. Hence they were chosen. They go into the newspapers and along with them much needed alcohol education. These posters are not for the drinking man, but for the thinking man."

We believe this much-needed propaganda will soon be taken up all over our land—in city, state and nation. We pray God to hasten the era of the thinking man!

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Famous Poster Campaign—A Saloonless Zone—Temperance Day at "World in Chicago"—World's W. C. T. U. Convention—What Whisky Does.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NO FURTHER PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE TARIFF BILL—LOOKING TOWARD PROHIBITION—AN IMPORTANT GATHERING—EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SEEK INFORMATION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Office of National Superintendent of Legislation at Washington, D. C.

The House for the present is through with the tariff bill and the Senate is now struggling with that will-o'-the-wisp. Both sides of the chamber are equally certain they are in the right, although diametrically opposed, and the question of the tariff in the special session of the Sixty-third Congress promises to be as much of a problem in this year of our Lord, and as far from satisfying the national legislature and a majority of people at large, as it has been for the last half century and longer. But, as parties come and parties go, their pledges to the people must be fulfilled, and so the struggle goes merrily on. After extended debate the Democratic leaders in the Senate were indorsed yesterday in their determination to refer the bill to the finance committee for consideration without public hearings. The Penrose-La Follette amendment directing that public hearings be held was defeated by a vote of 41 to 36.

The Japanese situation was considered for two hours yesterday by President Wilson and the Cabinet. A tentative draft of the reply of the United States Government to the Japanese protest against California land legislation, was considered. No intimation of its nature was made public, Secretary Bryan positively refusing to discuss either the proposed reply or the Japanese protest. While protesting against the California legislation Japan so far has suggested no remedy; that is left entirely to the United States, and it is believed here that the idea of instituting proceedings to test the validity of the law may be abandoned. It is probable, however, that steps will soon be taken to publish the text of the Japanese protest, though that may be deferred until the answer of the United States has been delivered.

Looking Toward Prohibition

In April Senator Gronna of North Dakota introduced a bill to prohibit selling intoxicating beverages in the territory of Hawaii. The bill was referred to the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, chairman. Letters from Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U. of Hawaii, have been received by the General Officers, state presidents and others, asking that letters be sent to Senators and Representatives urging the passage of this bill. It is altogether uncertain whether the matter will be taken up at this session, and if it is not, the better way will be to have letters reach Congressmen at the opening of the session in December in order that it may be fresh in their minds. If sent now the matter would in all probability be overlooked and the effort lost.

Senator Crawford of South Dakota, and Representatives Barkley of Kentucky, Goodwin of Arkansas, and Hughes of West Virginia, have introduced bills prohibiting the issuing of revenue stamps to, and the receiving of a special tax upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors from persons designing to sell such spirits and liquors for use as a beverage in any state or territory, or subdivision of any state or territory, in which the sale of distilled spirits and fermented liquors for use as a beverage is prohibited by law.

An amendment to the penal code was introduced this week by Mr. Donohoe of Philadelphia prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction o the United States, with the penalty of fine not exceeding $500 for each offens the amount of the fine to be determine by the Secretary of Commerce. Th master of every vessel is directed to e force this prohibition and to see th subordinates enforce it rigidly.

An Important Gathering

The following joint resolution, whic has already passed the House, was adop ed in the Senate this week, "That th President is hereby authorized to acce an invitation extended by the Nethe lands Government to the Government the United States to participate by del gates in an international conference education to be held at The Hague the year 1913."

Funds to meet the expenses of de gates have been arranged for, the sum $5,000 having been deposited by Mr Andrews of Boston for this purpose. T matter comes to Congress through t Department of State, with correspo dence between the Netherlands gove ment and the officials of the State D partment, and delegates of the high character will without doubt be select by the President to represent the Unit States in this important gathering.

On Tuesday the Vice-President laid fore the Senate a joint memorial fr the Alaska territorial egislature, viz.

"That it has been decided by the p ple of the city of Fairbanks, Alas that in the year 1917, in celebration the fifty years of the territory being part of the United States, a great ex sition shall be held, to be known as Alaska Semi-Centennial Exposition,

(Continued on Page Three)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

All New York state is getting ready for the World's Convention in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913. Local unions all over the state were asked to designate one week in April as Hospitality Week and at that time to hold a meeting at which a program should be given; to appoint a Hospitality committee which should present to every member the Hospitality Fund and the privilege of helping to entertain the World's Convention. The result has been increased information in regard to the World's W. C. T. U. Emphasis has been placed on the Hospitality Fund and hundreds of women are really interested in the World's Convention because they are helping to entertain it. The papers of New York and Brooklyn have contained many notices of the Convention and a letter has been sent to every minister in Brooklyn, asking for co-operation and help in the entertainment of our guests. The attendance will be large. Free entertainment, consisting of lodging, breakfast and Sunday dinner, will be provided for all delegates to the World's Convention and the members of the World's Executive. Seats for delegates have been reserved on the main floor of the Opera House of the Academy of Music. That there will be a large number of visitors goes without saying, for in our desire to hold one thousand seats free for visitors and the public at large, it becomes necessary for us to announce that no more seats can be sold at present. It is possible that later some seats, which have been given up by those engaging them, will be available. We do not want people to remain away from the Convention because they have not been able to secure seats, for there are one thousand free seats. We are planning for overflow meetings in other churches and are hoping to secure the Music Hall in the Academy of Music for Sunday afternoon with the same array of speakers as will appear in the Opera House.

While Brooklyn is not as well supplied with hotels as other cities we have four large hotels, The Bossert, The Mohawk, The St. George and The Clarendon, and there are a large number of apartment hotels and very many excellent boarding houses, which will accommodate visitors at week rates. The Atlantic avenue station of the subway is only a block from the Academy, and this means direct connection with New York hotels located on the line of the subway, with only a five cent fare. We will also be prepared to secure rooms in private homes for those desiring them and hope to arrange for them at week rates.

We had planned to hold a banquet at Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, October 23, but have decided to substitute therefor a reception from 6:30 to 10:30, with a buffet supper at 7:30. The tickets for this reception, which include the buffet supper and the addresses, will be $1.00, while tickets of admission to the speaking alone and entitling the visitors to seats in the boxes will be fifty cents. Hotel Astor, located at Broadway and Forty-fourth St., New York City, is one of the finest hotels in the city and many social and club functions are held there. The hour is purposely placed early to accommodate our visitors but as the hotel is located in the center of the district made famous by electric signs, those who attend will see New York lights to great advantage. It is easily reached from Brooklyn, as the Times Square station of the subway is at Forty-second street and Broadway and is only two short blocks away.

New York state will celebrate its fortieth anniversary in October and we count it a great privilege to celebrate it by welcoming white ribboners from all over the world. We hope every nation will be represented and that many of the delegates from the United States may have the privilege of meeting white ribboners from every state. Brooklyn is a city of 1,750,000 people and if we cannot take care of all of you on this side of the river, Manhattan with 4,000,000 more will help us out.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

an appropriation is asked to help defray the expense." Hon. James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, has already introduced a bill to this effect in the House.

The wonderful strides made in Alaska will be thus prominently brought before the people of the world, and the holding of an exposition in a land which up to within a comparatively short period has been looked upon as a region of continual ice and snow, is indeed an innovation.

Senator O'Gorman of New York and Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, have introduced bills in their respective bodies to reimburse the contributors to the fund for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The bill has been favorably acted upon by the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, and is now before the Senate. A bill similar to this has passed the Senate three times, and been favorably reported twice by the House committee on Claims. Letters to Senators and Representatives from those interested in the passage of this just measure should be sent at once. Let friends of dear Miss Stone, who year after year has been in Washington trying so patiently in every possible way to bring this bill to a successful ending, write a brief line to their Senators and Representatives, urging them to use their vote and influence to get the bill through during this Congress.

European Countries Seek Information

There came to us yesterday a letter from Ambassador Jusserand of the French Embassy, asking for information relative to the work of woman in temperance in foreign lands, as well as in our own country. He says, "If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has published or could place at my disposal anything dealing with that problem and the result of the efforts of women in this respect among the civil population, in the army, in the schools, among workmen, by books, speeches or prints, I should be very grateful." The Ambassador desires this information for a lady in France who has been instructed to report such information at a gathering to be held soon in Paris.

During the week a Swedish lady called at our office to secure for the Swedish government a pamphlet containing the temperance laws of the several states. I regretted exceedingly that no such pamphlet could be had, but gave her information which would be of value.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by several ladies and members of Congress, went visiting through some of the alleys of the city which have been veritable plague spots. They saw conditions which they considered should be rectified. Mrs. Wilson expressed a great deal of interest, and so did the Congressmen. One of them made the remark that District appropriation bills should every year contain a paragraph providing money to look after the cleaning up of all alleys where sanitation is at low ebb. It is understood that other members of Congress will be taken around to see these alleys which are such a menace to the health of the city.

Today for the first time in the history of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a woman is a full-fledged assistant clerk of the court, empowered with all the duties imposed by law upon the clerk. This distinction belongs to Miss Elizabeth Meigs and comes to her as a result of twenty-two years' service a copyist and indexer for the court.

May 17, 1913

QUEENSLAND WHITE RIBBONERS WILL MAKE THIS MEMORABLE YEAR

Special Correspondence

Across the sea, our white ribbon sisters are again in their places, having gathered up the threads of work once more after the Christmas recess, and we hope to make 1913 a memorable year in the history of our work in Queensland.

In a few days' time our new liquor bill comes into force. It is by no means what we hoped for, although it has some good points; these we want to use to the very fullest measure, making the local option clause a special feature of our work.

We realize more than ever before the need to educate our people fully on the liquor question so that when the time comes to vote on it we may have no fears of the result. To do this our women especially must be very wise and very alert, work hard and above all believe absolutely in our cause. And pray, sisters, that somehow, sometime, God will through us, his instruments, overthrow this traffic and rid our lands of this cruel monster, this withering blight.

TEETOTALERS SOUGHT FOR POSTOFFICE PLACES

Among the qualifications required of fourth class postmasters is strength of mind to abstain from liquor. No one, says the *Topeka Capital*, will be eligible to serve Uncle Sam in this capacity who is disposed even occasionally to reduce the visible supply of strong drink.

In spite of all social and professional influences and the proximity of immense supplies of cheap wines, the consumption in Great Britain has decreased instead of increased.—*Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review*

A SALOONLESS ZONE

NO SALOON LICENSES TO BE ISSUED IN THE CANAL ZONE AFTER JULY 1, 1913

ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, National W. C. T. U. Representative in Canal Zone

At a meeting of the Isthmian Canal Commissioners held April 24, 1913, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Canal Zone be granted by the Commission for any period beginning on or after July 1, 1913." During the present fiscal year there were five Canal Zone settlements where saloons were permitted, namely, New Gatune, Gorgona, Matachin, Empire, and Culebra. Thirty-eight licenses were granted in these places last year. The proximity of Empire to Camp Otis made it advisable to stop granting licenses there, and the same reason applies to Culebra, according to the *Canal Record*, another argument against the canteen in the army.

The highest number of licenses issued at any time was sixty-three in 1908 and 1909. At the present time there are thirty-five. A license fee of $100 per month was required and for the period of six years, during the operation of this system, the sum of $326,200 has been received from this source by the government, represented by the Isthmian Canal Commissioners. This only shows the financial side. The toll of blighted manhood and ruined characters which has been collected by the rum traffic is appalling. Three great American breweries are there.

We are thankful that there will be on exception at least to the statement th "The American saloon follows the Ame ican flag." With the eyes of the worl centered upon this strip of land, whic is so soon to be the great ocean highwa of nations, this action is most opportun We believe that the thousands of pag of temperance literature sent to th section by the National W. C. T. U together with the influence of tempe ance sentiment at home, has had som part in this victory. It is certainly i harmony with the views and actions the President of the United States an his Cabinet.

THE VOICE FROM THE GRAVE

On April 4, Arnold Gilmer, convicted of murder, suffered the extreme penalty of the law and was executed. Two days before his death he sent to Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, former president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., the following statement, accompanied by a personal letter:

"What will whisky do?

"Whisky will cause you to lose your best friends; whisky will cause an unhappy home, whisky will cause your wife to leave home; whisky will cause your dear old mother and wife to cry and shed many tears; whisky will cause your little children to suffer with cold and it will cause them to go without shoes on their little feet.

"Whisky will cause wife to work for husband; whisky will cause husband to spend his week's wages when there is nothing to eat at home, then whisky will cause husband to get arrested and locked up—BUT WHISKY WON'T GET HIM OUT.

"Whisky will cause you to fight your best friend; whisky will cause you to have enemies; whisky will cause you to stay out late at night; whisky will cause you to stay out ALL night; whisky will cause your wife to stay waiting up for you to come home; whisky will cause you not to get home at all sometimes; whisky will cause you to dodge your wife at night when you go home late.

"What caused Arnold Gilmer to kill Mrs. Tippett? Whisky.

"What caused Arnold Gilmer to go to Mrs. Tippet's home? Whisky. What caused Arnold Gilmer to be hung by the neck until DEAD! DEAD! WHISKY!

"That is just what whisky will do, friends."

In the letter to Mrs. Chatfield, accompanying the statement, he said:

"I am leaving this for you, with the jailer, hoping it will be of some advantage in your temperance work, as whisky is the cause of my trouble. I know you can and will use this for benefit, and want you to know you have my consent I wish I could stay here on earth lon enough so that I could help the brave an noble people get rid of whisky."

"This man," says *The Alabama Christian Advocate*, "at one time voted fo whisky to be brought back into Alabam and for the whisky party."

Think This Over!

DRINK CAUSES

$\frac{1}{5}$ of our Insanity

$\frac{1}{4}$ of our Poverty

$\frac{1}{2}$ of our Crime

AND YOU PAY THE BILL!

Is This Good Business?

According to the 26th Annual Report of Massachusetts Bureau of Labor.

One of the posters displayed in Boston poster campaign. See page 1

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

TEMPERANCE DAY AT "WORLD IN CHICAGO"

May 16 was a notable day at the great missionary exhibit now being held in the Coliseum at Chicago. Bishop Fallows in introducing the different speakers said, "In looking over the program you will be struck by the get-together feature of it from beginning to end. Whatever may be our peculiar view regarding the treatment of this great evil of intemperance we are all aiming at the one ultimate desired end, the suppression both of the manufacture and the sale of intoxicants."

Representatives from various prominent temperance organizations spoke upon different phases of the subject, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, presenting most eloquently glimpses of the world-wide work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In introducing Mrs. Parks, Bishop Fallows remarked, "I believe that never in the history of the world has God marched forward as He is marching in this hour, and one reason for this is that in the great sacramental hosts of God's elect working for the coming of His gracious purposes upon the earth, we touch elbows with the women." He told of a noted Englishman who, upon his first visit to America, saw everywhere the letters "W. C. T. U." and on reaching Chicago inquired of a liquor dealer their meaning, and was informed that as interpreted by that gentleman they me nt "Women constantly torment us."

"The nineteenth century will doubtless go down in history stamped with the mark of an aroused conscience which moralized and humanized all nature; which demanded a broader human sympathy and a clearer recognition of the rights of the many; which developed new duties and new responsibilities for woman as well as man," said Mrs. Parks. "The drink evil, centuries old, had gained a new hold on the American nation through the Civil War, the vast influx of immigration, bringing old world drinking habits, and the union consummated between the national government and the liquor traffic 'for revenue only.' A close student of the problem said, 'The temperance question can never be settled until the women take hold of it.' When the hour struck they 'took hold.'"

She gave a graphic picture of what had been accomplished by the white ribbon movement, and told of the unification of the interest of the Christian women of all nations in an effort to overthrow the common enemy of the home, in the polyglot petition, addressed to the governments of the world, the concluding paragraph of which she quoted:

We (your petitioners) come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the liquor traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

"The story of the polyglot petition," said Mrs. Parks, "is in part the story of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union—a multitude of Christian women of all races and colors banded together to destroy the legalized liquor traffic. Prohibitory measures, laws for their enforcement, and better legislation generally have been secured in many countries through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. By legislative enactment secured through this organization scientific temperance instruction is compulsory in all public schools of the United States and is optional or compulsory in the schools of Great Britain, Canada, France, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mexico and Japan.

"That the present progress of the movement for the overthrow of the liquor traffic in our own land is accelerated by the influence of woman is readily conceded by the most conservative of liquor advocates—and not always in terms of appreciation. That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the chief factor in the development of such influence is likewise conceded with even less appreciation by the liquor fraternity.

Forty years of unceasing effort as an educational force in a definite line—the awakening of the people to the danger, and the menace of the liquor traffic—has wrought a revolution in public opinion and in American politics as well. It has made a non-partisan, non-sectarian body of women one of the best-hated and most-feared agencies with which the liquor trade has to deal.

> **Let us thank God most of all that in the supreme court of public opinion the greatest lawsuit of the age is set for trial. Long quibbled over and frequently postponed, it has at last come squarely to the front. It heads the docket and the clear-cut issue is stated in these words, "The Women of the Nation versus the Liquor Traffic."—** *Frances E. Willard*

"Nation-wide prohibition, though in sight, is not yet a reality, for prohibition in the Federal constitution can only become a reality when both Houses of Congress pass the resolution by a two-thirds vote and it is ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or the legislatures of two-thirds of the states pass a resolution asking for such an amendment. A number of prohibition states are absolutely necessary, whichever method is followed, before this great consummation of our hopes is reached. This fact is stirring white ribbon leaders in several states to prepare for state prohibition campaigns in 1914. There is to be no truce, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will continue to agitate and educate and organize. It will continue to work through the 'do-everything policy' of its forty odd departments, aiming to strike a blow at the liquor traffic wherever it is entrenched in custom, law, or the habits of the people. It will continue to push scientific temperance instruction in schools. The boys and girls of today are the citizens of tomorrow. It will continue to spread the truth about prohibition by publishing and distributing literature, through the press and by personal work. It will continue to oppose efforts for the restoration of the sale of liquor in the United States Army, and in any place from which it has been banished. It will continue to guard and protect the prohibition territory acquired and to steadfastly seek to increase it. It will continue to urge—as a prohibition measure—the ballot for woman."

Dr. P. A. Baker, National superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address on "The Growth of Sentiment," told of the opposition to the temperance movement which formerly was everywhere encountered. In former days the churches were loath to open their pulpits to a temperance lecturer, and sometimes when a meeting had been advertised, and the speaker had arrived, it was necessary for him to go with the official board to a side room and give an outline of his proposed speech before he was allowed to address the waiting audience. "Within the last twenty-five years," said Dr. Baker, "there has been noticeable progress, gaining momentum as it has advanced, and now every church worth while is open for temperance discussion, and every preacher worth while stands on the right side of the question."

Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, former candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket, said the attitude of the church too often was such as to induce them to sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and then ignore the only warfare that is being waged at the present time—the battle against the legalized liquor traffic.

In recognition of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Dr. Watkins said, "The white ribbon should be imprinted upon every temperance instruction law in America, for the W. C. T. U. helped to put it there and was instrumental in its passage. The day will come when political clubs will no longer be held over the teacher so that she must ignore the law or lose her position." "Scientists in their laboratories," said Dr. Watkins, "are just discovering that alcohol is a poison, and are proclaiming the fact to the world. Not the saloon, but the government protection of the liquor traffic is the objective point in our fight, and the ballot is our only weapon. We must not expect the saloon to fall of its own weight and momentum." In closing he said, "The American people will gain the victory some time. Whatever we ought to do we can do. What God has willed, the American people will do. Meantime the fight is on."

Rev. Philip Yarrow, representing the Young People's Civic League, told of having been reared by a white ribbon mother, and he pledged himself and the rising generation to fight for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Miss Wills, representing the Scientific Temperance Federation, spoke of the efforts to educate the people along scientific temperance lines. She referred to the large number who came to America from lands where beer instead of water is the common beverage, and who finding themselves in a country where beer is plentiful and possessing more money than formerly, were tempted to excessive drinking. These foreigners, said the speaker, must be impressed with the truths of science concerning alcohol.

Miss Wills has charge of a most interesting exhibit at "The World in Chicago."

One of the most inspiring numbers on the program was the singing by Mrs. Myrtle Carman, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Adella E. Carman, of "Victory," dear to the hearts of all white ribboners. With spirit and with understanding the closing song, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," was rendered by a group of young girls.

THE VICTORY IN BROWNLOW

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kan.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Clarence Morrison attended the midweek prayer meeting, and announced the services for the following Sunday. By Saturday evening he and his wife were nicely settled in their new home.

"I'm going to hunt up that poor old drunkard, now," said the minister when they had finished the last room; "I'm going to do my best to bring him to himself again."

"I shall go to see his wife as soon as possible," was the reply.

The minister found Old Dick staggering toward home. He had spent all the money he had been able to get and was then pushed out of the saloon by the proprietor.

"Good evening, Mr. McGuire; I am going your way. Shall we walk together?" Old Dick mumbled an unintelligible answer.

"This is such charming autumn weather. I think I never saw a more beautiful sunset. See the many shades and colors—red fading into violet and losing itself in the deep blue above, while through the woods is such a beautiful shading of purple. God is good to give us so much just to please the eye." Again Old Dick mumbled something.

"By the way, I would be glad if you would come to our services at the church tomorrow, Mr. McGuire."

Old Dick looked up and grunted, "Huh?"

"I am the new minister. Will you not come to preaching tomorrow?"

Dick looked up in an idiotic, helpless way, not understanding what was wanted of him. He could have understood "Get out," for that was what the saloon-keeper said to him when he came to buy without money, or after he had spent all the money he had stolen from his wife who supported the family the best she could by washing.

The pastor and his wife soon called on Mrs. McGuire, but she had been so humiliated by the conduct of her husband, and so embittered because of the treatment she and the children had received, that she had lost Christ out of her life, and would not consent to go to church where she would see the pharisaical withdrawal of those about her.

Clarence Morrison, regardless of the advice given him by Adam Gillette, soon organized a mission study class, though he called it a reading circle and used the mission study books, nor did he lose an opportunity of striking the saloon with all his might. Mrs. Morrison, who had been a temperance lecturer, tried to organize a W. C. T. U., but failed.

During the winter there was an epidemic of small pox in Brownlow, and in spite of every precaution, the disease spread. At last one of Old Dick's children became sick and the house was quarantined. The minister hired a nurse to care for the child, and sent regular supplies of food, for the mother could no longer earn any money.

Old Dick secured enough money to get a jug filled before they were quarantined, and as long as that lasted he drank more heavily than ever. When the whisky was all gone he raged against a law that would quarantine a family and leave them to suffer for the necessities of life.

One day as the minister sat in his study the telephone rang.

"Hello," he called.

"I am Doctor Haslet," was the response. "The child at Dick McGuire's is dead. They want you to conduct the funeral. You cannot go into the house, but you can go to the cemetery, and by standing off some distance, conduct the services at the grave."

"They will not be able to get things required for the funeral, will they?"

"I will buy what is necessary, at the expense of the county."

"How about the lot in the cemetery?"

"There is a portion there devoted to paupers. We will bury the child there."

"I will pay for a lot, for I do not want that mother to see her child buried as a pauper."

"It is unnecessary for you to go to that expense."

"I prefer to do it. I will see the sexton about it."

The minister hung up the receiver and dropped on his knees. "O God," he prayed, "help me to win that man while his heart is softened by affliction, while his body is not under the control of that death-dealing liquor. Help me, O Lord, for the sake of his imperishable soul, for the sake of his wife, for the sake of the children who have never known a father's love and care."

Clarence Morrison arose strengthened. He made the necessary arrangements for the funeral and then went to the house of mourning. Standing at the gate which hung by one hinge, he talked to the father. Drink had not deadened every sensibility, for the man showed that he loved the little girl who would never have to go hungry any more. There by the gate the minister tried to speak words of comfort, reading that fourteenth chapter of St. John, which has given comfort to so many sorrowing ones.

"Mr. McGuire," said the minister after the child had been laid away, "I want you to come to church now. Won't you do it?"

"I come to church? I'm not fit to enter the house of God. I have been so wicked. I've neglected my family. Instead of supporting them I've watched my wife work herself almost to death, then have stolen the money she earned. God knows that I am not fit to go to church."

"You need Jesus, do you not?"

"Yes, yes; but I can't go to church."

"The church is the place for those who need Christ. As soon as the quarantine is raised, I shall expect to see you and your family t our services."

Old Dick dropped his head into his hands and wept aloud. Was it because someone was speaking kindly to him, or was God speaking? The wife also wept. Many years had passed since they had gone to church together. Was it God's plan to break down the barriers to the doors of their hearts by affliction, so the Savior might have a chance to enter in?

"Say, Sol," said the sexton of the cemetery that evening as he stopped at the saloon on his way home, "that new preacher is gettin' in his best licks on Old Dick while he can't get any whisky. Better watch out or you will lose a valuable customer."

"It wouldn't be much loss, but I dare him to take Old Dick or anyone else away from the saloon. As long as I have Adam Gillette on my side I'm all right and that young upstart will not be able to take even a worthless customer away from me."

The dare that the saloon-keeper had sent to the minister was soon the common talk on the street corners, so Clarence Morrison guarded the quarantine house as closely as did the officer stationed there. He feared the gnawing appetite would drive Old Dick out to fight if need be, for one more drink. He also feared the saloon-keeper would send liquor to him.

As no more of the family were afflicted with the disease, the quarantine was soon raised, the health officer came to fumigate everything, and the minister was there, too.

"Mr. McGuire, you are going to church with us tomorrow, then to the parsonage for dinner. I am sure it has been very tiresome being kept here so long."

"Man, I've nothing to wear, and I am too unworthy to go."

"When our little one died of scarlet fever all of our clothing and books that were in the room where she lay sick were destroyed. We knew that you would have to burn many of your things so my wife is preparing clothing for and o you, and we will be much disappointed if you do not come to church."

Old Dick did not give his promise, nor did he refuse, and the minister went away rejoicing, only to return and take up the night's watch at the broken down gate. All night long he prayed for the weak man within. At daylight Mrs. Morrison came with a package.

"Your breakfast is on the table, dear. Do eat, then lie down and get some rest before time for the service to begin. I will stay here and bring the McGuires to church with me. Sister Gillette will come by and take the children to Sunday school with her."

The minister's faithful wife assisted Mrs. McGuire with the breakfast, explaining that she had had an early one, and as she had so little work to do, she

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE PIECE THAT WILLIAM SPOKE

A MEDAL CONTEST INCIDENT

An organizer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had stopped at a country school-house at the noon hour to ask if the teacher could not get her pupils to take part in a medal contest. Consent was given by the teacher, Miss Lake, and when the school was called and she had explained what a medal contest is, she asked the boys and girls how many would like to be in such a contest. Six hands quickly went up. Miss Lake was delighted. Recitations were given to the six children, four girls and two boys, and at recess time they remained to question further about this new kind of entertainment. No one had ever heard of a medal contest. Miss Lake, whose mother had been a white ribboner living in the city of Oakland, California, knew much of the W. C. T. U. The children were much interested in what she told them, and went to work with a will to learn their selections.

After school that day William, a little hunch-back boy, very much undersized, with a head very much oversized for his poor crooked body, came shyly to the teacher's desk and said, "Miss Lake, please may I speak in that—that—"

"In the contest, William?"

"Yes'm."

"Why certainly you may. Did you hold up your hand?"

"No, ma'am, I wasn't sure I—I had better, but I'd like to try."

"Good for you, my boy. I have two more pieces, 'A Boy's Plea,' and 'A Boy's Rights.' Either one is very good. Which one would you like, William?"

"Could I—may I take them both home and let Grandie see 'em?" William's mother was dead, and he lived with his grandmother. Next morning he reported to his teacher that Grandie thought "A Boy's Plea" was a more likely piece for a boy.

The evening of the medal contest at School No. 6 was one long to be remembered. Every one was very much excited. The seven children, including William, had learned their recitations and each one did well. The judges awarded the gold medal to William. His poor tawny face lighted up and his eyes shone like stars as he "thanked everybody." The spirit of "In honor preferring one another" was never more in evidence than in the hearty cheers and good will of the class. Miss Lake, in a short talk, asked the audience to stay after dismissal for the purpose of signing the pledge. Almost the first to come forward was William's father.

"How proud you are of your boy, aren't you?" the teacher said heartily.

"'Deed I am, Miss, and ashamed of his daddy."

"How's that?" inquired Miss Lake.

"Because I'm a slave to the terbacker habit, jest like it sed in them pieces. I never knowed it was a pizen like they sed,—never, but my boy'll never see me take another chaw. I want to sign that 'ar."

"The pledge, do you mean?"

"Yes, ma'am, and I bet I'll keep it, too. You'll see that."

While he was writing his name, William's grandmother said timidly, "I smoke onct in a while, but I'll let terbacker alone now. Please, Miss, put my name on one of them cards. I'm no writer."

The largest boy in school, a cigaret smoker, signed next. Others came, asking, "Please, may I sign, teacher?" "Let me have a card." Finally everyone had put his or her name to a pledge card. Thus far the seed that was sown that evening has yielded a hundred fold.

HOW TO BE HAPPY

Are you almost disgusted
With life, little man?
I will tell you a wonderful trick
That will make you contented
If anything can—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

Are you awfully tired
With play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest
Game in the world—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

Though it rains like the rain
Of the flood, little man,
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,
You can make the sun shine
In your soul, little man—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quick!

Though skies are like brass
Overhead, little girl,
And the walk like a well-heated brick,
And all earthly affairs
In a terrible whirl—
Do something for somebody, quick;
Do something for somebody, quck!

—*Home Guardian*

WE'LL MAKE THE FOE RETREAT

We have to fight a foe, boys,
Of evil name and birth,
One Alcohol, who would enslave
The noblest sons of earth.
But now these sons of earth, boys,
With us together meet,
And all do now devoutly vow
To make this foe retreat!

The horny-handed workmen,
The ploughmen from the farms,
And diggers from the gold mine,
Have come to shoulder arms.
With us they shoulder arms, boys,
While drums—by Quakers beat—
Shall cheer us on, till victory won,
We see the foe retreat!

For life we have enlisted,
And free from doubt and fear,
We sight the hostile forces,
And give a hearty cheer!
We give a ringing cheer, boys,
And rush with footsteps fleet
Upon the foe, with blow on blow,
And force him to retreat!

—*Joseph Malins*

EVERY DAY SCIENCE FOR LITTLE FOLKS

TALK VIII

SWEET APPLE-JUICE

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"You must remember that this poison alcohol is in wine and beer and cider, in rum and whisky and gin, in all the drinks which make people drunk. Do you know how cider is made, Harry?"

"They squeeze the apples and let the juice run out into great tubs. Then it stands a little while and gets to be cider. It's sweet cider at first, isn't it, Mamma?"

"So long as it is pure apple juice, made by a clean press, and held in clean tubs, it is sweet cider. But the sugar in the apple juice begins to change very quickly. In a few hours, long before you could tell by the looks or the taste, alcohol is formed. Usually, too, the press and the tubs are not kept perfectly clean, and all the apples are not sound ones. The safe way, if you want 'sweet cider,' is to take the ripe apples between the white grinders of your own mill, and so get their juice. Then you will be sure not to get any of the poison alcohol."

Harry and May laughed at mamma's cider making, and ran off to try it with rosy Baldwins and golden Russets.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Turn on the Light

This is a busy age. If one has a message he wants the public to read and ponder, he must print it in big, bold type. Better yet, if he is desirous of securing attention, he should publish it in letters a foot high and twelve inches wide. That is about what the Associated Charities of Boston are doing, as will be seen by reading the article on the "Poster Campaign" on page 1 of this issue. Supposedly every resident of "The Hub" has read or heard that the drink evil is responsible for a large part of the poverty, the crime and the insanity and disease in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is undoubtedly true that the majority of the tax-payers of Boston have seen it stated that for every $1 of revenue received from liquor licenses, the state has to pay out $2 to support the wrecks of various kinds made by the business. But it is not probable that these Bostonians have ever before had these wholesome truths about America's greatest evil so persistently pounded into their consciousness, or paraded before their eyes at every street corner. The boys and young men of the great eastern metropolis have been taught from text books the scientific truths of the dangers of alcohol, but their keen, bright eyes and alert minds will note with new interest the posters hanging on walls and in windows telling them that alcohol is an enemy of athletics, and that the last fellow to get a job and the first to lose one is the fellow who drinks. Even the little stickers, with their pertinent message, are going to stick in the memory of those who read them, and they will be numbered by the thousands. The light of knowledge is being turned on the drink evil in a most effective fashion in Boston! Why not have similar illuminations in every community in the land? Why not cause an arrest of thought on this tremendously important subject from the Atlantic to the Pacific through campaigns of this character? Why not write these truths and these warnings so large that a wayfaring man though a fool cannot fail to note them? A campaign similar to the one described may be conducted to advantage during the summer months, and the harvests of prohibition votes at the fall elections will amply repay the effort expended. It would as well make more certain of fulfillment the prophecy which is ringing in all our hearts, "A saloonless nation in 1920."

The Message of "The World in Chicago"

As a visitor to "The World in Chicago" threads her way among the booths representing every nation on the face of the earth, and listens to the appeals of those who have labored for the uplift of these foreign races, she is constantly reminded of the words of Bishop Newman, "The shiploads of rum are the despair of the missionaries." Again and again she notes in the stories of self-sacrificing messengers of the gospel that their efforts are handicapped and sometimes completely nullified by the devastating influence of the liquor traffic. She hears of the West African who is willing to sell his son into slavery for a bottle of whisky, sent into the country by traders from Christian nations. She listens to the tragic tale of the "sky pilot" to the lumberjacks, as he tells of the despoiling of splendid specimens of manhood in the primeval pine forests by the pursuing rum shop. If the visitor is a white ribboner, she cannot fail to recall with gratitude that she is a member of an organization that is working in every corner of the two hemispheres to annihilate the drink traffic; that is successfully conducting campaigns of education among the children and youth of nearly every nation, warning them of the dangers of the drink evil; that as well is making public sentiment among the men and women of these countries, and urging legislation to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and use of alcohol. She cannot go out from the "World in Chicago," which pictures the great opportunity of the present age for the evangelization of the world, without asking herself the question, "How can I help in this mighty enterprise?" The opportunity is not difficult to find. The department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies in every local union offers numerous methods by which one may translate into practical service the emotions aroused by the unique exhibition. The missionary workers in our churches and white ribboners should work together hand in hand; they should pray and plan together, and it is the privilege of every local union to stimulate and arouse a keener interest in temperance in every local missionary society. This year is the opportune time for a more definite and enthusiastic study of our world-wide work, for next October at our World's Convention we are to entertain our white ribbon sisters from distant lands. To be unfamiliar with the great enterprises they are carrying on, to be lukewarm in our interest in their splendid achievements, would be unworthy of our cause. During the summer months which shall intervene before the two great conventions in the east, let it be the aim of our unions to give to their members in program and in literature, the "world vision" of our great work of "winding the ribbon round the nations, the nations of our God."

The Women Will Not Disappoint Them

The half-hearted attempts of some of the liquor papers to persuade themselves and their readers that they have no fear that the ballot in the hands of the women will injure their business are worse than useless in the face of the outspoken declarations of other members of the "trade" that suffrage and prohibition are closely allied. "Woman suffrage and reform, reform and woman suffrage, the agents of evil find it very hard to distinguish between the two," says *Collier's Weekly*, in commenting upon the appeal recently made by the liquor dealers of Montana to the members of their fraternity throughout the United States "to help in a statewide campaign against woman suffrage." "These men are fairly and unshakenly convinced," says *Collier's*, "that when women have the ballot the success of the liquor interests in 'defeating measures which harass them in Montana' will be brought to an end."

We do not for a moment believe that the women of the nation will fail to measure up to the high standard the enemies of the home have set for them, but in order that the liquor interests may not be disappointed in their fears and expectations as to what woman suffrage will do to their business there must be maintained and pushed vigorously from this time forward campaigns of education and inspiration among the women who now have full franchise rights as well as those who will possess them after the fall elections. The history of the suffrage movement shows clearly that any failure on the part of the enfranchised women to express themselves at the ballot box in opposition to the legalized liquor traffic can be explained in two ways: Ignorance of the real issue or lack of interest because of a failure to realize the importance of the question. Both of these defects can be remedied, and no organization is so well

equipped to deal with them as is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Every true woman will respond to an appeal for the protection of the homes and children of the land, and when she is made to realize that the institution which is building itself up commercially at the expense of the boys and girls can be voted out of existence if she, with other mothers, sisters and wives shall so will, she will be awakened and aroused to her responsibility. The ultimate failure or success of woman suffrage as a reform agency rests to a large extent in the hands of the intelligent, consecrated, Christian women of America, for through their efforts must come to their sisters a vision of what can and will be accomplished by the right use of that twentieth century weapon—suffrage—in a nation-wide war against the enemy of the home, the legalized liquor traffic.

PERVERTERS OF OUR YOUTH

Jane Addams of Chicago gives it as her belief that a certain large number of the wrongs of which the children of the streets of a great city are the victims are "due to sordid men and women who deliberately use the legitimate pleasure seekings of young people as lures into vice, such as the dance halls designedly connected with saloons that more liquor may be sold, or the music halls which deliberately lend themselves as recruiting stations for the immoral life."

LORD WOLSELEY ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE

The recent death and public burial in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, of the noted soldier, Lord Wolseley, recall his outspoken attitude on the temperance question. He did not believe in the use of alcoholic drinks among his troops. In 1870 he is said to have carried through his Red River expedition on rigid lines of total abstinence, and during the Nile campaign, no alcoholic rations were served. He himself reports, "All the troops up the Nile in the Soudan have been for months without beer or spirits," the result being that one of the officers declared that they—the troops—were "the finest fighting men it was ever any man's lot to command." In 1893, Lord Wolseley is reported to have said, **"There are yet many great enemies to be encountered, some great battles to be fought, by the United Kingdom, but the most pressing enemy at present is drink."**

THE MAN'S BUSINESS WAS RUINED BY PROHIBITION

The story is told by Dr. Jeffrey of Lincoln, Neb., that after an election in a certain town resulting in the voting out of the saloons a resident was heard to announce his determination to leave the town, as his business would be ruined by the change. When asked the nature of his employment he said his wife had been feeding the prisoners at the county jail; that before the saloons were voted out he and his wife had a monthly income of $120; after their extermination, it was reduced to $7, and he couldn't stand it.

ELIMINATION OF ALCOHOL CERTAIN

"There are four aspects of modern life and society which are distinctly optimistic," says Prof. G. T. W. Patrick, in "The New Optimism," published in the last number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. "These are (1) the elimination of fear, (2) the advance position of woman, (3) the gradually lessening frequency of war, and (4) the agitation against alcohol." Of the last aspect, he says, "This is a determined and persistent opposition that in the end will eliminate the use of alcohol. Hitherto the opposition has been largely sentimental and has been directed not so much against alcohol as against drunkenness. Recent studies in the psychology and physiology of alcohol lead us to believe that it is a race poison. It is the most deadly form of the downward or recalcitrant action of matter. So far back as history goes it has acted as one of the most serious impeding forces to the upward progress of the human spirit. It is in spite of alcohol that progress has continued from century to century. It is impossible to estimate the damage it has done to the human race. Its elimination will be a far more difficult problem than the abolition of war, but it is undoubtedly true that alcohol will have to go. **The emergence of woman into political and social affairs will add new vigor to the opposition** to it, and psychological, physiological and sociological studies will solve the problem of method."

LIQUOR MEN CRITICIZE ACTION OF CONGRESS

Why Congress should appropriate money to send delegates to the International Congress on Alcoholism is something the liquor men cannot understand. In an open letter sent by President Farley of the National Liquor Dealers' Association to the liquor men of the country, he says, "We may laugh at the story of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg; yet Congress foolishly appropriated $5,000 to send ten delegates to the fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, next September, the object of which is the total annihilation of the liquor traffic. There was not a Congressman who voted for this item that could not have used the amount for some public improvement in his own district, or the assistance of a grand old hero among his constituency, but the whip was cracked and they jumped."

"LET ALCOHOL ALONE"

Dr. William Evans, for a number of years at the head of the Health Department for the city of Chicago, and prominent in medical circles in the West, in reply to the question of a lad of seventeen, six feet and still growing, who asks if two tablespoonsful of alcohol in half a glass of water daily would stop his growth or hurt him, gives the following advice: "Do not take alcohol; it will not prevent you from overgrowing, and even if it did, you would not be justified in risking the alcohol habit. A seventeen-year-old boy taking an ounce of alcohol a day (equivalent to two ounces of whisky) will be a 'soak' by twenty-one."

Persons who have written inquiries to Mrs. Martha M. Allen in regard to Paraguay Tea will find the answer in her department letter on page 11 of this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. It was impossible to reply in writing to all who sent queries.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

IT IS BETTER FARTHER ON

To the White Ribbon Army

EVA MORLEY MURPHY

Comrades, if the way grows dreary, and the goal seems far and dim,
If sometimes you are weak and weary, and have somehow lost your vim,
Don't forget the night is darkest just before the gleam of dawn,
Cheer each other with the message, "It is better farther on."

Ho, my comrades, halt a moment! Face about and ease your load!
Measure all the tiresome distance traversed since you took the road;
View the highway clean and stately, see the jagged rocks removed;
Safer paths you leave behind you for the dear ones you have loved.

Never mind the sneers and scorning of the thoughtless, selfish crowd,
Later, when you've crossed the river, they'll extol you long and loud;
Nay, before you reach that bound'ry cheers shall greet your honored name;
Even now the murmur rises to a nation's glad acclaim.

Forward, march! Keep ranks unbroken! Now the way grows smoother, clean;
Other comrades march beside you, other eyes are growing keen.
Hail, my comrades! I salute you! See, the path seems like a lawn;
But, if rocks appear, remember, "It is better farther on."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. JANE BELKNAP, Chinook, Wash., a white ribboner for many years.

MRS. H. B. JORDAN, president Bar Harbor (Me.) W. C. T. U., and one of the long time faithful W. C. T. U. workers. She was untiring in her devotion to our great cause. Of her it can be truly said, "She hath done what she could."

MRS. SUSAN DICKINSON, mother of Mrs. Helen Harford, for so many years a National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, went to sleep April 30, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Patience Woolworth, who is also a faithful worker for the cause. Mrs. Dickinson was a lovely Christian character and her "ninety beautiful years" bore testimony to her faith.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG FOREIGN-SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

The year is more than half gone, and the time of reckoning is not far away. What is the record to date?

The reasons for definite, practical work in this department are becoming more urgent every day. A despatch from the office of the Commissioner-General of Immigration says, "The influx of immigrants into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, probably will be greater than that for any other year in history. Judging from the reports now being received, the arrival of aliens, by the end of June, will pass the high-water mark of 1907, when 1,285,349 immigrants landed. Six hundred and forty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-three immigrants have landed at Ellis Island during the present fiscal year, bringing with them $23,312,327, a per capita of 36." The opening of the Panama Canal will enable European immigrants to reach California, Oregon and Washington, very easily, for the cost of landing on the west coast rather than on the east coast is said to be only $6 extra. With equal ease can the Asiatic immigrants come to the east coast, and plans are already formed for a steamship line from Japan to New York. It is interesting to note that agents in Europe are selling tickets to points in California, on the instalment plan. So it seems that our very brief breathing spell is over. We should have made much headway in our own development, as well as in our plans for improved methods, during this recess, and should now be able to meet the added responsibilities laid upon us, with increased wisdom and ease, and renewed consecration.

It behooves us to "study to show ourselves approved unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed."

The number of Italians is ever increasing, and the manner in which they respond to our advances is most encouraging. We had a joyous time at a mothers' meeting recently, when twenty-eight mothers promised Dr. Lake that they would never again give wine or beer to their children. One mother asked that she might sign the pledge.

Another cause for rejoicing is the fact that a W. C. T. U. has been formed among the Italian women in the Five Points section of New York City.

At last our organization has come before the Italian people in an authoritative way through an Italian, Prof. Albert Clot, a noted Waldensian. He has written a most admirable Guide for Italians coming to the United States or to Canada, and on pages 23, 47, 48, and 49, our organization and our principles receive notice and commendation. A splendid feature of the Guide is an Italian-English vocabulary, which is just as good for us as for the Italians. If we can speak a few words to these good people in their own tongue, our influence will be increased manyfold. Send for a copy of the book, and take up the study of Italian. Buy as many copies as you can afford, and distribute them among your Italian neighbors. The books cost only five cents each, and can be obtained from the Italian Literature Department, 175 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

Do not forget the foreign papers carrying our articles when you are looking for literature for Swedes, Norwegians, Japanese, Italians, Bohemians, Ruthenians or Russians, Hungarians, and Syrians.

Send all orders for leaflets of this department to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for all the supplies are there.

4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Sample packages have been sent to the entire roster of the National W. C. T. U., also to each state superintendent of this department. The new plan of work embodies the latest plans for exhibits of temperance literature, posters, maps and other presentations of truth to appeal to the eye.

Local exhibits showing wet and dry territory should be prepared for conventions, institutes, church services, etc., thus stirring the consciences of good people by making them know the true status of city, county and state. An empty store window can be utilized for such an exhibit, or department literature might be used.

Whenever an exhibit of industrial conditions, especially child labor, is being prepared, see that the fact that liquor is the greatest factor in producing hardship becomes evident. Hang a map of the United States showing wet and dry territory, beside the missionary maps in the Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor room. Exercise your utmost ingenuity in reaching the mind through the eye.

Remember the splendid opportunity for temperance education and hard work presented by the county and state fairs. As you read this letter ask yourself if this great open door is being entered at *your* fair. If not, why not? Then get the Plan of Work (by asking for it) and go to work; begin in a small way if you must, but *begin*.

Open air meetings are demonstrating their immense value in prohibition and suffrage campaigns. Begin them now before you are in the midst of a campaign; learn the successful way to conduct them and hold the crowd; get used to speaking in the open air, and so be ready when the battle is called.

Remember to ask for an opportunity to present our work to every kind of a summer gathering. Provide a good speaker, ask for members. Give leaflets, prepare exhibits and in every way bring our many-sided gospel of temperance, purity and sane living to the public.

The Cigaret Arithmetic blotter is much used in schools, the department leaflet is useful for public meetings and in a canvass for members, being "In a Nutshell, a Brief Sketch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." For further information inquire of

JULIA D. PHELPS.

979 El Molino St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

I have a good many leaflets called "The Whisky Drug-Store Must Go," which I will donate to help in no-license fights where drug-store license is voted upon. These are done up in packages of 500, and will be sent out free only to those needing as many as 500, so as to avoid much handling. Postage alone will be asked for them, and that will be 25 cents for the 500 package. This leaflet shows that the National Association of Retail Druggists is opposed to the "whisky drug-store." It is a most useful leaflet in states such as New York which vote separately on drug-store license. Send for them now and have them ready when your no-license fight comes on.

Most of those taking the Study Course on Alcohol now are not preparing papers for examination, but are using the books for study in the unions after some such fashion as this: For each meeting of the union some member is asked to prepare herself on one chapter, using the questions as an aid; then the other members ask her, in turn, the printed questions on that chapter. A different person takes a chapter each time. Among bright women this method proves very interesting and profitable. This need not take more than ten minutes at each meeting unless longer is desired. If only one book is wished for study it can be ordered separately.

The books referred to are "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, the famous London surgeon, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." Those who have the latest editions of these books but have not the prepared questions on them to aid in their study can have the questions on each book for five cents a copy. The price of these two books and the questions on each is $1.85. You will have to send to me if you want the study questions as they are not kept at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

One W. C. T. U. member recently was delighted to find the book, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," in the public library of her town. A no-license campaign was on, and the druggists of the place published a long appeal to the voters in favor of drug-store license (N. Y. State), stating that liquors were necessary as medicine, etc. This W. C. T. U. member wanted to reply, but knew nothing definite to say in rebuttal until she found the book referred to in the library. She wrote a column and a third in reply, all of which was published in one of the papers of the town. That woman is now a warm friend of this department because it furnished her with strong weapons for the fight.

In prohibition states where liquor is permitted to be sold as medicine much trouble results. A prominent doctor in North Carolina was arrested a while ago for selling whisky. He was declared not guilty, yet it was proved that he had given 380 prescriptions for whisky in less than six months. Other doctors of good standing in the city testified in his behalf that they also gave whisky prescriptions. It is easy to see that such doctors need to have the scientific facts against alcohol brought forcibly to their attention. It is easy to see, too, that work to win doctors who now favor alcohol to the anti-alcohol position is a necessary and vital part of work for prohibition. The same may be said of work with nurses and druggists.

Two new leaflets for doctors are "West Virginia State Medical Society Against Alcohol and for Prohibition," 30 cents per 100, and "Medical Opinions of Alcohol," 60 cents per 100. Send for the five-cent sample package for physicians, or the larger ten-cent package, then choose from these what you want to mail or hand to your physicians. One of the leading physicians of America recently told a local worker that there is nothing better the W. C. T. U. could possibly do than to give the leaflets of this department to doctors and nurses, especially for women to hand them to their own family physician.

Many questions have come to me in regard to Paraguay Tea, or Maté, which is being extensively advertised by circulars among the W. C. T. U. membership. Paraguay Tea, or Maté is of the same nature as ordinary tea and coffee. It contains more tannin than tea according to some authorities and less caffeine and is said to be less agreeable to the taste than ordinary tea.

Do not forget the two fine leaflets for young men, "Alcohol, the Young Man's Greatest Enemy" and "Alcohol Hinders Business Success," 30 cents per 100 each; nor the "Medical Temperance Quiz," to help enliven your institute program or your Temperance Sunday program, 30 cents per 100; nor the "Patent Medicine Quiz" which answers so many questions you may wish answered, 50 cents per 100. Better send for the 25 cent sample package of nearly fifty leaflets and see what a wealth of material for programs you will have.

State superintendents who wish to purchase report blanks from me can have them for 20 cents per 100, postpaid. I have both local and county blanks, a limited supply of the latter, same price as local blanks. This is vastly cheaper than printing your own report blanks.

Another question which came to me recently was, "Is there alcohol in orange cider?" This question was referred to the Pure Food Commissioner of North Dakota who reports finding from 8 to 11 per cent of alcohol in orange cider. Children are drinking it, thinking it to be a temperance beverage. The orange part of it is probably mostly in the name.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S W. C. T. U., CONVENTION, BROOKLYN, N. Y., OCT. 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ASBURY PARK, N. J., OCT. 29- NOV. 6

The Official Line to the above Conventions has been decided upon by the National Officers. They carefully studied the possibilities of the lines leading out of Chicago and the most convenient arrangements for the party and decided that the Pennsylvania Railroad could grant us the best accommodations between Chicago and Brooklyn, where we meet for our first Convention. Tickets will include Washington, D. C., and following the Convention at Asbury Park, on the return trip, a day of sight-seeing will be planned for all who wish to take in the Capital City. Full particulars of rates and plans of the trip will be given in later issues of THE UNION SIGNAL.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Ada Unruh, president of Oregon W. C. T. U., has accepted a six weeks' engagement in New York for equal suffrage campaign work. She will be there prior to the opening of the World's Convention. It is a number of years since Mrs. Unruh has been in field work away from the Pacific coast states, but she is known as one of our best W. C. T. U. lecturers and campaign speakers.

Sand Point, Idaho, held a parlor meeting to greet Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, May 3, and the next day all of the pastors of the city united in a union service at which Mrs. La Mance was the speaker. There is a fine spirit of co-operation between the churches and the W. C. T. U. of Northern Idaho. The state president, Mrs. Mabel McCrea of Sand Point, is preparing to spend some time in organizing work. Last year Northern Idaho increased its membership 166 per cent.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National lecturer and organizer, has just completed a very successful two weeks' trip in Maryland. One week was spent in Queen Anne county, and the remainder of the time in Baltimore city. Mrs. Weech entered every open door, speaking in the churches, to the Sunday and day schools, to mothers' meetings as well as to the local unions. Two W.'s and one Y. P. B. were organized and ninety-eight new members secured. Mrs. Weech was later invited for a special service in Baltimore at which six members were gained.

Rev. Edith Hill Booker, National evangelist, en route from Portland, Ore., to New York and Budapest, was recently entertained by the central union of Boise, Ida., over Sunday. A mass meeting was held in the afternoon and a gospel temperance service in the evening resulted in much enthusiasm, nineteen new members and a largely increased treasury.

The Oregon W. C. T. U. will take pleasure in arranging for the entertainment of all W. C. T. U. state presidents who are in attendance upon the World's Christian Citizenship Conference in Portland, Oregon, June 29-July 6, inclusive, if they will notify Mrs. Ward Swope, 5326 70th St. S. E., at an early date. A reception will be given at headquarters to all visiting white ribboners and a conference of state presidents will be held.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Boston is carrying forward a most vigorous campaign with Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand as its central feature. She gives three weeks to the state, chiefly to Greater Boston, and her work is already calling forth generous praise on the part of all who have been privileged to hear her. Miss Hughes is a speaker of unusual ability, as all who were privileged to hear her in Portland, Ore., learned. She is also a most loyal-hearted white ribboner and a charming, womanly woman. Boston feels that it is to be congratulated on being able to avail itself of Miss Hughes' services and it also feels moved to extend commiserations to the less fortunate cities who either could not, or did not embrace so rare an opportunity.

MONTANA, THE TREASURE STATE

A STRONG MOVEMENT TOWARD STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

LORA S. LaMANCE

California may boast her roses and Colorado her Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods; but Montana can claim and prove that she is the beauty spot of the Union. She combines in the same picture, lofty, snow-clad mountains and wide plains. She has water-fall and rushing river, deep canon and towering cliff of rock, sometimes twisted or placed end upon end in some tremendous upheaval of the past. Lovely and picturesque, it is changeableness itself. One never knows in the morning whether to get out fur coat, rain coat or fan, and sometimes all are needed!

Montana has hopes of a state-wide campaign inside of the next three years. She is trying to shape her territory for a great and glorious battle. In the not far distant past she has had a number of our best National workers. Besides this, Mrs. Hutchinson, the state president, assisted by the entire board of general officers, and Mrs. Maria C. Weed, a National lecturer, Montana's own daughter, have done a large amount of organizing work. Mrs. I. N. Smith, an ex-president of the state, and her daughter, Mrs. Hathaway, have also done valiant service. There are many difficulties in the way for Montana is wide and long, travel bills are very high, and the state is very, very "wet." But she gains! That is the happy fact that dismays the liquor forces and encourages ours.

Montana's latest speaker is the writer. Laurel was reached on April 1, but the brand of weather was no joke. The snow blew 'leventeen different ways at once, and it stormed every minute. Clark's Fork was on the rampage besides—result, no meeting. Joliet came next, with wind and mud. Nevertheless the one-time union was re-organized and promises to stick this time until the last saloon leaves the state. Red Lodge varied matters by being buried in snow. But it, too, concluded to be no longer a backslider, and re-organized its union.

Hardin did not have to be warmed over. It was already very much alive. It had its children all assembled for an L. T. L. address in the afternoon, and after that was over, the W. C. T. U. served an appetizing lunch to the children. Then the ladies had their hour, all the same afternoon. It was all question box. They called upon the speaker to tell about white slavery, the new interstate liquor law, law enforcement and whatever they wanted to know. The Hardin women, like white ribboners in various other Montana towns, waged a vigorous fight against the red-light district, and won, although the entire business section of the town defended the system as a "business" proposition. The county attorney told the men of Hardin that he would stand by the women, and he did. One white slaver was sent to jail and the rest left.

Park City concluded that it, too, would fall into line, and promptly resurrected its sleeping organization. Columbus, the county seat of Stillwater county, considered a strategic, but a most difficult point to reach, next capitulated and a strong, splendid union was formed, making four unions organized and re-organized in less than one week.

Liquor Traffic Opposes Woman Suffrage

Then came the dear old standby Livingston, and equally dependable Belgrade. Both of these towns wanted and secured suffrage addresses. Eight times in April, Montana unions not content with a liberal salting of equal suffrage sentiment in each temperance lecture, asked for a suffrage address. **The liquor men are bitterly opposed to suffrage. So are the great corporated interests of the state that to so large an extent control the mining operations of the state. You cannot convince the liquor men that the women stand for anything short of prohibition,** nor the corporations that the women will not demand and stand solidly for a workmen's compensation act, that would make employers pay roundly for injury to life or limb if all possible safeguards had not been provided. But sober, honest men think the women can bring this about, when men have been powerless to do so, and it is high time that Montana gave them the privilege. At the mouth of the pits, in Butte, Montana, Mrs. W. E. Curran, state treasurer of the Montana W. C. T. U., and Mrs. LaMance, National organizer, spoke to the miners. Many of the men told us, "We'll vote for you." They will do it, too.

Manhattan, Three Forks, Willow Creek, Sheridan, Twin Bridges and Whitehall all have unions that do their best. Not one of them has easy sailing, for all have saloons and pool halls to contend with. Their ministers are in full accord with the W. C. T. U., and they are gaining the children and young people over to their side. In April I gave thirty-four school addresses to one hundred and seventy-one rooms. This shows how Montana women are pushing school work. In Butte 750 pupils assembled in one body. In another Butte school, ten rooms assembled in the halls and on the hall steps, as there was no assembly room large enough to hold them. In yet a third school, twelve rooms assembled on the steps and in the hall below to listen to the speaker, who stood on a piano stool at the head of the stairs. That this should happen in Butte, the stronghold of the liquor interests, is proof that the women are making substantial headway. There is some essay contest work also, and considerable interest in medal contests. Butte had, counting school talks, twenty-six addresses. It sent its speaker twice to the jail and once to the industrial school. She gave three open air addresses, met with the suffrage club by special invitation, and spoke not only for the W. C. T. U. and the churches, but for the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America. The strongest W. C. T. U. of the state is in this city. The two sister unions have splendid workers, and strong, consecrated, willing helpers.

The Deer Lodge and Missoula W. C. T. U.'s are alert. At Butte, the Catholic members were rejoicing that their bishop required all he confirmed to sign and keep the total abstinence pledge until they were twenty-five. At Deer Lodge the priest has done the same thing, and for the first time an invitation was given the speaker to address their parochial school. She was accompanied by several of the W. C. T. U. members. All of the pupils rose to attention as the white ribboners appeared, and gave them a courteous salute as they went away. Both of these towns have Institute work, that at Missoula being in charge of the state Institute superintendent, Mrs. I. N. Smith.

So ended the journeyings of this scribe in the southern part of Montana.

Work of the New York Legislature

Special Correspondence

The legislature of New York state adjourned on Saturday, May 3. The personnel of the legislature was unique. It was Democratic, and many of the members in both the senate and the assembly were new. Governor Sulzer was also serving his first year. While other states are enacting legislation to curtail the power and privileges of the liquor traffic, fifty bills were introduced into our legislature to give to it larger privileges and not less than nine bills to provide for some form of liquor selling on Sunday. It was especially a legislature interested in labor problems and many bills passed affecting the labor interests. No temperance bills were reported although the county no-license or prohibition bill was introduced by the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment and the city local option and county local option bill for counties without cities by the Anti-Saloon League. The fight against Sunday opening was determined, two good hearings were held, one on the Duhamel bill, which proposed to open all saloons in the state between the hours of one and eleven p. m. on Sunday and one on the Velte bill, which proposed to give to the board of aldermen and the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York the power to decide under what conditions liquor might be sold in the city of New York between the hours of one and eleven p. m. on Sunday. The hearings were notable because of the large number of liquor dealers present. More than two hundred representatives of the State Liquor Dealers' Association came to Albany to plead their cause and to openly demand the right to sell on Sunday even though they acknowledged that they are violating law now. They promised that if the bills were passed they would close their places on Sunday morning when the people went to church, whereas now they keep them open all day. They claimed that the passage of their bill would prevent graft, at the same time acknowledging the payment of graft for disobeying the law. They claimed they had the support of the labor unions of New York state.

The opposition to Sunday opening was strong. It represented the combined forces of all the churches, and the temperance organizations. It was interesting to hear Father Zurcher of the Roman Catholic church and Father Cronin of the Paulist Fathers join hands with Protestant denominations and temperance organizations in the protest against Sunday opening. It was a great help when the State Excise Commissioner, W. W. Farley, took his stand with our side. The W. C. T. U. of New York State sent out requests to all local unions to secure letters and protests against Sunday opening, while the Civic League, through the Reform Bulletin, did valiant service. It was a case of united effort and while many organizations worked, every one was essential to the final defeat of Sunday opening. It is a great comfort to feel that New York state did not record itself as taking a backward step in dealing with the liquor traffic this legislative year of 1913. Only one of the fifty bills passed and that had to do with the enforcement of law.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S SLOGAN

"Watch Us Grow"

Special Correspondence

Los Angeles county, which contains a quarter of the population of California, held a successful convention April 23, 24 and 25, with 175 delegates present. Five-minute greetings from women's clubs, missionary societies and parent-teacher associations revealed a similarity of aim through diverse methods. The convention sermon by Dr. Matt L. Hughes eloquently arraigned the liquor traffic as the great foe of Christianity. The memorial service was tender and sweet, especially remembering Laura Thomas Carter, who for twenty-three years served as county recording secretary. The president's address was a thoughtful review of the topics of the time under the headings, the county, showing twenty-five dry cities and five wet cities; the new way, demonstrating the success of woman's vote in greatly increasing dry territory; equal suffrage; substitutes for saloons; the company we keep, total abstaining presidents, kings, queens, and princes; immigration and the foe we face. The president was surprised by a shower of roses whose green leaves were dollar bills, a generous gift to use in attending the World's convention.

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry was a welcome guest and gave a helpful address on Literature. The state president's address was a plea for greater devotion to prohibition principles in voting. Dana Bartlett, the man with a great vision, "Los Angeles in 1920, a city of a million without a slum," spoke on the problems of California. Five state officers were present, giving addresses and otherwise helping. There was raised for organizing work $350, to be known as the Laura Thomas Carter fund, so the county slogan for next year is "Watch Us Grow." The officers were re-elected with the addition of Mrs. Minnie Case as recording secretary. The Frances E. Willard chorus, organized from the delegates, added much to the inspiration of the convention.

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON'S BIRTHDAY REMEMBERED

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., was, on May 8, the sixtieth anniversary of her birth, the recipient of many tokens of loving appreciation. A reception in charge of the Newton and West Newton unions, Mrs. Annie Q. Eaton and Mrs. Jennie Chandler, presidents, was held at state headquarters, Mrs. Stevenson's local membership being in the Newton union. Mrs. Stevenson was introduced and spoke touchingly of her association with the work and workers during all the years since she became a member of the W. C. T. U. The program was in charge of Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president of the Suffolk county W. C. T. U. Hon. J. B. Lewis, president of the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade, in presenting to Mrs. Stevenson an exquisitely hand-embroidered silk United States flag, suggested that Mrs. Stevenson and her associates may draw inspiration from the thought that they are working to cleanse its stars of a taint which has long dimmed their beauty, and predicted that their efforts would soon result in the floating of our flag over a saloonless nation. Prof. J. A. Nichols spoke eloquently, and a letter from Mr. A. J. Orem, expressing his regret at his inability to be present, was read. Other speakers were Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Miss Eva K. Foster, and Miss Lella M. Sewall.

Among the many birthday gifts was a purse of $60 in gold from the state W. C. T. U., a mahogany table from the associates of Mrs. Stevenson at state headquarters, and best of all the love and affection of nearly ten thousand Massachusetts W. C. T. U. women.

HERE AND THERE

The King county (Wash.) W. C. T. U. recently held a two-day institute in Seattle. Interesting numbers on the program were a paper on politics by Mrs. Mayfield, superintendent of Legislation, a question box conducted by Mrs. Mary L. Wade, with questions on laws concerning women in Washington referred to Mrs. S. L. W. Clark. Mr. Harry Moore at an evening meeting gave a glimpse from behind the scenes at the legislature.

The Santa Clara county (Calif.) W. C. T. U. has just closed a most inspiring convention. The reports given showed five new unions organized by Mrs. Rachel Fox, with a large increase in membership throughout the county, also 298 columns of temperance matter published by the sixteen unions under the leadership of Mrs. Hettie M. Lewis, Press superintendent. Among the many helpful features was a lecture by Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, state president of Northern California W. C. T. U., on "Women Recognized in Politics," an address of welcome by Mrs. Lee, paying high tribute to those who had assisted the Saratoga union in enforcing the Wylie local option law, the ceremony of receiving white ribbon recruits, conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe, and a silver medal contest. Mrs. Ina A. Orvis was re-elected president for the ensuing year.

Excellent work done by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and across the river in Canada, resulted in the organization of an L. T. L. of eleven members in the St. John's A. M. E. Church, nine pledge signatures secured at an evening mission talk, and later in the organization of the Peterson union by the president of the Niagara Falls W. C. T. U. Mrs. Peterson everywhere strengthened the faith in our cause and inspired the workers to thank the Lord and go on in this great and good work for all His people.

At Churchville, N. Y., the birthplace of Miss Willard, the institute of the Monroe county W. C. T. U. was held May 8-9 with Mrs. Edith F. Lee, state superintendent of Mothers' Meetings as speaker. Among the special features of the program were an address on Scientific Temperance Instruction, a lecture on "Eugenics and Heredity" by Dr. M. May Allen of Rochester, a speaker furnished by the state board of health, a Parliamentary drill, a patent medicine quiz. A round table discussion of child welfare considered the following: "Parents' Responsibility," "How Teach Kindness to Animals?" "How Teach Thrift?" "How Teach Sabbath Observance?" "How Teach Purity?" ending with a description of the Child Welfare Exhibit in Rochester, "Echoes from Albany," "Impressions of a Traveler in Germany on the Drink Question," and a "New Question Box." A "Demonstration of Tools and Securing the Same," was given by two ladies, one dressed in UNION SIGNALS and the other in copies of the state paper, with a speaker for each periodical. Following the introduction of THE SIGNAL and state paper representatives as old ladies, a third person spoke for *The Young Crusader*, after which subscriptions were taken. Reports showed one new L. T. L. organized and the Hospitality Fund coming in well. The president was elected delegate to the World's Convention. Mrs. Lee's address and talks were helpful, the devotional services and music an inspiration, and the institute a great success.

The W. C. T. U. of Franklin county, N. Y., held its annual spring institute in the Baptist church, Malone, May 6-7. Among the good things on the program prepared by Mrs. Metta C. Gehring, county president, were an address on "Eugenics and Heredity," by Dr. Lucia E. Heaton, a representative of the state board of health, a paper on "Child Welfare" by Rev. H. A. Barrett, rector of St. Mark's church, "The Children, Our Greatest Asset," by Mrs. Lillian Woodruff, a talk on work with the Y. P. B. by the Branch secretary, Mrs. Maddox, together with helpful suggestions from department superintendents and reports of no-license campaigns. Mrs. Lulu E. Walker, institute leader, gave an inspiring address on the status of the prohibition states, also a brief report of legislative work at Albany. A gold medal and vocal musical contest of marked merit, was given under Mrs. Walker's direction as state superintendent of this department, also a double gold medal contest by the children of the county, the selections being interspersed with songs by the L. T. L. and the reading of prize essays by children from the fifth and sixth grades on the topic, "The Cost of a Glass of Beer." A good attendance from the various unions gave evidence of active interest in temperance work.

HER "BEST FRIEND"

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies, for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wisconsin lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum, and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle upstairs without any heart palpitation, and I am free from nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house; now she has Postum at home and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish, as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum, so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and recorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago

A FAITHFUL PRESIDENT FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS WITHOUT SALARY

Special Correspondence

Blue skies, happiness and enthusiasm graced the Fifth district's thirty-ninth annual convention in Lake Odessa, Mich. The "Fifth" is unique in having had Mrs. Benjamin preside over it for thirty-four consecutive sessions. Prominent in both national and state unions, she brings always from her extended experience, breadth and newness of thought. Her address of the first afternoon was a clear, ringing statement of present day conditions, which brought real and definite responsibility to many listeners. The corresponding secretary's report gave not only the triumphant ring of victory for many advances in the Fifth district—but a world's vision of victorious endeavor as well. Her seven months on the coast, when, as a National lecturer and organizer, she gave of her enthusiasm and ability in the suffrage states, added experience and zest to the facts.

The answers from the floor to the question, "What laws do I want passed," showed these "Rock of Ages women," as a small boy on the street called them, to be standing firmly on the rock of prohibition for the nation and total abstinence for the individual, one standard of purity for both men and women and the equal right of all to hold, express and vote their opinions. The able leadership of the four county presidents showed up well in "The Year's Review," while the unique, artistic and educational "Poster Exhibition" brought out the practical workings of the departments. This was introduced by a parade, each of the fourteen superintendents carrying a poster representing her department. The prize, offered by Miss Bilz, for the best poster, by ballot of delegates was awarded Contest superintendent, Mrs. Lillian Pease. A Sunday school demonstration in which the teachers of the various churches showed how the Quarterly Temperance Sunday had been, or might be observed, brought splendid results.

The program committee of this "Contest Convention," as it was aptly called, added another feature in the papers, "How to carry the state for prohibition," "Why this campaign against the cigaret?" "Some of the weak points of our local unions and how to strengthen them," and "Recharging the batteries," respectively presented by a member and discussed by the delegates of her county. Enthusiasm ran high, contest close, but the ballots of the audience, based on both paper and discussion, gave Ionia, the hostess of the county, the prize of a dollar's worth of up-to-date temperance literature. At the grand gold medal contest Mr. Floyd Lambertson of Sparta, a student at Albion, received the medal.

The National S. T. I. prize paper, "The best method of teaching the nature and effect of narcotics," written by Mrs. A. C. Bainbridge of California, was read by Mrs. Cheetham. The practical demonstration was made intensely fascinating by illustrative lessons in the hands of Miss Flora Reynolds and a high school class, while Miss Frances Dann, kindergartner, followed with first-graders.

Mrs. Leona T. Field, National Purity superintendent and vice-president-at-large of Michigan W. C. T. U., gave not only a strong address welcome night but the following afternoon a powerful message, beautiful in the simplicity, conciseness and spiritual conviction breathed into every scientific statement and helpful suggestion for pure blood, better birth, broader opportunities for the boys and girls, a "square deal" for the next generation.

Commencement Gifts

May be selected from among the following:

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, cloth $1.50; morocco $2.50

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60c

What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75c

Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Morley Murphy. Price, $1.35

Bee's Flower Children, Frances B. Callaway. Price, 75c

A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Price, 60c

A Modern Madonna, Caroline E. Stanley. Price, 60c

Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray. Price, $1.00

Two, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40c

SPOONS

W. C. T. U. Teaspoon, with Crusade church in bowl. Price, sterling silver, $1.50

Rest Cottage Teaspoon, with Rest Cottage in bowl. Price, sterling silver, $1.50

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

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I had been worried almost to death by debt, and am so thankful to be free, that I want to tell others how I succeeded. I heard of a woman making $8.00 per day selling Silk Stockings and decided to try the business. I have cleared as much as $26.00 in one day and believe any person who will try, can do as well. You can sell Hosiery to every family. I sell mostly to gentlemen,—they always buy a box. It is astonishing the number of boxes you can sell in a week. If you need money write the Regina Hosiery Company, 704 R, Keystone Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. They will start you in business; you don't have to canvass. I am writing for the benefit of progressive people, who want to make money.

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ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

BOSTON WHITE RIBBONERS DISCUSS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

On April 25, Boston Central Union, Eva K. Foster, president, held a suffrage meeting of unusual interest, at which Mrs. Winonah Pinkham of the Sailors' Mission, East Boston, told of her early life in Colorado, where, during pioneer days, she lived in a sod house eight miles from town and three miles from the nearest neighbor. She admitted that evils still exist in Colorado but showed how they have diminished since those who best appreciate the value of life have had a share in making the laws, it being due to the efforts of women that one hundred and fifty good laws, mostly concerning children, have been passed. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the next speaker, insisted that the Franchise department is no longer unpopular and that suffragists are now united in hating the liquor traffic because the brewers worked to defeat the cause in Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. Mrs. K. L. Stevenson told of a letter she had received from a Boston woman, asking if it were true that temperance legislation could not be passed in suffrage states, and said our opponents are so hard up for arguments that they are obliged to give half truths which are misleading, but that the signs are encouraging and even Massachusetts will some day give the ballot to her women. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, paid beautiful tributes to Mary Lyon, Susan B. Anthony and Frances Willard, saying that education has much to do with suffrage, for if women can think intelligently along other lines, they can think equally well politically. She cited the case of a girl who, when asked to give her strongest argument for woman suffrage, replied that she wanted to use her education to the best advantage. While all kinds of reforms have been led by women, their work could have been done much more easily by the aid of the ballot. The speaker suggested that we turn our indignation at the militants against the wrong conditions in our own country; that what we need is not more laws, for the statute books are burdened with them, but a change in legislators and law enforcement. In closing Mrs. Livingston urged her hearers to "pray through to suffrage."

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THE VICTORY IN BROWNLOW

(Continued from Page Six)

thought she would come over to assist with the children so that they could go to Sunday school.

After breakfast she washed and dressed the children and sent them off with Mrs. Gillette. Then she gave to Dick McGuire a neatly-pressed, though well worn suit, and told him when he was ready she would help him with his collar and tie. Then she assisted Mrs. McGuire to dress.

As the choir filed into the chancel, Mrs. Morrison marched down the aisle of the church, followed by Old Dick McGuire and his wife, and sat with them near the front.

The minister, though pale and haggard, was filled with the spirit of the Holy Ghost. Had he not all night prayed for guidance, for direction, in this conflict against sin? Never had he preached with such power. The story of the prodigal son was never told in a simpler, more touching, more tender way. Before the close of the short discourse, many had decided to return to the Father's house. When the call was made, Old Dick went forward to the altar and, kneeling, cried, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." A moment later his wife was beside him, and soon the altar was filled with anxious seekers. The congregation was dismissed, but no one left the church. All were interested in Old Dick. One after another felt that the Father had welcomed him back home until Dick McGuire was the only one left at the altar, and he was praying as only one who has sinned as he had can pray.

After another season of very earnest prayer he sprang to his feet, his face shining. "He saves me! He saves me! Now I can be a man again—but— O God, I can't let the whisky alone if I smell it. Take me out of the world, O Lord, so I can go to my little daughter." Again he fell on his knees, but instead of praying for forgiveness, he prayed to die before the saloon could get him into its power again.

"Men," said Clarence Morrison, "you see that God has done his part. Are you going to do your part?" There was a general assent.

"That saloon must be closed." Again there was a general assent.

"How are we going to do it?"

"I've been in favor of the saloon," said Adam Gillette, as he wiped the tears from his face, "because of the heavy license, but I never dreamed of such a scene as this. We can't let that man lose heaven because we want the license money to improve our town. The saloon will have to go."

"We might be able to buy Sol Craig out, then empty the liquor into the ditch," suggested a brother.

"Do you think that Craig would pay five hundred dollars a year in license if he did not get several times that amount out of the people?" demanded another vehemently. "If we get him out we will have to put him out, for he will fight till the last minute."

"Election time will soon be here," said Adam Gillette, "and we can agitate and educate, then vote him out of business. In the meantime, I will take McGuire to one of my farms where he will be away from Craig's control."

"Amen! Amen!" said the minister.

"Sisters," said Mrs. Morrison, "are we going to do our part? Agitating and educating is work belonging to the W. C. T. U. Who will join me in organizing a W. C. T. U.?" Nearly every woman in the church arose.

"Let us go into the lecture room and organize at once, but remember, men, we want you as honorary members."

The organization was completed in a few minutes and the men and women began at once to lay plans for the coming conflict.

"Sisters," said the minister's wife, "suppose we who live near return home and bring back with us bread and butter and coffee to feed the people, that we may have services this afternoon. Surely, the Lord's work is more important than warm dinners."

Soon there was a plentiful supply of sandwiches on hand, and while they were being eaten the discussion continued.

"Brethren," said the minister as he stood before the people, "our revival services were stopped because of smallpox. Suppose we call this a new beginning?"

"The revival began this morning without our consent, Brother Morrison," declared Adam Gillette. "I think none of us care to try to stop it. Hadn't we better make the announcements for the afternoon and night over the rural telephone lines?"

Those who tarried in the church that afternoon were imbued with power from on high, and that was the beginning of the great victory in Brownlow when the community was taken for Christ, when the saloon was voted out, and when Dick McGuire became a man again.

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IS YOUR STATE IN THE "WIN ONE CIRCLE"

Our "Win One Circle" is rapidly enlarging and you will note that we have members from New York to California and the Circle touches numerous intermediate points, but there are many states yet needed to make our circle continuous and we look for representatives from every state.

Just pass a sample copy of THE SIGNAL to the friend who is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. She is missing much that she might enjoy and it is your privilege, dear comrades, to help her become a far more efficient and interested worker by inducing her to become a subscriber to our paper. Mark your last week's UNION SIGNAL and carry it to this friend, and she will at once become interested and realize that in its pages she has found just the information she has been seeking. Possibly she has a paper to prepare on the growth of prohibition sentiment, or the latest legislative work, or desires a temperance story to read to her Junior Society. All of these helps will be supplied if she has THE UNION SIGNAL at her command.

"I COULDN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT IT"

I am sending herewith renewals for two SIGNAL subscriptions and shall try before I mail this to see if I can add to them one or two new ones. How much I would like to have every one of our women reading the brightest, strongest, best of the entire list of temperance papers—for that matter, of papers of any or every class. If they would only feed their minds on such pabulum they would become stronger, more energetic, and much more fertile of resources to meet and overcome the wiliest enemy that assails mankind.

There is nothing that so enlarges my "bump" of pride as to meet some present reader of THE SIGNAL, whom I had the honor to persuade to take it, and hear her say (as they all do), "I couldn't get along without it!" Such are a few of my Madison friends, as well as our women here.

(Signed) M. E. B. THOMPSON.
Poynette, Wis.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 29, 1913. No. 22.

The Mission of the Blossoms

Within the homes of sorrow and distress
The rare and fragrant blossoms bud and bloom,
And with their own bright life make glad awhile
The lives that wither in perpetual gloom.
Poor hearts that long have starved for word of love,
Dim eyes that ne'er behold a beauteous thing,
And tired hands that stretch themselves in vain
For joys that ever from their grasp take wing.

To these the flowers on their mission go
And breathe a fragrance fraught with new, sweet life,
And cause an atmosphere of joy and peace
To enter e'en 'mid scenes of pain and strife.
Sweet buds of beauty! how they seem to say,
"Cheer up! cheer up! there are kind hearts and true,
And though your path seems overgrown with thorns,
Yet there are blossoms still which bloom for you."

—*Author unknown.*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Foreign Missions and the Liquor Traffic—"Alcohol is Death to Beauty"—Flower Mission Department and the Flood Sufferers—Arbor Day in Franklin Park, Boston—Significance and Scope of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE PASSES ELLEN STONE RANSOM FUND BILL—SECRETARY OF STATE BELIEVES PEACE IDEALS WILL PREVAIL—BOY SCOUTS ENDORSE SECRETARY BRYAN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE PRINCIPLES—MRS. WILSON VISITS POOR DISTRICTS—LAW CONCERNING DRUNKENNESS BECOMES EFFECTIVE NEXT JULY—PROVISIONS OF NEW EXCISE LAW DRASTIC—GREETINGS SENT TO CUBA'S PRESIDENT—MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY TO JAPAN

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The past week has been a very quiet one in Congress, the House meeting every other day, and then for only a short time, the Senate, too, meeting only to transact routine business. Several measures, however, were passed by the Senate during the week, among these the bill to refund money to the contributors to the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund. Last week I urged that letters to Senators be sent to the friends of the measure, but the Senate without demur or hesitation, again passed the bill, and it has gone to the House. As committees have not yet been appointed, we cannot say what will be done with it there. It can be called up by unanimous consent, and considered at once, or may lie on the Speaker's table ready for the coming committees, but Representative Mann of Illinois, who is now the minority leader in the House, and was leader of the majority, has withstood this bill at every opportunity, and prevented its becoming a law. We have always supposed majorities ruled in this country, but when the rules pertaining to Congress allow one man to block legislation and thwart the will of the people, it does seem as if there should be a qualifying clause somewhere, whereby the will of the people could be carried out through a majority vote of its members, rather than be defeated by the stubborn, unjust attitude of one member.

Secretary Bryan Believes Peace Ideals Will Prevail

In an address given this week by Secretary of State Bryan at the fourteenth anniversary of the first peace meeting at The Hague, under the auspices of the Washington Peace Society, he gave utterance to the strongest peace sentiments. He said, "War is in the interests of the few, not of all. The profits are garnered by a few, while the masses pay the taxes. A few men gain glory, while the mothers of the nations furnish the sons who make food for the battlefields. War rests upon feeling, not upon necessity.

"Back of much of the furore for war is a selfish interest in the manufacture of battleships. And there are men so unpatriotic that they try to stir up trouble in another country against their own so as to make personal profit therefrom. Is there any baser use for money?"

Secretary Bryan expressed the belief that in time this country would have treaties with all other nations providing for efforts to arbitrate all questions of dispute, and that other nations would follow this country's example. These arguments, he said, would make it "almost impossible to bring this country into war with any other contracting nation." He thought it possible to change the ideal of the world just as can be done with the individual, and he believed that the ideal of peace would prevail throughout the entire world after a time.

Boy Scouts Endorse Secretary Bryan's Total Abstinence Principles

A pleasing incident of the week was the visit of a company of Boy Scouts to Secretary Bryan, on which occasion he said some good things concerning total abstinence. The boys came to present the Secretary with an engrossed copy of the following resolution:

"Having just celebrated Mothers' Day, it is fitting and proper that we should enlist under our mothers' banner in the war against the demon of strong drink; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, Troop 16 of the Ingram Memorial Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., do hereby endorse the action of our Secretary of State in his brave stand against King Alcohol and his hosts."

The Secretary was highly pleased with the testimonial and thanked the Boy Scouts for the resolution. He said in part, "I appreciate the compliment which you pay me in endorsing what I have done in regard to serving of liquor at the table. If since I have grown to manhood I had ever felt tempted to begin the drinking of liquor, I would have been restrained by the feeling that my act might injuriously affect some who looked to me for an example; and I have felt that more especially in public life, for as one becomes better known his example has a more far-reaching influence. I shall feel that I have not lived entirely in vain if by abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages I have given strength to anyone to help him resist temptation."

> **Total Abstinence for the Sake of Others**
>
> HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN
>
> "If since I have grown to manhood I had ever felt tempted to begin the drinking of liquor, I would have been restrained by the feeling that my act might injuriously affect some who looked to me for my example; and I have felt that more especially in public life, for as one becomes better known his example has a more far-reaching influence. I shall feel that I have not lived entirely in vain if by abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages I have given strength to anyone to help him resist temptation."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has inaugurated a method which bids fair to work for the betterment of conditions in the Treasury Department. The Secretary yesterday issued an order for the installation of boxes in all bureaus and divisions, inviting officials and employes to submit suggestions or recommendations for the improvement of the service or the introduction of new methods "calculated to promote efficiency, effect economy, or contribute in any way to the welfare of the department and those employed in it." No one can understand the situation and the requirements and needs in any department as well as can those employed there, and Secretary McAdoo has been wise in making this request.

Mrs. Wilson Visits Poor District

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, this week accompanied another party of ladies and members of Congress on a visit to the alleys, and the interest manifested by the chief lady of the land in the wretched conditions in these districts has caused a number of prominent society women to "lend a hand." At a meeting of the Welfare department of the Civic Federation, on the next day, $6,000 was subscribed by those present toward a fund for the removing of the shacks in these alleys which are not fit for cattle, and yet are the homes of hundreds of men, women and little children, where they are herded together irrespective of sex or race. Congress, too, is taking up the matter, and we believe these miserable places that for years have been a menace to good health, to say nothing of the morals of the city, will soon become a thing of the past.

Law Concerning Drunkenness Becomes Effective Next July

The new law making drunkenness even when not accompanied by disorderly conduct, an offense to be followed by arrest and court disposition, becomes effective the first of next July. In the annual report of the District police department Superintendent Sylvester has for years contended for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of habitual cases, "and a ward at each station house where the same kind of cases could be taken in and temporarily receive medical attention, as experience shows that occasionally a death follows for want of immediate relief of that kind." He further says, "if it is advisable and important that our states expend millions yearly to check the ravages of tuberculosis, is it not just as important that as vigorous a fight be made to cure inebriates who can be counted by thousands where consumptives are counted by hundreds?"

Provisions of New Excise Law Drastic

However, the new excise law of the District will close up every saloon in the residential section of the city of Washington, will forbid the sale of liquor to women or girls, and prohibit women from selling intoxicants. It also prohibits the granting of a license within 400 feet of a school or church, and within 1,000 feet of the Marine Barracks, the War College, Engineer Barracks, or the Navy Yard. It prohibits the playing of music, or theatricals or the providing of amusement of any kind. No license shall be issued to a hotel having less than fifty bedrooms for guests. Any physician who shall prescribe liquor, except for the treatment of disease which after his personal diagnosis he shall deem to require such treatment shall be fined not less than $50, and not more than $200, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety. In many things this new law is drastic, and will, we trust, make conditions better in the Capital city.

Greetings Sent to Cuba's New President

At the inauguration of General Menocal, the new president of Cuba, there was sent a cordial greeting from President Wilson advocating peace and good will. Among many things he said, "The American people are the friends of peace, and can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government in order to advance their personal ambitions. The United States has had nothing to seek in Cuba except the lasting interests of the people, the security of popular government, and the

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

FOREIGN MISSIONS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The magnificent exhibition of missionary achievement, "The World in Chicago," cannot fail to arouse the Christian people of that metropolis to keener interest and more fervid zeal for the evangelization of the world. It is almost certain to strengthen a feeling of kinship with the men and women of other tongues and customs and bring about a recognition of responsibility for the weal or woe of these brothers and sisters.

But it is impossible to proceed far in the consideration of the subject of foreign missions without discovering that the greatest handicap to the success of the gospel among the heathen is the liquor traffic. Men who have spent a lifetime in the foreign field as well as native Christians tell the story of the ravages of rum among the native races.

The Alliance of England, recently in reporting a temperance festival held at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, said, "Those who are of the opinion that the liquor traffic is doing comparatively little harm in West Africa, who believe that drunkenness is very rare in the interior countries, should have been present to hear the evidence of some of the speakers at this festival—ministers who have lived and worked in the interior, who spoke from their own personal observation of the hold that drink is rapidly getting on the people.

"It would appear from what was said that no marriage could be celebrated, no funeral custom observed, without an extensive use of spirits—gin or rum—where formerly only the comparatively harmless native beverages, palm wine or corn beer, were used; and every marriage or funeral is now made the occasion for indulging to excess in the consumption of spirits.

"When matters reach the point that young women are seen returning from the observance of a funeral custom with bottles of gin upon their heads, and themselves staggering along, far gone in drink, matters are assuming a very serious aspect, and it is time that drastic efforts were put forth to stamp out this evil from our land."

Not many years ago the superintendent of Lutheran missions in West Africa wrote: "The vilest liquors imaginable are being poured into Africa in shiploads from every quarter of the civilized world. On one small vessel, in which myself and wife were the only passengers, there were in the hold over 100,000 gallons of New England rum which sold on the coast for $1 a gallon in exchange for palm oil, rubber, camwood, and other products common to the country. I have seen landed from one steamer at a single port 10,000 cases of gin, each containing twelve three-pint bottles."

Of the same purport are the words of another African missionary: "Dear friends, we have a very mixed cargo—four missionaries, 20,000 hundred weight of gunpowder, and barrels and casks of gin without number. Our ship's surgeon, a very wicked man, said to me, pointing derisively to the gin and rum that were being unloaded at every point along the African coast, 'There are the Bibles and hymn books Christian America is sending over to civilize heathen Africa.'"

> **If you love missions, if you love the church of God, help to dethrone the demon of intemperance—our reproach before the heathen, the blight of our churches.**

The saddest phase of the situation after all is that Christian nations are the ones responsible for the curse. Dr. James B. Dunn expresses it well when he says, "The drink evil which has in Christian lands grown up in spite and defiance of the ministrations of the Gospel, and beneath the full light of Scripture truth, and has become the greatest curse of these lands, and the greatest hindrance to the work of the Church, is found to be a barrier to the success of the Gospel among the heathen, and for this, strange as it may appear, **those nations that seek to Christianize the heathen are largely responsible for the introduction and perpetuation of the drink evil.**"

At the Parliament of Religions held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, Narasima Charya, a Brahmin of Madras, remarked, with emotion: "Our friends of the Brahmo-Somaj have been picturing to you Christianity standing with a Bible in one hand and the wizard's wand of civilization in the other; but there is another side, **and that is the goddess of civilization with a bottle of rum in her hand.** I know of a hundred people in my native land who are addicted to the drink habit. Of course we have ourselves to blame; but remember that to ape the conqueror, is one of the vices of the conquered, and that the fashionable habit of drinking is borrowed by the Hindus from the English. Oh, that we had never tasted the bitter sweets of your civilization, rather than it should make us a nation of drunkards and brutes!"

The noted divine, Dr. Bushnell, is reported to have said a short time before his death: "Alcohol is the burning curse of Africa, and the traders, with scarcely an exception, are remorseless as the grave. Some people wonder why the coast tribes of Africa waste and disappear. It is no wonder to one who lives there with his eyes open. If I were an Apollo or Chrysostomus, I should like to go through all the churches of the land, persuading and entreating every member for Christ's sake to abandon the intoxicating cup and prohibit its manufacture and sale. I would call aloud to all friends of missions: 'If you love missions, if you love the church of God, help, help to dethrone the demon of intemperance—our reproach before the heathen, the blight of our churches!'"

Ex-President Harrison once said in an address at the opening of an ecumenical missionary conference, in speaking of the hindrances in the way of missions: "The men who like the message 'we seek not yours, but you,' have been hindered by those who, coming after, have reversed the message. Rum and other corrupting agencies come in with our boasted civilization and the feeble races wither before the hot breath of the white man's vices. The great nations have combined to suppress the slave trade. Is it too much to ask that they shall combine to prevent the sale of spirits to men who less than our children have acquired the habits of self-restraint?"

"ALCOHOL IS DEATH TO BEAUTY OF MIND, BODY AND SOUL"

When Lillian Russell, the actress, made this declaration in the course of a monologue at a Philadelphia theater a few days ago, the great audience from pit to gallery applauded. In explaining this demonstration of approval Miss Russell is reported by the *North American* of Philadelphia to have said:

"People applaud that sentiment because they know it is true. Many of them know it to their great sorrow. There are few people in this world who haven't suffered in some way from alcoholic excesses. I don't mean that they suffered through their own act, but through the acts of others.

"Reformed drunkards don't make all that applause. Various kinds of humanity contribute to the demonstration. For instance, mothers suffering through the acts of children who have drunk to excess and worked their ruin; wives whose lives have been made miserable by drunken husbands—they constitute some of the people who applaud that remark.

"Yes and fathers who drink themselves and who know it is wrong and who dread the day when they will see their own sons and daughters drinking the vile stuff, they applaud that sentiment.

Likes to Preach Temperance

"I don't desire to preach in my monologue. It wouldn't seem quite in place, but I would like to go further than I really do. I've seen the ruin brought on by drink, seen it in endless variety, and if I dared I'd like to go out there on the stage and talk nothing else.

"In my many years with the Weber and Fields shows I have seen good, sweet, healthy girls enter the chorus. Many of them had never tasted liquor. Many of them continued their good habits and succeeded. But the moving picture of the girl who starts with the supposed innocent drinks and finally cultivates the taste for wine and whisky is a pitiful thing to behold.

"There are a thousand examples in the show business to prove that the girl who drinks can't last, that she will go to certain ruin, and go quickly.

"It is the same in all other lines of worldly endeavor. The man or woman who drinks falls by the wayside. The man or woman who leaves it alone continues to climb.

"The world is getting better because keen-minded men and women are using less alcohol. A wine salesman told me recently that the amount of champagne consumed these days is two-thirds less than it was ten years ago. Another champagne man that I know has decided to quit the business. There is not enough money in it.

"There is less whisky drunk now than formerly. Men in responsible positions have quit drinking. They don't dare drink because the people with whom they deal won't permit it.

"A few years ago it was thought that some people had to drink. Nowadays it is different. There is no one in this age who has to drink, who is expected to drink, and there are countless thousands who daren't drink. Their position in life depends upon abstinence.

"Employers of men don't want employes who drink. The answer to the riddle is easy: A man who drinks moderately is in imminent peril of becoming a drunkard, and a drunkard is no good to himself or any one else."

Significance and Scope of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

The Flower Mission department is already extending its activities into several states of the Union. For the benefit of those who do not understand this line of work, let us say that a W. C. T. U. Flower Mission is a central depot established in the heart of a great city where flowers, fruit, clothing, etc., are received from the different local unions of the state and distributed among the shut-ins, poor and sick, also the inmates of public institutions, to the clerks in shops and to other worthy ones of that community. A successful W. C. T. U. Flower Mission should be in operation not only during the flower and fruit season, but should continue its activities throughout the year, doing special work at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter; it should have a list of needy ones to care for (if only in a small way) each week.

A Joy-Distributing Center

Come with me for a moment into our W. C. T. U. Flower Mission at Boston, Massachusetts, and watch the score or more of people preparing the Easter work; you will find here young people, and women with snow white hair—all busily engaged in arranging the dainty baskets to be given later to those who sorely need a friend. Eight hundred dozen eggs were sent out from this place last Easter; in the different baskets were oranges, apples, jelly, a bottle of grape juice, one dozen eggs, coffee, tea or cocoa, sugar, etc., a blossoming plant accompanying each basket. These W. C. T. U. Flower Missions, once established, become a recognized force for good in the communities where they are located, not only benefiting those who receive the gifts, but resulting in a blessing to the flower missioners themselves. As a matter of fact, the Flower Mission department means much to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at large, opening up, as it does, countless opportunities for the spreading of prohibition truths. The homes of five hundred families are reached by this Boston work alone at these special seasons of the year, while during the summer time its influence is almost unlimited! And this is but one W. C. T. U. Flower Mission; there are others in Manchester (New Hampshire), Providence (Rhode Island), Portland and Belfast (Maine), Baltimore (Maryland), besides several small ones in New York City. Wendell Phillips once said, "The man who launches a sound argument, who sets on two feet a startling fact, and bids it travel from Maine to Georgia, is just as certain that in the end he will change the government, as if to destroy the Capitol he had placed gunpowder under the Senate Chamber." Thus through these channels the Flower Mission department is able to launch prohibition arguments and startling facts against the heinous liquor traffic, and its consequent evils! Is this work appreciated? Is there need of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions? Listen, dear friends, to a few responses, a few extracts from the many letters received:

WHY THESE FLOWERS?

LAURA THOMAS CARTER

Flowers we bring for the Master,
Flowers both sweet and gay,
Knowing it is His good pleasure
To cheer some lone heart each day.
Their perfume breathes out His kindness—
Oh how He would gladden each life
If they only would take of His bounty
And leave off all struggle and strife.

So gather the flowers more often,
And into each bunch tie your text;
Then offer a prayer for God's blessing,
And give to the one who is next.
Yes, a soul may be won by your blossoms,
A heart may be cheered by your song,
A life may be strengthened by prayer,
Thus may we all help along.

Grateful Words of Recipients

The superintendent of a rescue mission said, "I do not know of any one thing that tends more to the elevation of our girls and women or speaks more clearly of God's love to them than the flowers." "The poor sick people lying in their hot, stuffy rooms have welcomed your flowers with delight. Those faithful women, the district nurses, often wish that you could be with them to see the joy and refining results of your fruit and floral gifts to their poor patients; how the pale invalid faces brighten at sight of the lovely blossoms. Once seen it is impossible to forget it."

"I have read of your Flower Mission in the paper. My papa has been sick for twelve months and he likes flowers. Do you suppose that you could get some to some place where I could call for them?"

"Particularly do I wish to tell you how very much Mrs. R. enjoyed her basket. Her husband for whom the contributions were really solicited had died three days before, leaving her entirely alone and greatly impoverished after a long illness. The poor woman said it gave her fresh courage and new life." "I had but a glimpse of the sweet-faced woman who so bravely tugged my basket so far for I was greatly suffering in body and also in mind. These oft-recurring holidays, with their memories of my loved ones over the dark river, are hard for me to stand in my weakened condition. All are dead, not one is left me and so I appreciate, perhaps more deeply than most, the loving kindness of the W. C. T. U." "It would have done you good to have seen the joy of a helpless old blind man. As we took out each thing from the basket and named it for him he would run his fingers over it and exclaim with delight. He drank in the perfume of the May flowers and rejoiced in the goodness of God. It had been a long time since he had been remembered in this way."

"It Seemed As if the Gates of Heaven Were Open"

"In a little tenement we found Mrs. K. a great sufferer. Crippled with rheumatism for seven years, she has been in almost constant pain for months. A daughter is the only bread winner and has to leave her mother locked in the room while she is at work all day. The poor woman was delighted with your gifts and the blossoming plant was especially dear to her heart. She was so pleased when she found the orange and lemons in the little basket, and when we made her a drink with both in it, she was so delighted that she said, 'It seems as if the gates of heaven were open.'

"Up five flights of stairs so dark that we had to feel our way, we found a very sick woman alone with her three little children. The room was in great disorder and the little folks only partly dressed. We picked up the room, tidied the little ones and gave them pictur books to keep them quiet; then unpacked the little basket, putting the te in the empty canister, the sugar in th sugar bowl, and the fruit, jelly and sou on the shelf above the table. Then w waited on the mother a little, gave he some nourishment, and left an orang cut up where she could reach it besid the bed. She was eloquent with thanks and her tears were very sincere."

MEMORIAL DAY

There are many silent sleepers
In our country here and there,
Heeding not our restless clamor,
Bugle's peal nor trumpet's blare.
Soft they slumber,
Past forever earthly care.

O'er their beds the grasses creeping
Weave a robe of royal fold,
And the daisies add their homage,
Flinging down a cloth of gold.
Soft they slumber,
Once the gallant and the bold.

Oft as Spring, with dewy fingers,
Brings a waft of violet,
Sweet arbutus, dainty primrose,
On their lowly graves we set.
Soft they slumber;
We their lives do not forget.

Childish hands with rose and lily
Showering the furrows green,
Childish songs that lift and warble
Where the sleepers lie serene
(Soft they slumber),
Tell how true our hearts have been.

Wave the dear old flag above them,
Play the sweet old bugle call,
And because they died in honor
O'er them let the flowers fall.
Soft they slumber,
Dreaming, stirring not at all.

Freedom's host of silent sleepers,
Where they lie is holy ground,
Heeding not our restless clamor,
Musket's rattle, trumpet's sound.
Soft they slumber,
Ever wrapped in peace profound.

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

Flower Mission Department and the Flood Sufferers

FLORENCE D. RICHARD, President of the Ohio W. C. T. U.

Scenes in the Ohio Flood

There could not be a better motto for the Flower Mission department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union than the one adopted by it, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ," nor could there be a department which more perfectly obeys the Divine injunction. This Ohio surely has had reason to know.

When the flood came upon us with its devastation, its blight and its desolation, sweeping away homes and many precious lives, we stood helpless and awe-stricken amid the wreckage of thirty-five cities and towns in this one state alone. The National superintendent of the Flower Mission department wrote immediately, enclosing a generous check and asking what could be done, and before it seemed possible that the letter of reply could have reached her, boxes and barrels of bedding, clothing and supplies of all kinds came to our headquarters, in the home of one of our faithful white ribboners. She and her assistants received and disbursed these gifts to the needy, and not alone to our four hundred white ribbon families was this help given, but it went as well to our stricken sisters in other cities. And such clothing and bedding as were sent! Much of it was new and good in every way. Words cannot express our gratitude to the donors, and they will never know how deeply our suffering ones appreciated the precious gifts. Some said, while the tears came, "Why I never knew the W. C. T. U. had a department like this. I thought it was just trying to destroy the liquor traffic." Our organization is indeed "a wheel in the middle of a wheel," and as Ezekiel wrote, "has eyes all around the rim." The secret of its great power is that the "Living Spirit is in the wheel."

ARBOR DAY IN FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

When one thinks of the Arbor-Day activities which in recent years have become so important a phase of Flower Mission work, one feels moved to borrow Henry Ward Beecher's words and say: "What a fine new ray of light, this, which you are entwining with your many-colored wreath." The planting of the trees is, in itself, an act of no small significance; when we help to beautify and to dignify Nature, anywhere, we help to beautify and dignify human nature, everywhere—we do!

Yes, the planting is a significant act; then the many accompanying features of the occasion—who will undertake to estimate their far-reaching influence! Only a little group, at the start; soon, a few bugle notes from the Salvation Army comrade who had been pressed into service for the occasion, and a larger group stood about us; a few more bugle notes, and boys from the neighboring ball field were trooping our way!

Children's laughter mingled with the graver notes of the hour, but no one would have had it otherwise; no one questioned the beautiful harmony of it all. With rare poise, with a charming dignity, undismayed by the shouting children on every side, the National superintendent of the Flower Mission presided, weaving in and through it all, as opportunity offered, the salient features of her department work.

Scarboro Pond, Franklin Park, Boston, Mass.

In masterly fashion, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, the speaker of the day, reached and held her listeners (young and old alike) and in her own delightful fashion made one and all active participants from time to time in an improvised program; or, let us better say, a varied program, varied by the singing of patriotic songs, by the reading of greetings of vast interest from our National President in far-away Evanston, and from others—an occasion, this, in which World's, National, state, county and local workers had their part, their share. With a few final words, pertinent to the hour, spoken by Mrs. Gaddis of the Boston Central union, the formal program closed; and all interest now centered about the newly-planted trees, four in number. Over the fresh earth, tossed about the trees by the eager hands of eager white ribboners, beautiful flowers fell in great profusion, and their fragrance, mingled with other fragrant memories of the day, will tarry long with many of us.

An after-incident of the day—an incl-

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MRS. LEE'S FLOWER GARDEN

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

"Those W. C. T. U. women were here yesterday," remarked Mrs. Lee at the breakfast table.

"Shouting for suffrage?" asked Mr. Lee amiably. The coffee was hot, the muffins delicious, and Mr. Lee at peace with the world in general.

"Hardly." Mrs. Lee's tone was dryly sarcastic. "They know my sentiments too well. They were asking for flowers, the penalty for having a fine garden."

"Going to crown themselves with roses?" Mr. Lee smiled facetiously.

"Not exactly. It is a part of their *work*, as they call it, carrying flowers about to jails, hospitals, and among sick people, which may be all right enough. I can't see any earthly good in most of it, though. What does some red-handed criminal care for a bunch of flowers?"

"Well, I suppose even a criminal might have a soul—or in other words a love for the beautiful. I suppose that's their idea." And Mr. Lee stacked the spoons with great care and deliberation. "It would be an interesting study to follow out some of the results, don't you think?"

"It might be for some people. I'm not sure that I care to."

"Of course you gave?"

"I told Jenks to cut what he thought best for them tomorrow," Mrs. Lee answered stiffly, "I do not like, though, to have my garden mutilated. If I could know that it was doing any real good, of course—," and a frosty smile crossed the thin, set lips.

That smile had been a most discouraging feature of the call of the committee on flowers. Mrs. Aiken had fairly shivered as the maid ushered them into the drawing room, it was so beautifully, coldly, in order. The very walls exhaled reserve, and when Mrs. Lee appeared, her smile was colder yet. Even Mrs. Fairchild, her companion, felt the chill, but she was one of the bubbly, enthusiastic kind whom Arctic weather could not suppress.

"Of course we cannot always see the immediate results of this work of love," Mrs. Fairchild remarked, as they were going, "but I am sure you would find it most interesting if you could know it all."

"Suppose you tell me if you should discover any," suggested Mrs. Lee with her thin, unbelieving smile. These ladies were a notch below her socially and Mrs. Lee was never effusive in her own circle. They departed without a more definite invitation to come again.

Mrs. Aiken walked with her friend past the large garden where Jenks was busily engaged tying up, setting out, weeding and raking the rich, fragrant loam. "What a pity," she said, "that where most of us have one or two of a kind Mrs. Lee has great beds of flowers, and yet is so unwilling to share her riches. See those pansies just aching to be picked."

"And did you ever see such a variety of peonies in bloom together? I just long to take some of those great beauties out to the hospital. And the roses—my one bush would look sick beside them, and if I were of a covetous nature I am afraid I should break the Commandment all to shivers over that garden."

"I hardly know whether it is a sin to covet other people's beauty to do good with or not," laughed Mrs. Aiken. "Mrs. Lee cannot prevent our looking at her treasures anyhow, and I am glad we asked her, even if it did mean a crucifixion of the flesh."

Jim Nugent sat in his narrow cell that morning of Flower Mission day, his head in his hands, his heart filled with despair. He was in prison for murder, committed when he was crazed with drink. If the drink traffic should stand its criminals in line, what a world-around procession it would make!

"Sue was a good wife," he muttered, "and I wish it had been my own fool life I had taken instead of hers. Oh, if a man could know what he is doing when he takes his first drink of Satan's broth. It's all gay and festive at the first till a fellow's got the cursed taste fastened on him, and then—this—" He raised his haggard eyes as the jailer unlocked the door of his cell and two ladies stepped in, Mrs. Aiken with a large basket on her arm, Mrs. Fairchild with another and a rich bouquet in her hand. The gloomy place was filled with sweetness.

"I don't know why you should care about a drunken brute like me," he said huskily as the flowers were put into his hands. "A fellow who could do what I've done should take his medicine without any frills."

"I knew your wife, Mr. Nugent. I know, too, you would never have done it had it not been for liquor. I am hoping your soul may be restored since you are placed beyond the reach of your enemy."

"Yes, Jim'll have to be a teetotaler now in spite of himself," grinned the jailer, to whom the constant sight of suffering and remorse had proved deadening. "We don't serve no fancy drinks at this hotel."

Jim glowered wrathfully. "Hold your tongue, Bill," he said gruffly. "I'd like to hold the keys for a few days and rub it in on *you*." Then he said in a pleasanter tone, "I thank you kindly, ladies. You mean well, but there's no hope for me. I don't intend to offer any defense, only, 'whisky did it,' and as for the next world, murderers and drunkards aren't welcome."

The ladies spoke such words of comfort as they could, and knelt and prayed with him, the facetious jailer for once looking on with a sober face. When they left, Nugent, to conceal his emotion, was puttering busily with his flowers.

There was a girl of the streets in another cell, under charge of child murder. She herself was little more than a child, with great, mournful brown eyes, and it seemed too hideous to be true that she had crawled to the river bank and thrown her naked babe into the water. She had been suspected, then frightened into an admission, and her trial would soon be on.

"Does your mother know of this?" asked Mrs. Fairchild, as the girl crouched down before them, the flowers hugged close to her breast.

"My mother! Don't mention her in a place like this. It would kill her to know, for she is not strong." She broke into wild sobbing. "She thinks I am still at work in the respectable place where I began. Oh mother, mother, God knows I didn't mean to be bad."

"Tell us all about it, poor child. Why you cannot be more than nineteen—just about the age of your Della, Mrs. Aiken, I should say."

"I'll be nineteen my next birthday, and I hope I shall never live to see it. I was sixteen when I came here, and men told me I was pretty. One of them began taking me out, and I thought the world of him after awhile. I was so young, you see, and I thought I knew it all, and I never dreamed that he was a married man. I was desperate when I learned it, and after that I didn't care what became of me. Oh, lady, I can't tell you any more. Go home to your own clean, pure girls and let me go my own dark way." Her sobs broke out afresh.

When they were once more outside of the building, which might have been named "The Palace of Sighs," so filled was it with sorrow and suffering, the ladies looked at each other with tear-dimmed eyes.

A few minutes' ride brought them to a large hospital. "Here at least the suffering will be shorn of its most piteous aspect, the atmosphere of sin," remarked Mrs. Aiken as they toiled up the long flight of stairs, for the building was situated on a hill overlooking the town.

"Oh I'm so glad, so glad you've come." A thin, claw-like little hand reached out from one of the cots. "I'm so tired today, and nurse says the cast won't be off for more than a week yet." Viola Gates looked up with a patient smile which was more pitiful than tears.

"I am so sorry, but see this. I made up one bouquet especially for you, dear." Mrs. Fairchild held up the flowers, a great, fragrant pink peony, with creamy center, surrounded by white carnations and a filmy green border of foliage.

"Oh, oh, the dear, smelly things! Let me snuggle them up to my face quick," cried the girl delightedly. "How it takes away the tired, Mrs. Fairchild. Where did you get them?"

"From Mrs. Lee's garden."

"But I have heard that she never gives away flowers."

"Well, hardly ever, it is true, but we thought we would give her the opportunity to refuse at least, and we were more than surprised at the generous basketful which the gardener brought over. I believe the good soul really enjoyed it, too, and he said his 'missus' hoped we would be pleased."

In another ward an old lady with a broken hip lay suffering, her thin, wrinkled face filled with a peace which God alone knows how to bestow. "And you remembered me;—how dear of you. Those roses might be off my own bush of June beauties. The doctor says I won't get home in time to see them. I keep saying 'Thy will be done,' over and over, and it is only when I wake up suddenly and look around and see where I am that I get so dreadfully homesick. Every one is so good to me that it's a shame that I'm not as happy as a lark."

"But even the larks get a broken wing sometimes, Mother Wells, and cannot fly as they'd like to. Our Father doesn't ask us to carry the cross and the thorns jubilantly, only patiently—"

"And I am sure the precious soul does that," interrupted a nurse earnestly. "When we get cross and fretty and things go wrong, we come in here for a look at this dear, peaceful face and feel ashamed that our own little trials have power to move us so. No, you needn't protest, for you do us all good," and the nurse smoothed the white locks tenderly, and then went out for a glass in which to place the flowers.

"Take some of them, do!" urged Mrs. Wells when she came back.

"Not one little bud even. You deserve them all and more."

"I have brought one for you, too, Miss Simmons;" Mrs. Aiken drew another bouquet from her basket, "and remember, dear girl, that the Lord who cares

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

MRS. WHITNEY'S AWAKENING

GRACE E. SNOW, Cambridge, Mass.

A year ago Mrs. James Whitney had been very proud of her famous rose garden. It was noted throughout the state for its wonderful variety of rare flowers and this fact had pleased her very much. But above all, Jamie, her only child and her idol, who was the source of all her happiness and brightness, was with her then, and he loved the rose garden dearly. Now Jamie was gone, and the whole world was changed. She could not bear to look upon the big pink, white, yellow and red blossoms that vied with one another in size and beauty, nor enjoy the singing birds and the bright sunshine. One rare June morning, with a heart full of bitterness, Mrs. Whitney turned to leave the garden, and nearly fell over a small boy coming toward her.

"What are you doing here?" she demanded in sharp tones.

"Oh, I know I shouldn't have come into your garden without permission," faltered the child. "I know you don't allow any one in here, and you never give your roses away, but I thought perhaps just this once, you would give me a few because they're for mother, and she's going to be buried this afternoon. She hasn't any flowers, and she loved them so much." The large blue eyes filled with tears.

"Mother told me once that you can do anything you want to, because you are very rich and have a great deal of influence," continued the boy after a short pause, "and I thought maybe you'd like to give her some roses now that she's dead. She felt very sorry for you when your little boy died."

Mrs. Whitney gazed at her small visitor in bewilderment. This sudden burst of confidence and grief was quite unusual to her, and entirely disarmed her. In spite of herself she was drawn to this little fellow, who so fearlessly and sympathetically talked with her as no other child had ever dared to do. Moreover, his mother had felt sorry for her, and this alone was a balm which her aching heart could not withstand. She craved pity more than anything else in the world. Motioning him to a bench, she sat down beside him.

"What is that?" she asked, pointing to a knot of white ribbon pinned to the boy's faded blouse.

The tear-stained face instantly brightened as he answered, "Oh, that was mother's. She pinned it there before she went, and I promised her I'd always be true to it. It means that, with God's help, I will never touch or taste any intoxicating liquor. Don't you wear it?" and he searched her dress for the white emblem.

Mrs. Whitney sank back weak and trembling. For a moment the beautiful rose garden was obliterated from her view, and an accusing voice rang loudly in her ears. Its every accent sent a sharp stab through her heart.

"Why do you blame God for Jamie's death?" demanded the voice. "Were you not asked to wear the white ribbon, and did you not refuse? You, Mrs. James Whitney, who can do anything you like, if you had chosen to wear the white ribbon, would Jamie have touched that rich wine which you now keep on the sideboard, and which made him so dizzy and caused him to fall down stairs and hurt his head? You wouldn't have had wine in the house. You, who can do anything, are not you to blame?"

"Don't you feel well?" asked the boy, laying his hand ever so lightly upon Mrs. Whitney's arm. "I'm so sorry."

"Oh, yes, I am perfectly well," she answered, trying hard to steady her voice. "But you look tired. Come in and have something to eat. I'll send Thomas to get you some roses." When the boy was seated at the table, she asked, "What are you going to do now that your mother is gone?"

"I've got to go to the orphans' home," he replied, his eyes filling again. "I'm trying to be brave for mother's sake, but I don't want to go a bit," and his voice broke off in a big sob.

"What is your name?" asked Mrs. Whitney, feeling that she ought to say something.

"James Nelson, but mother used to call me Jamie, and I like that best," he answered.

Hastily Mrs. James Whitney arose, and walked into the next room. "O God," she prayed, dropping to her knees, "I failed so miserably in caring for the first little Jamie you gave me. Help me to be faithful to this second trust."

"Hurrah, hurrah!" cried Jamie months later, bursting into Mrs. Whitney's sitting room in a state of wild delight. "The state has gone prohibition by a large majority, and you have done it."

"My dear boy," said the lady, "it is you who have done it, not I."

"But if you hadn't gone around all summer and talked to the people so"—

"Jamie dear, if God had not sent you to me just when He did, I never should have done anything," and Jamie's new mother pressed him fondly to her breast.

THE BLOSSOM ARMY

Why are the grave little pansy faces
In long procession assembled here?
And the violets' eyes bear dewy traces,
In their sweet blue depths, of a pearly tear?

Why, in happy, bright May weather,
Have the lovely flowers all met together,
From the forest nooks and the wildwood places
And the spicy gardens far and near?

The little children have borne them hither,
The tender blue and the white and red,
Into the quiet churchyard, whither
They come to honor the nation's dead.
The fair flower-army without number
Gather to guard the soldier's slumber,
Brightly to bloom and sweetly to wither
Over the soldier boy's grassy bed.

—E. H. T.

"The lovely flowers all met together"

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, May 29, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The Opportunity of the Summer

To maintain and sustain interest in its various departments during the summer season is for some local unions very difficult. With many members absent and with the lassitude incident to hot weather paralyzing the energies of those at home, it is not always possible to carry out the regular program of work. The wise ones advocate an entire change in the form of activities for July and August. The department of Open Air work offers many attractive plans for out-of-door enterprises, and the Flower Mission presents delightful avenues of helpfulness. Indeed, the vacation season and the Flower Mission department make the happiest possible combination for interesting the boys and girls and the young people of any community. In these days of multiplicity of artificial indoor-pleasures, the field and the forest, the hill and the stream, with their wealth of treasures, are to countless young people a foreign country. To lead them to discover for themselves these riches, to organize them into companies to visit the woods and the meadows, and to gather baskets of blossoms for the city flower missions is in itself well worth while. By satisfying their amusement-loving natures with this wholesome, natural recreation, you create in them a Divine dissatisfaction with the grosser, cheaper forms of entertainment offered at the city amusement parks. If with the awakening of these purer, God-given instincts shall be aroused the desire to carry to the sick, the aged, the shut-ins the beauty of the out-of-doors, you have helped them to add to their characters another element of safety. All of which, being so plain that it needs no interpretation, would suggest to every local union that it organize through the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branch, the boys and the girls and the young men and women for weekly or semi-weekly visits to the woods and the meadows, for boat-rides up the river where the pond lilies grow, or excursions on the hillsides or in the valleys for rare blossoms, with the purpose of sending to the weary ones in shop and store and office, and to the disease-stricken ones on beds of pain, the glory of the summertime, thus transforming their dull and dreary abiding places by the color and fragrance of the blossoms. This passing on of the wealth of the country and the suburbs to the treeless and flowerless districts of the cities has been made very easy by the courtesy of the express companies, who give free transportation to all packages of the Flower Mission department. The union which fails to take up this branch of summer work misses a wonderful opportunity to speak a message from the great "God of the Out-of-Doors" to hearts which sorely need it and would gladly welcome it.

Vice and the Unholy Alliance

The results of the painstaking investigation into vice conditions in New York, conducted by the Rockefeller Bureau of Social Hygiene, have just been given to the public, and the frank statements of the facts discovered read like chapters from the history of the Dark Ages. Naming the saloon, the dance halls, and the so-called massage parlors as the recruiting places where innocent girls, seeking legitimate recreation, are enticed, ruined and forced to become a part of the gigantic traffic in womanhood, the report makes the accusation that "most of the wreckage, and the worst of it, is due to persistent, cunning and unprincipled exploitation; to the banding together in infamous enterprises of madame, procurer, brothel-keeper and liquor vender to carry on deliberately a cold-blooded traffic for their joint profit, a traffic, be it added, from which the girl involved procures at the most, with few exceptions, her bare subsistence, and that only so long as she has a trade value."

The part played in this abominable business by the liquor interests is again brought out in the statement that thirty of the most tawdry resorts of New York earn in the aggregate at least $2,000,000 annually, exclusive of the enormous profits derived from the illicit sale of liquor and tobacco at exorbitant prices. Conscienceless, barbaric greed is the foundation of the whole unholy system, and the liquor interests with their millions are back of it all. No less an authority than Rev. Walter L. Sumner, the head of the Chicago Vice Commission, gave it as his conclusion "that the saloon is the greatest supporter of the social evil," and stated that he found that the saloons made on the liquor furnished to the houses of ill-fame $8,000,000 a year in that one city. "Is it any wonder," asks Dean Sumner, "that the saloon is in favor of the traffic and that it supports the social evil? It protects the houses, and assists in every way possible to keep the traffic going."

How can we expect to make any appreciable headway in abolishing the stupendous social evil if we continue to license its ally, the liquor traffic? Every heart-breaking piece of news of an innocent girl drawn into a life of vice, every report of the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated on these slaves of the underworld, every tragic history of young manhood, diseased and ruined, is an unanswerable argument for unceasing, unremitting, war against the liquor traffic, until the law of the land shall forever prohibit it.

A Patriot-Making Day

The thirtieth of May—Memorial Day—for the average American is a day of tender memories, an occasion for the lifting of the heart in gratitude for the courageous lives of those who fought for the flag. It is a time when men and women who never knew what it was to make a sacrifice in the name of patriotism, as they watch the slow steps of the last surviving veterans, the blue and the gray, feel stirring in their breasts a desire to be worthy successors to such heroes. No day of all the year affords such opportunities for awakening a sense of patriotism in the boy and the girl, the sturdy youth and the thoughtful maiden by a gentle reminder that the white-haired remnant of the "old guard" has placed them under a sacred obligation to render to their land equally faithful service. Standing by the flag-marked graves of the soldiers, these young people will listen eagerly to tactful words from their seniors on present day perils from which our nation must be defended. Let us kindle in their hearts an enthusiasm to save America from the Great Destroyer, and set ringing in their memories and in their hearts the refrain, "*A saloonless nation in 1920.*"

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Louise C. Purington, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Coöperation with Missionary Societies, will be the acting superintendent of this department in the National W. C. T. U. for the balance of the year. This arrangement has the hearty approval of Miss Ives' associate, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, who desires that Dr. Purington, for so many years in close touch with Miss Ives in this work, shall promote its purposes and plans as acting superintendent in the National W. C. T. U.

The International Congress on Alcoholism

The Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism to be held in Milan, Italy, September 22-27, 1913, has been given the privilege by the Administration of the Italian Royal House of holding its meetings in the old royal palace, the splendid "Villa Reale," situated opposite the public gardens, where members of the Congress will find desirable conveniences and accommodations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will extend the official invitation for the Congress to the different governments.

The program, for which most of the speakers have been appointed, is as follows:

First Day:

1. Opening lecture on the Pathology of Alcoholism.
2. Moral decadence caused by alcoholism.

Second Day:

1. The economical importance of the liquor traffic (beer, brandy, wine).
2. Activity of the representatives of the liquor traffic against the temperance movement.
3. The effects of alcoholism (from an economical point of view): (a) On the state; (b) On the town or village; (c) On the family.

Third Day:

1. Utilization of grapes and fruits for the preparation of products without alcohol: (a) by a Professor of Hygiene; (b) by a Chemist; (c) by an Economist.

Fourth Day:

1. Employers and workmen in the fight against alcoholism.
2. Counter attractions to the public-house: People's palaces, baths, temperance hotels.
3. Temperance Exhibitions.

Fifth Day:

1. The treatment of the inebriate: (a) Medical report; (b) Practical questions, asylums, work of the temperance societies, etc.
2. The diminution of the number of public-houses; its influence.

Sixth Day:

1. Alcohol and school (Temperance education of children and teachers).
2. Alcoholism in Italy.

AMONG THE STATES

"Red Light" injunction bills have passed the legislatures of California, South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Minnesota, and Oregon.

Under a bill recently approved by Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, ten verses of the Bible must be read daily without comment in the public schools of the state.. Teachers who violate the law are subject to dismissal.

Bills creating a state vice commission have been passed by the Massachusetts and Missouri legislatures.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas was bequeathed $40,000 by Dr. Henry C. Wisner of Medicine Lodge. The will provides that the money shall be used by the organization "in any way that its charter provides."

The Linley bill providing for a legislative investigation of the white slave traffic and the social evil has passed both houses of the Wisconsin legislature. The bill provides for an appropriation of $10,000 to pay expenses of investigation.

Co-operation With Missionary Societies

Beloved Comrades:

Upon us has come a baptism of suffering, so much of beauty and joy has been transferred to the other side. It is our part to experience a new baptism of service, a greater consecration in the work to which our National superintendent gave brain and heart and effort with characteristic ardor and faithfulness.

Miss Ives could say of her work in a great, true sense, "It is finished." During the two months in which we dwelt in the borderland between heaven and earth, and talked of things seen and unseen, there was ever the growing sense of the soul's expansion toward God. I cannot convey to you my heart in this matter, only I long to have you eager, with me, to build a beautiful memorial of work in her name and for Christ's sake.

With Miss Ives I have lived, worked, and prayed almost since our schooldays at Mt. Holyoke, and life's aims and purposes are the same. We have served together in this department as World and National superintendents, for many years, and are one in ideas of advancement and the deep, far-reaching need of this great work.

The Report, Plan of Work, and Questions for Annual Report were mailed early in the year to all state superintendents. These with Definite Easy Things to Do, furnish a perfect compendium of work.

The charts, "World in Boston," with key, are invaluable to present the relation of temperance to missions in a vivid, picturesque way, whether at the local meeting or the county convention, or institute; also at union meetings of missionary and temperance societies, Temperance Sunday in the Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, etc., etc. For "Demonstration Night" at state or National Conventions there is nothing better. Do not forget the charts.

The L. T. L. exercise is also especially adapted to Demonstration Night, and to any and all occasions where it is desired to emphasize the missionary idea as related to temperance, and that co-operation must be practiced for the highest effectiveness for the kingdom.

Looking forward to the World's and National Conventions the coming autumn, I summon you most truly and tenderly, to renewed faithfulness, that the harvest gathered may be significant that Heaven smiles upon us and our work is greatly blessed.

Address all correspondence to

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

Orders for literature send to the same, or to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30

Even as a national calamity brings all people together in a bond of sympathy so should Memorial day and its memories bind the nation together in holy bands of love. It should awaken new inspirations and ideals, make us reconsecrate ourselves to God, arouse new efforts to live better, and make us all more zealous to be ready when He calleth.—*Warren F. Wilcox*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY MAHAN, West Philadelphia, Pa., for years a shut-in; a faithful member of the W. C. T. U., and a constant subscriber to the papers.

LEAH ADESSA HARVEY, Santa Fe, New Mexico, president of the Santa Fe W. C. T. U., of which she had been a member for twenty-five years; also state superintendent of Evangelistic Work and Proportionate and Systematic Giving. She was devoted to this work, because it brought her so directly in contact with vital things inimical to the welfare of humanity. There was a warrior spirit within her which made her seek the forefront of high enterprise, and made her ever ready to do battle for her convictions and principles. She was faithful in wearing her white ribbon as the outward insignia of her courage and faith in the war of this Christian organization against legalized vice.

ARBOR DAY IN FRANKLIN PARK

(Continued from Page Five)

dent freighted with uncommon interest —I feel impelled to give in closing: A manly boy, still in his early teens apparently, approached one of our number and asked courteously and with no little dignity what organization we represented, explaining that the Boy Scouts, himself one of them, would have counted it a rare privilege to participate in the impressive ceremonies—a rare privilege to have rallied in large numbers as active participants in the patriotic features of the occasion. Let us see to it, comrades far and near, that our Boy Scouts are given their part in the coming programs of coming Arbor Days.

"Employment, employment,
O that is enjoyment.
There's nothing like something to do,
Good heart occupation
Is strength and salvation,
A secret that's known to but few."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise designated:

New York: Westville $4.70, Gardiner, Katonah, Port Chaster $3, Yonkers, Norwich, Stamford, New Paltz, Patterson L. T. L., Castile $2.30, Albany (Central), Gainesville, Hermitage, Johnsonburg, Lamont $1, Perry $4, Portage, Silver Springs, S. Warsaw $4, Wyoming, Ft. Plain Y. P. B. Total $51.

Kansas: Jetmore, El Dorado. Total $4.

Delaware: Cheswold, Felton, Wyoming, Smyrna, Bridgeville, Georgetown, Laurel, Lewes, Milford, Milton, Nassau, Seaford, Slaughter Neck, Lillian Cade $1, Zion $1, Marydel $1, Magnolia $1, Harrington $1, Felton Y. P. B. Sr. $1, Felton Y. P. B. Jr. $1. Total $33.

West Washington: Satsup $3, Aberdeen $4, Couperville, Ilwaco, Kelso, Machias $5, Ballard, High Point $5, Satsup Page, Elma $4, Everett South, Everett East, Port Stanley, Olympia (Central) $2.20, Island, Woodland Island $2.50, Ridgefield, Stephens, Fravel, Harmony, University $.66, Marysville, Arlington, Green Lake, South West, 7th Ward, Charleston Y. P. B., Bremerton, Bay View, Lynden $3.22, Irwinton. Total $75.58.

West Virginia: Wallace.

Maine: Union, Auburn, Sabattus, Greene, Turner, Mechanic Falls, Leeds Center, Livermore Falls, Westfield, Bolsters Mills, Bridgeton, Cumberland Mills, E. Raymond, Falmouth, Cumberland Mills, New Gloucester, Newhall, Otisfield $1, Portland $3, Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill $5, Bethel, S. Portland, S. Windham, Stroudwater $5, Westbrook, Yarmouth, Farmington, Kingfield, Rockland, Warren $1, S. Paris, Bangor, Monroe, Winterport, Machias, Lubec, Calais, Brownfield, W. Paris, E. Windham, N. Berwick, Old Orchard, Kittery Point, Island Falls, Cary's Mills, Caribou, Maple Grove, Patten, Ft. Fairfield, Houlton, Smyrna Mills, Milbridge, Kennebunk, E. Steuben, Dennysville, Cherryfield. Total $117.

Wisconsin: Milton.

New Mexico: Santa Rosa, Santa Fe, Roosevelt, Maxwell, Tucumcari, Alamogardo, Salona. Total $16.

Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh.

Connecticut: New Britain (Scandinavian), Thompsonville. Total $4.

Louisiana: Baton Rouge $4.15, Athens. Total $6.15.

Tennessee: Kenton $4, Savannah $3, Memphis (East End) $5, Chattanooga, St. Elmo, Nashville (East, Lillie O'Daniel, West End), Springfield, Maxwell, McKenzie, Big Sandy, Mt. Vincent. Total $33.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters: Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens $5, Anna A. Gordon 5, Mrs. F. P. Parks $5, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson $5, Julia F. Deane $5, Windsor Grow $5, Mrs. C. C. Chapin $5, Edna Rowan $1, Addie Austin $1, Katharine Adams $1, Mrs. Charlotte McCracken $1, Grace Merkel $1.50, Edna Saxe $1. Total $41.50.

Northern Idaho: $26.

Southern Idaho: $28.

Ohio: Wilmington $3, Berea (Jalte), Neal Dow $1, Chester, Utica, Carrolton, Scotch Ridge, Malvern, Mallet Creek, Beach City, Colebrook $1, Pansy $3, Minerva, Oceola $1, Homeworth, Mt. Vernon, Madisonville, Colerain, Germantown, Storrs, Nevada $1.40, Scotch Ridge, Canton (First), London, Bethesda, Darbyville, Girton, Massillon $1, Slater $5, Nelsonville, Olena, Rehobeth $3, Short Creek, Van Wert, Huntsville, Batesville, Camden, McArthur, Keene, Rose A. Davison, Troy $1, Sullivan, N. Fairfield, Richfield, Attica, Cayuga Falls, W. Elkton, Kenton, Muskingum Twp., Valley Grove, Miamisburg, Springboro, Warren, Munger, Belmore $4.11, Beaverdam $1.47, Cleveland (F. Willard). Total $115.98.

Utah: $24.95.

Northern California: Woodbridge, Selma, Petaluna, Davis, Mendocino, Casper, Wood Colony Y. P. B., Los Gatos, Vallejo, Lincoln, Parlin $1.20, Madera $.80, Fowler $.75. Total $22.75.

Southern California: Washington Hts., Whittier, Griffith, Lucy Hayes, Covina, Inglewood, Angelino Hts., Gardina, Bogh Heights, Glendale, Sawtith, Pasadena (East Side, Central), Somerset, Santa Monica, South Park. Los Angeles, Vernon, Long Beach, Burbank, University, Mizpah, Cucamonga, Cotton, Del Rosa, Highlands, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Ontario, Uplands, Coronado, San Diego (Central), El Cajou, Escondido, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, San Diego (First), University Heights, Lompoc, Anaheim, El Modina, Orange, Santa Ana, Villa Park, Santa Ana Y. P. B., Beaumont, Corona, Elsinon, Riverside (East Side), Riverside, Brawley, El Centro, Holtville, Silsbee, Bard, Oxnard, Sta Paula. Total $118.

New Jersey: Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands $5, Avon Manasquan, Matawan $3.50, Red Bank, Andover, Branchville, Sussex, Newton $2.82, Absecon, Atlantic City (Steelman), Clinton, Bloomsbury, Closter, Glassboro, Wenonah, Passaic, Pt. Pleasant, Manahawkin, Ellis, Jersey City (Helping), Cranford, Dunnellen, Elizabeth (No. 1, Willard), Plainfield, Roselle, Collingswood, Camden (Willard, Stevens), Haddonfield, Audobon $1, Montclair $5, Irvington Orange, Milltown $1, Perth Amboy, Jamesburg, Sayreville, Cranbury, Metuchen. Total $90.32.

Nebraska: Cozad.

Massachusetts: Chatham, South Chatham, Falmouth $4, Sandwich, Great Barrington, North Adams, North Adams Y. $1, Williamstown, Berkeley, Easton, Easton L. T. L. $.25, Easton Y. $1, Attleboro, Attleboro $1, Fall River $5, Globe Village, Mansfield, North Attleboro L. T. L. $1, North Westport, Rehoboth, Taunton L. T. L. $1, Chilmark, West Tisbury, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn Barrett, Salem, Wenahm & Hamilton, Orange, Endeavor Chapel Y. $.50, Holyoke $4, Springfield Central $5, Amherst, Enfield, Williamsburg, Arlington, Concord, Framingham, Holliston, Malden, Medford, Medford Hillside, Natick, Reading, Pepperell, Somerville Winter Hill, Wellesley Hills, Westford, Brookline, Foxboro, Franklin L. T. L. $1, Needham Heights, Needham Heights Y., Quincy $1, Quincy L. T. L. $1, Wollaston, Hull, Marshfield Hills, Mattapoisett, North Abington, Onset, Plymouth, Rockland, South Carver $1, South Hanson, Wareham, Boston Central $6, South Boston $4, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain $5, Neponset, Roslindale, Athol, Bolton, Clinton, Gardner, South Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Northboro, Brookfield, Leicester, Millville, North Brookfield, Spencer, Uxbridge, Whitinsville, Warren, West Brookfield, Dorchester $1.60. Total $186.35.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S NOTES

FRANCES P. PARKS

With the closing of the schools in June (next month) the vacation movement will be under full headway, to continue until September. Many white ribboners are including in their vacation plans a few weeks at one of the many Chautauquas. State officers are calling for W. C. T. U. speakers for these gatherings and the indications point to an unusually interesting season.

The work at the New York Chautauqua is the only one for which the National W. C. T. U. holds itself responsible, and because from there went out the "call" which resulted in the formation of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it is peculiarly interesting to all white ribboners. Our National Headquarters in Kellogg Hall will be in charge of Mrs. Mary B. Wilson and Mrs. Caroline B. Buell. National superintendents are requested to send to Kellogg Hall by July 5, a supply of their new literature, with expressage or postage fully prepaid. National, state and county workers who plan to visit Chautauqua during the season are urged to communicate with Mrs. Wilson, so that they may be placed on the weekly programs.

Every phase of woman's work is allowed representation before the Woman's Club, and by the courtesy of Mrs. B. T. Vincent, president, and a loyal white ribboner, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always had a distinctive place. This year our dates fall within the week when the general topic is "Social Service." We take July 28, 29 and 30. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., is to be the speaker and has selected for her topics, "A Question of Health," "A Question of Morals," and "A Question of Evangelization." An institute will be held the same week at which the general topic will be, "The Relation of the Temperance Reform to the Problems of Today." Dr. William Bainbridge of New York will give an address on "A Plea for the Handicapped." Other speakers for the week will be Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher and Miss Edna Rowan.

A Parents' Parliament, conducted by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National superintendent of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits, will be a special feature during the first week in August. Many phases of Child Welfare will be presented by state and National speakers. Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director, will assist at the Chautauqua meetings.

It is hoped that white ribboners will plan their visits to Chautauqua to cover the dates mentioned, and that they will not fail to attend the meetings. The addresses before the Woman's Club will be given in the Hall of Philosophy. The institute and parliament probably will be held in Kellogg Hall.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE CONVENTION CITY, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ISABELLA H. DEMAREST, Corresponding Secretary New Jersey W. C. T. U.

It was a gloriously beautiful day, May 13, when the state officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey and the county president of Monmouth county betook themselves to the city of Asbury Park to confer with the representatives of the executive committee of that county, the local unions of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove and the Publicity and Convention bureau of the city to arrange somewhat for New Jersey's coming guest days when Asbury Park would be alive with white ribboners from all over this land and from over the seas.

The pretty city looked most beautiful in its spring dress of green and white, its streets immaculate for the visitors who will throng them from June to October. The splendid Atlantic stretched in placid welcome as far as the eye could reach, its white-caps chasing each other shoreward with the utmost decorum; and as the committee looked, they said, "Oh, if the Convention could only come to us in June." But they quickly remembered the beauties of this hostelry by the sea at all seasons; that at the time for the National Convention the rush of the summer would be over and the convening time on, and that attentions and privileges could be given which earlier dates would prevent—and they were content.

A visit to the bureau headquarters found the director and others ready with plans which, when perfected, will leave nothing to be desired in the way of arrangements, some of which in the publicity line will very shortly mature. Both general and specific needs for carrying out properly the details of decoration, of registration, of telephone, telegraph, and post office service, press publicity, churches for conferences and committees, were carefully gone over and then the party adjourned to the Casino where the meetings of the Convention are to be held. They found it most attractive in its auditorium facilities, in its beautiful outlook on the dark blue sea, in the space which could be utilized for various Convention needs.

After a visit to the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Executive Committee is to be entertained, there followed a meeting with the executive of Monmouth county and the presidents of the local unions of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, where it was learned that all plans for the National Convention are being carried forward most successfully.

PROGRAM FOR FLOWER MISSION DAY, JUNE 9

Donations of flowers, plants, fruits, etc., for the Flower Mission

Hymn—"Christ for the World, We Sing." Temperance Songster, No. 86

Reading from Flower Mission text cards by all members of the union

Prayer

Hymn—"Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me." The Temperance Songster, No. 43

Reading and consideration of the National Flower Mission report

Paper—"The Benefit of the W. C. T. U. Flower Missions to the Large Cities"

Reading—"The Blossoms of the Beatitudes"

Song—"Out for Prohibition." The Temperance Songster, No. 128

Flower Mission Quiz

Topic for Debate: "What are the duties of Flower Mission superintendents? Are we living up to them?"

Recitation—Poems from "A Flower Mission Brochure"

Distribution of Flower Mission literature and text cards

Song—"Work for the Night." The Temperance Songster, No. 135

White Ribbon Benediction, Numbers 6:24-26.

Send all donations to the sick and poor as far as possible.

Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in churches and newspapers. Also have it well reported in the papers.

The leaflets mentioned above and all Flower Mission supplies can be procured from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts; or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. Programs, price twenty-five cents per one hundred copies.

"LIKE MAGIC"

New Food Makes Wonderful Changes

When a man has suffered from dyspepsia so many years that he can't remember when he had a natural appetite, and then hits on a way out of trouble he may be excused for saying "it acts like magic."

When it is a simple, wholesome food instead of any one of a large number of so-called remedies in the form of drugs, he is more than ever likely to feel as though a sort of miracle has been performed.

A Chicago man, in the delight of restored digestion, puts it in this way:

"Like magic, fittingly describes the manner in which Grape-Nuts relieved me of poor digestion, coated tongue and loss of appetite of many years' standing.

"I tried about every medicine that was recommended to me, without relief. Then I tried Grape-Nuts on the suggestion of a friend. By the time I had finished the fourth package my stomach was all right, and for the past two months I have been eating with a relish anything set before me. That is something I had been unable to do previously for years.

"I am stronger than ever and I consider the effects of Grape-Nuts on a weak stomach as something really wonderful. It builds up the entire body as well as the brain and nerves." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

SPLENDID SERVICE OF WOMEN'S VOTES—BISHOP HANNA'S NEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE PLAN

DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Calif.

The state legislature is just closing its biennial session, and with it the record of its work, unless that is continued by action of the referendum. Mrs. Dorr, the state president, and Miss Anna Chase, the corresponding secretary, have faithfully stood by, and helped the cause that needs assistance, not forgetting the wrongs that need resistance.

The Red Light Law is our great achievement. When Governor Johnson signed the bill, he presented the pen used for the purpose to Mrs. Dorr in recognition of the fact that the organization of which she is president brought it to pass. Above all others it was *the* W. C. T. U. bill. The governor has called it the most important measure passed, and certainly no other has so stirred the public sense. And the end is not yet. Before it passed, threats of the referendum were made, and members declared they were forced by the clamor of their constituents to vote for the bill, and now comes the tug of war. There will be such an alignment of contending elements as the state has never experienced. The evil forces being on the defensive, have already organized for the fray by merging their combined interests under the name of the "Property Owners' Protective Association," and petitions for referring the new law to the people under the referendum are being widely circulated. Paid canvassers are rapidly securing the requisite number of signatures, and the two years' campaign of education, by which the law was obtained, is to be followed by a fiercer battle.

The legislative session of this year was protracted by the recess of a month, so that before adjournment, the president, Mrs. Dorr, was obliged to take up her route of county conventions which she is successfully holding, leaving Miss Chase at the capitol.

The number of reform measures passed is gratifying, the leading one being the Red Light Bill, another raising the age of consent to eighteen years; the Bastardy Law, making fathers responsible for support of illegitimate offspring; equal guardianship of children by parents; an appropriation for the "Girls' Training Home"; minimum wage for women; extension of eight hour law in industries that employ women; physical examination before marriage; important reforms in primary election laws, and indeed many others, but few that were directly temperance measures. Evidently the works of the enemy are guarded at every point.

Women's Vote Renders Splendid Service

Public attention has been aroused, and the standard of public morals is rising. A large number of local option elections have been held, a majority of the towns voting out the saloons. There are more to follow, and the "fighting is good all along the line." The towns easily carried are won, and as Mark Tapley would say, "There is some credit in doing" these that are left. The women's vote has done splendid service.

A police judge in San Francisco, whose dereliction of duty permitted the escape of many most vicious criminals, has been "recalled" by the women. The initiative was taken by others, but the W. C. T. U. had an active part in carrying it.

The unions generally are active. Our institute season is nearly over. Mrs. Estes, vice-president-at-large, and superintendent, has been in the field continuously for months, with other leaders in various counties. Mrs. Bridelle C. Washburn also is still at it, being now in Alameda county.

The president, Mrs. Dorr, is flitting from one county convention to another and reports activity everywhere. Miss Chase, the corresponding secretary, has been in the field since the adjournment of the legislature, and Mrs. Holston, treasurer, has served as office secretary at headquarters for many months, to enable Miss Chase to be on duty elsewhere. The recording secretary is the only one of the state officers who has had a chance to enjoy her own home since the National convention. Their constituents have hardly had time to show appreciation of their labors. However, a trap was laid for Miss Chase, and on her homeward way from Sacramento, Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, superintendent of Legislation, gave a delightful reception in her honor at her home in Piedmont, bringing together many workers, especially of Alameda county—for that county claims the honor of giving Miss Chase to the state. Of course they covered her with tributes of esteem, from an original poem in choice diction to a profusion of flowers. She told them of the advance achieved by the women's ballots and faithful work.

Bishop Hanna's Total Abstinence Pledge

Allies, too, are arising. Bishop Hanna, newly come into the Roman Catholic Diocese of San Francisco, insists upon a total abstinence pledge in connection with the rite of confirmation in his diocese, and strikes hands with us, declaring his pleasure in the common object for which we are all working.

A pleasant incident occurred in Sacramento when Secretary of State, Hon. W. J. Bryan, was there. His time was too precious to permit of anything but public duties, but a friend at court made it possible for a committee from the local union, with Miss Chase as spokesman, to present to him a bouquet in token of their appreciation of his attitude on the temperance question, in official as well as private life. His response was very happy and cheering.

In the Lumber Camp

One of the Largest Missions for Men in the Country

MRS. W. A. LOYNE, National Superintendent of Work Among Lumbermen.

It was after the great convention at Detroit that Frances Willard appointed the first superintendent to begin the great work of this department. Through the years and very many difficulties the work has grown so that it now takes rank among the great missions of our country, reaching out its hand of help to teeming thousands of men of many nationalities and religions.

It is one of the most difficult departments to care for because the men are so far away and so far apart. Their bad morals are a serious consideration, and it requires much patience and sound sense as well as ability to accomplish results. The workers among them must be able to sing and speak, and also to teach. One of our missionaries recently told me that he has a class of over forty Russians to whom he is teaching the English language and giving lessons in singing. He also has a class of Finns and one or two of other nationalities. During the last year the superintendents organized nearly one hundred L. T.

Rev. Matt Daily, Camp Missionary, Duluth, Minn.

L.'s. One of our missionaries, Rev. Matt Daily of Duluth, Minnesota, was the means of reuniting twenty families last year beside doing many other good things. From both the middle west and the northwest our superintendents send the most encouraging reports. Mrs. Schumacher of Seattle has been out in the camps with Rev. Mr. McGill and other workers, and reports splendid success.

I have in mind a community which it was not safe to pass through after nightfall and where the families could not get trusted for a spool of thread, but through the agency of our workers they are now a happy people, have a fine chapel, and one of their number served as a missionary for one winter, doing splendid work. The whole community has reformed.

The spirit of Christ must possess our workers or it is of little use for them to think of attempting the task. The season now nearing its close has been one of the most helpful in all the years. It has cost much time and sacrifice but it pays abundantly, for we are seeking amid it all to fight to the death the liquor traffic and all of the darkness and despair that goes with it.

Surely our women will lend a hand to the consecrated and efficient superintendents in the several states and thus help build up the kingdom of God. Be sure to send to the National Headquarters for the department literature and learn how to help the good work.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Florence Atkins was the speaker at the Obion county institute, held at Rives, Tenn., May 9. Mrs. T. J. Bonner, the president, deserves credit for the well-planned, helpful and enjoyable meeting.

A most successful W. C. T. U. Institute was held in Columbus, Ga., the early part of May. Conspicuous among the good things on the program were an address by Miss Theresa Griffin, recording secretary of the state W. C. T. U., on the work of our organization, which was most enthusiastically received, the splendid Bible readings and addresses by Mrs. Lem R. Gilbreath, state evangelist of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and a magnificent medical temperance address by a local physician, Dr. R. P. Glenn, following W. C. T. U. teachings throughout.

Pottsville (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has just closed a red and blue membership contest which was the means of securing eighty-two new members. The banquet to celebrate this splendid gain was a most interesting occasion. An attractive "Red and Blue" cake decorated with tiny bows of red and blue ribbon, six layers high, with the word "Contest," and the figures 1913 and 82, for the number of new members, was cut by the county president. The program consisted of stirring temperance speeches by Rev. Lindermuth, Rev. Hanna and Mr. J. W. Conrad, a solo by Miss Sourber, and recitations by Mrs. Weller, Miss Simmons, and Miss Griscom.

Mrs. A. A. Scott, president of New Mexico W. C. T. U., writes:

"Our new state constitution conferred school franchise upon the women. Women under it are also eligible to election on school boards and as county superintendents of schools. The election the first of April gave the first opportunity for the women of the state to exercise their privilege. It is interesting to note that they not only turned out and voted, but many were elected on the school boards. In other words, they took to the ballot just as though they were to the manor born; and we feel confident that not a single home duty was neglected, and that no woman lost her womanliness, by taking time to go to the polls and cast her ballot."

Flower Mission Cards

Scripture texts—W. C. T. U.

Scripture texts—L. T. L.

Willard Flower Mission Cards, with autograph

Price. per hundred, each, 12 cents.

Verses of Cheer

A collection of twelve poems, each printed on separate cards, in the sepia shades.

Per set, 25 cents.

Illuminated Scripture Mottoes

New and beautiful designs.

Prices, 15, 20, 25 cents each.

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

A special meeting for honorary members and husbands of white ribboners was recently held by the W. C. T. U. of Grabill, Ind. The program, having to do with the department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, was one which should have shown the men that the W. C. T. U. is well informed as to the conditions among the immigrants in our great cities and is a successful agent in winning them to temperance and right living. The following addresses were given: "Causes of Immigration" by Albert Egly; "Life of Foreigners in Our Large Cities," by Noah A. Gerig; "Condition in New York City," by Mrs. Mabel Hostetter; "How to Get Hold of the Foreigner," by Mrs. Grace Klopfenstein; "Work of the W. C. T. U. at Ellis Island," by Mrs. Sarah Hartley; "Work of Other W. C. T. U. Missionaries," by Mrs. Bessie Smith; "Classes Excluded by Our Immigration Laws," Aaron Souder.

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, vice-president Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., began her campaign of Lebanon county in the city of Lebanon, where she spoke to a large audience assembled in the United Evangelical First Church. Here many new recruits were received. Addresses made at Albright College, Myerstown and Richland High Schools stirred the students to high enthusiasm. New unions were organized in Avon, Annville and Richland. On Sunday she spoke to large congregations in the U. B. and U. E. churches of Myerstown, and in the U. B. church of Annville. The forces at Myerstown were increased to 100 members as a result of Mrs. Parsels' work.

The National Federation of Musical Clubs has adopted a vigorous resolution demanding the suppression of coarse, salacious songs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES

Special Correspondence

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, has been filling appointments in New Hampshire, beginning at Plymouth Normal school, May 1. The students were so interested and helped by her first lecture, that they greeted her with applause when she came for the second, and at the close begged for a third which she gave on Saturday, *her* rest day. Mass meetings were arranged for each Sunday evening in the month, most of her time between Sundays being filled with school work. Teachers' meetings were addressed in Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Keene, Somersworth and Rochester. Miss Tinling also spoke to the students of New Hampshire College, Colby Academy and Sanborn Seminary. After hearing Miss Tinling address a splendid audience of 700 young people in Manchester high school, and noting their interest and evident appreciation, as they frequently broke into applause, we felt well repaid for all our efforts in bringing her to New Hampshire, and arranging her four weeks' trip. Our only regret is that she cannot stay long enough to reach every seminary, academy and high school in the state.

Seven of our counties held institutes or conventions in May, and three others are in preparation for the first week in June. Coos county conducted a largely attended and very enthusiastic institute at Colebrook, May 7, with the state president as the helper and speaker for the evening. This county reports the organizing of five new unions since the last state convention. A very artistic county banner with a painting of Dixville Notch, and the motto, "The strength of the hills is His also," has been secured.

On the same date, May 7, Strafford county held an interesting institute with the Milton union, Miss Rose A. Davison, National organizer, proving a very efficient helper and attractive speaker. New Hampshire white ribboners were glad to welcome Miss Davison to the "Old Granite State" though she could only give a few dates en route to Maine. She also addressed a public meeting under the auspices of Milton union, and the pupils of the high school. The annual convention of Carroll county occurred at Wolfeboro, May 8, with Miss Davison as speaker. Merrimack county and Grafton county institutes were also held May 8, the former at East Andover with Miss Tinling as speaker, and the latter at North Haverhill, where the state president assisted and gave the evening address. Two new unions have been organized this year in Grafton county.

Miss Tinling also addressed the Cheshire county institute at Hinsdale, May 14, and Sullivan county, at Claremont, May 20.

Miss Edna Rowan, National L. T. L. secretary, has been engaged for six weeks previous to the World's Convention, and we are hoping to have Miss Rose Davison again after the National Convention.

New Hampshire W. C. T. U. mourns the loss of one of her consecrated and efficient workers, Mrs. C. S. Moores of Marlboro, president of the local union since it was organized in 1882. Mrs. Moores was also president of Cheshire county W. C. T. U. for twenty-five years, until failing health compelled her to resign a few years ago. Her consecrated life and earnest zeal for our cause was an inspiration to all who came in touch with her, and her influence will long be felt not only in her own community, but throughout the state.

We Pay For Your Help

When you have the chance to easily make some money—won't you take it?

It will mean money in your pocket if we can provide your friends with our unusual combination insurance for non-users of alcoholic liquors. This insurance pays an income during disability from any kind of accident, in addition to insuring the life for a substantial sum. Rates are lower than usually paid for life insurance alone. This is the only policy in existence giving special low rates to temperate people.

Here is Our Offer

Just send us the names of a few of your friends who ought to have this kind of protection, and we will present the advantages of the insurance to them, without using your name unless permitted. When the policy is issued and paid for, you will receive a liberal commission. That's fair, isn't it, and worth a few minutes of your time to get your list in first?

This is a case where promptness will pay. Write today.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association

253 Broadway Dept. 20-H New York

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago

TEMPERANCE THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION IN TEXAS

Special Correspondence

The Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its thirty-first annual convention in Travis Park Methodist church, San Antonio, May 6-9, with Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president, in the chair. It was the largest and perhaps the best ever held by this organization. At our convention last October we changed our time of meeting from fall to spring, which gave only half a year for work.

The meeting opened with devotional exercises conducted by Miss Martha Nutt, our new Evangelistic superintendent, successor to "Mother Sweeney." The official and executive boards held meetings, discussed plans, etc. The officers' reports were all splendid and the committees did their work well.

Welcome Night was excellent, every one being on time with greetings straight from the heart. San Antonio is headquarters for the liquor traffic and is inhabited largely by foreigners; therefore our work in this section has suffered. Many people never had heard of us, but now they have. We were welcomed by Mayor Stevens for the city; Rev. E. Hawk for the churches; Prof. Lutkin for the schools; Mrs. Rufus Lewis for the Federated Clubs; Mrs. Malone Duggan for the Mothers' Congress; Mr. E. E. Dilley for the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Charles Venable for the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Marion Fenwick for the Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. H. T. Cunningham for the W. C. T. U. These heartfelt welcomes were responded to by Mrs. Nannie H. Bell, state organizer.

One afternoon was given to reports and plans by the district presidents. At one of the executive board meetings a financial board was established composed of presidents and district presidents, the object to devise ways and means by which more money may be brought into the treasury.

Many gentlemen were introduced, some wearing the badge of the Texas Medical Association then in session. Among them, perhaps Dr. Abbott, pure food commissioner, deserves special mention for his brave, fearless words of warning and wisdom. Mrs. A. E. Fry, a lady who should have been introduced but was absent at the time, deserves mention as she was present at the convention in 1888 in Fort Worth and voted for a resolution endorsing equal suffrage, the first of the kind in Texas.

Appetizing lunches were served in the church parlors by the Methodist, Baptist and Christian church ladies. Austin union is the largest in the state, with 142 members.

Canadian, Ennis and Austin head the list in the Press department, Austin receiving the banner. The *San Antonio Express* gave complete reports of the work with pictures of some of the women. Our papers, THE UNION SIGNAL, *Young Crusader* and *Texas White Ribbon*, were discussed and recommended.

Greenville and El Paso invited the convention to meet with them in 1914. This was left to the mid-year meeting. A good many ladies went out to Fort Sam Houston and presented comfort bags to our soldier boys. The department of Anti-Narcotics is to be especially pressed this year.

Demonstration night was so good it cannot be described! Miss Iva Gilbert, our new superintendent of Medal Contests, trained those taking part. The hall in which it was held was packed upstairs and down. All the different departments were "demonstrated" but there is space to mention only "How We Distribute Literature." About fifteen ragged little newsboys, shouting at the top of their voices, ran to a lady for papers. Great piles of THE UNION SIGNAL, *Young Crusader*, and the *Texas White Ribbon* were given them and a yell arose, "Here is your paper! All about the doings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union! Texas Dry!" Back and forth they went among the audience distributing these sentiment-makers. A little nine-year-old girl, Mrs. Hodo's daughter, wearing a gold medal, was introduced as the Ennis mascot. Standing on a table she recited "College Oil Cans."

There was a grand banquet tendered the delegates at the Menger Hotel when about 500 guests were present. Delicious refreshments were served in the patio beneath the colona, electric lights, waving palms and the odor of flowers mingling with the gentle ripple of fountains. Mrs. Josephine Daniel, superintendent of Medical Temperance and editor of *The White Ribbon* and Home department of the *Medical Journal*, was toastmistress, and introduced the speakers, Hon. W. P. Lane, comptroller; Lieutenant Governor Mayes, editor of the *Brownwood Bulletin;* Judge Jenkins, Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore and Mrs. Bell.

Miss Iva Robertson Gilbert entertained the banqueters with stories that created hearty laughter and put everybody in fine humor for the speech-making that followed.

Mr. Mayes presented "The Press as a Moulder of Public Sentiment." He stood as a living evidence of what the press can do, as he never left his office nor made a speech but yet the newspapers elected him Lieutenant Governor.

Comptroller Lane declared the work of the W. C. T. U. stood without a parallel in the history of the world.

"Temperance today is the greatest question," he said, "in fact it is the paramount question in Texas, and will remain the paramount question until every saloon is banished from the state."

Our resolutions were read by Mrs. Bell, chairman, and adopted without correction or criticism.

Mrs. Orr of Dallas was called to the platform as an original Ohio Crusader, an honor of which she is proud.

Prof. Peacock's cadets were at the Demonstration and acquitted themselves well and were cheered. Many years ago tobacco was barred from this institution.

The election of officers was very satisfactory and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Nannie Curtis; vice-president, Miss Martha Nutt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Josephine Collins; recording secretary, Mrs. T. S. Clark; treasurer, Mrs. B. A. Whitley.

UTAH LOOKING FORWARD TO STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

"It is just two years since our elections made so many towns in Utah dry," writes Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the state W. C. T. U., "and now another bitter battle is before us. We are learning the lesson in our state that where a local option law prevails, the fight will always be on and we are becoming convinced that statewide prohibition is the only remedy, so the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will never, never be satisfied until we get such a law."

A series of successful meetings has been conducted by Mrs. E. Norine Law, at Ogden, Provo, Payson and Spanish Fork She also spoke in Salt Lake City, Keysville and Tremonton, addressing the women and girls on the "White Slave Traffic" in the afternoons at these places.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS FROM W. C. T. U. TRAINING CLASS

WHEREAS, we, the members of the first Scientific Temperance and W. C. T. U. Training Class, have completed the course as offered in the Chicago Training School, we do hereby

Resolve, That we have received most valuable instruction along the line of scientific temperance, social hygiene and practical methods of work;

That we appreciate the general knowledge, inspiration and enthusiasm derived from the lectures of the National W. C. T. U. officers and organizers, prominent educators, physicians and other authorities on vital social problems;

That we especially thank Miss Letta D. Horner, director, for her unselfish devotion to this class, as well as the other teachers who have contributed to the success of the undertaking;

That we are grateful to the Chicago Training School for the opening of its doors to the first Temperance Training Class, and for the gracious treatment accorded us; and

That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for publication in THE UNION SIGNAL, to the various instructors of the class, and to the Chicago Training School.

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INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Maine White Ribboners Express Appreciation of Governor Haines

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Cumberland county (Me.) W. C. T. U. was recently held at Cumberland Mills. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, gave an inspiring address at the opening meeting, on "Woman Suffrage." She declared the chief foe of the movement was the liquor traffic. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one expressing the appreciation of the white ribboners of Cumberland county of Governor William T. Haines for his fearless allegiance to principle and for his action in removing unfaithful officials from office. An unexpected pleasure was the presence of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, state and National president. Mrs. Stevens said in part: "You will recall that at the close of the notable prohibition campaign of 1911, I declared on behalf of the World's and National W. C. T. U. the opening of a great crusade for national constitutional prohibition, prophesying that within a decade prohibition would be placed in the constitution of the United States. A few weeks later Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama introduced into Congress a resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

"We rejoice that many who then considered this effort as visionary are now, in view of the rapidly advancing prohibition sentiment throughout the nation, declaring for the same great measure.

"Let us as white ribboners continue to do all we can according to W. C. T. U. plans to educate the young regarding the nature and effects of alcohol, to create a righteous public sentiment in favor of total abstinence and prohibition, thereby leading to the destruction of the 'Great Destroyer' of the health, happiness and welfare of the people."

Other participants in the program were Rev. Cynthia Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Knight, Mrs. Susan J. Fernald, Miss Jessie M. Dodge, Mrs. Ella M. Hawes, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Mrs. Addie I. Andrews, Mrs. Susan M. Grant, Miss Harriet J. Loring, Mrs. Lincoln R. Loring and Mrs. Helen R. Driscoll. The meeting was enthusiastic and well attended.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

development of such personal and commercial relations between Cuba and the United States as will redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither." General Menocal was educated in the military college of Washington, D. C., and afterwards attended Cornell University, graduating as a civil engineer. He rendered great service to the Americans at the time of the Spanish evacuation.

Message of Sympathy to Japan

When news of the sudden illness of the Emperor of Japan reached Washington, President Wilson expressed deep concern, and the American embassy at Tokio was cabled immediately to convey a message of sympathy to the Japanese government, and President Wilson sent a personal message to the Emperor, expressing deep concern, and the hope that the illness might prove of short duration, and the recovery be rapid and complete. This was followed by a reply from the Emperor, expressing sincere thanks to the President, and the people of the United States. These expressions of felicitation and sympathy from the Chief Executive are calculated to do great good, in that the people of the United States are placed in their true light as lovers of peace, and as desirous of continuing peaceful relations with all the world.

There is to be held in this city tomorrow, Sunday, May 25, if the weather proves favorable, a temperance procession and rally of the Sunday school children of Washington. It is to be held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Sunday School Association assisted by the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. Hon. J. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, an ardent temperance man, will make the principal address. The thought and plan of this undertaking originated with Mrs. Don P. Blaine, one of the National organizers, who, with the Sunday School Association, has been indefatigable in striving to make this an object lesson of the advance in temperance sentiment.

May 24, 1913

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Attention, Voters!
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In Prohibition Kansas.
Compare These Figures.
Boys and Girls.
Not By My Vote.
State Prohibition and Local Option.
Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States.

Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

Prices include prepaid carriage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

ON THE FIRING LINE

Santa Barbara, Calif., one of the best known resorts in the West, is reported to have practically become dry by the election of May 13. Not only were saloons eliminated but also liquor selling in restaurants.

PENNSYLVANIA PENPOINTS

Special Correspondence

The state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, recently visited five schools in Beaver county, in the name of the local union presenting to each a picture of Miss Willard.

McKean county is in the midst of a great fight for no-license. Mrs. George gave valuable help at the county convention, making the addresses and conducting the question box. As is the custom, a number of babies were dedicated to the cause of temperance. The little ones were decorated with the white ribbon by Mrs. George, who has a special gift for handling babies. In her arms they never cry.

The central committee has been meeting in the beautiful home of the state president in Beaver Falls, where busy days were spent in planning for the work.

Warren county enjoyed a fine meeting at Stoneham. Helpful addresses were given by Rev. Barr of Warren and Rev. Galbraith of Glade. Rev. Lindberg of Russell spoke in the evening, and also Mesdames Thompson, Sager and Viele. Rejoicing and praise were voiced by all for the great victory won in the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor spoke in Germantown recently and left the union the richer in members and money. Miss Kessler is its president.

West Philadelphia union has enjoyed a unique affair, a Syrian supper conducted by Miss Emily Barakat. It was a decided success.

Pennsylvania comrades are rejoicing in the passage in the senate of the suffrage bill by a vote of 26 to 22 on April 22. The bill was passed almost unanimously by the house early in the session. It must be repassed by the legislature of 1915 before being submitted to the vote of the people.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

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Address Evanston, Illinois.

Young Crusader Subscription Day

Some Loyal Temperance Legions disband for the summer and those who do not suspend their meetings find the attendance comparatively small, owing to the summer vacations and the large number of members leaving home for the season. Thus realizing how necessary it is for many to celebrate *Young Crusader* Subscription Day a little early, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader* arranged an excellent program for Subscription Day, July 21, the birthday of its beloved editor-in-chief, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, and many are already at work upon their celebration. The program is a varied one and can be given in full, or numbers selected from it, and we are sure that all will agree that it is one of the very best programs ever prepared. The program appeared in full in the May *Young Crusader*, but any Loyal Temperance Legion or Woman's Christian Temperance Union desiring copies of the program sheet can obtain the same free of charge by addressing the state L. T. L. secretary. It is hoped and believed that every L. T. L. will celebrate this Red Letter day and aside from the social features, have a splendid time in securing scores of new subscribers to the very best of papers for boys and girls—*The Young Crusader*.

They Like It!

From a state president, Mrs. Adella A. Scott, of New Mexico, comes the cheering verdict, "THE UNION SIGNAL is grand, and will hasten the day of National prohibition."

A comrade of early days, Mrs. I. W. Beck, California, writes, "I wish to give expression to the great satisfaction THE UNION SIGNAL has afforded me all these many years. It has come to me from the very first issue. I think the Washington letter alone is well worth the subscription. I am astonished that it is not more generally read among those in the ranks of temperance women who cannot afford to be without it."

Mrs. Chas. E. Fisher of West Virginia says, "Mr. Fisher realizes that information on a subject naturally enthuses one who is in sympathy with a cause and makes other friends and workers, hence he wishes to have it a weekly visitor at our Y. M. C. A. reading room. We know of no paper that gives so much encouragement to press forward in the cause of temperance as does THE UNION SIGNAL."

MRS. LEE'S FLOWER GARDEN

(Continued from Page Six)

for the lilies cares also for you, in the little trials as well as in the greater ones."

When the ladies went into a room where a young man, almost a boy, was lying, the basket held but one bouquet. The lad's face, though marred by sin, young as he was, was beautiful, and the mother hearts were very tender as they went to his side. His face turned a shade paler as he took the flowers into his hands, and his sensitive lips quivered.

"Does your mother know you are here?" asked Mrs. Aiken, gently.

"No," he answered almost in a whisper. "I neglected her when I was well, and I was ashamed to tell her when I got into trouble. She is away over in England, you know."

"That poor mother." Mrs. Aiken sighed as she looked over at Mrs. Fairchild. "What if he were one of our boys."

"But your boys, I dare say, are decent fellows. I haven't been, and I ran away from home to get away from mother's apron strings. I wouldn't have been hurt if it hadn't been for the drink, and now Doctor says I'm all poisoned with it and my hurts won't heal." A look of terror and anguish came into the brown eyes.

"Has your mother means to come here if she knew you needed her?" asked Mrs. Fairchild hesitatingly.

"Oh, yes, mother has plenty of money. If I'd been a poor lad working for my living, things would have gone better with me."

"Let me entreat you then, my dear boy, to write to your mother this very day," urged Mrs. Fairchild earnestly. "The nurses will bring you writing material—or would you like me to write?"

"No, thank you. She would think it was worse with me than it is, and worry, and I have given her enough worry."

"But you *will* write. Think what it would mean to me if you were *my* boy with the ocean between us." Tears glistened in Mrs. Fairchild's fine eyes.

"Yes. I'll tell her some white ribbon ladies thought more of me than I did of myself. She wears the white ribbon."

Mrs. Lee met the two ladies as they were going home, and her smile was several degrees warmer than before. "I see you are empty-handed, but do you feel repaid for your labor?"

"Yes, indeed, Mrs. Lee, richly so. Of course our stories are in the opening chapters yet—"

"Would you mind telling me some of them? My curiosity is aroused, I must confess." Mrs. Lee's hard face relaxed as she heard the history of the day's work, and at the mention of the case of the young man in the hospital, her muscles quivered nervously. A young brother who had been to her as a son was out somewhere in the world, alone, and it was her hardness which had driven him from her.

"Thank you for telling me. Perhaps some other day you will have some later chapters of this story for me. I am interested, especially in the boy. By the way, call on Jenks whenever you need flowers. I will speak to him about it." With a near graciousness she swept away.

"To whom much is given, of her much will be required," remarked Mrs. Aiken sadly.

"Yes, truly, even a garden has its responsibilities, but I am hoping that Flower Mission Day has opened at least a crack in the door of Mrs. Lee's heart. We must pray for her."

From the Literature Building

Valuable Gifts A friend recently visited her old home in Kansas and presented the high school of the home city with one of the fine pictures of Frances E. Willard, handsomely framed. After doing this, it was suggested to the school board that they present the Life of Frances E. Willard to the school library. They took most kindly to the suggestion and gladly made the gift. Is it not probable that many school boards would be happy to place this fine biography in their libraries if some one made the suggestion?

A Handful of Hints This little volume, written by Christine I. Tinling, contains a surprising amount of scientific temperance instruction. Following strictly pedagogical methods, it shows how lessons upon the effects of alcohol and other narcotics may be made interesting and impressive to little folks and also to older students. Public school teachers and Loyal Temperance Legion leaders will find in it just the help for which they have been looking. The price is only ten cents.

Temperance Tales A collection of ten stories, also written by Christine I. Tinling, gathered from history and from fiction, and presenting temperance truth in a manner both entertaining and profitable. While this book is designed primarily for the use of leaders in the L. T. L. Branch of the National W. C. T. U., it will be welcomed as a valuable help by public school teachers and Sunday school teachers, also by home story tellers. The price is ten cents.

Missionary Charts During these days, when everyone who can attends "The World in Chicago," and he who cannot eagerly reads of the great missionary demonstration, it is well to remember that one can secure the excellent missionary charts to aid them in a talk or missionary demonstration. These charts are in color, 11 x 14 inches, and comprise three upon Africa, one upon India, two upon China, one upon Bulgaria, and one upon the North American Indian.

The price of complete set, with descriptive key, is $1.00.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

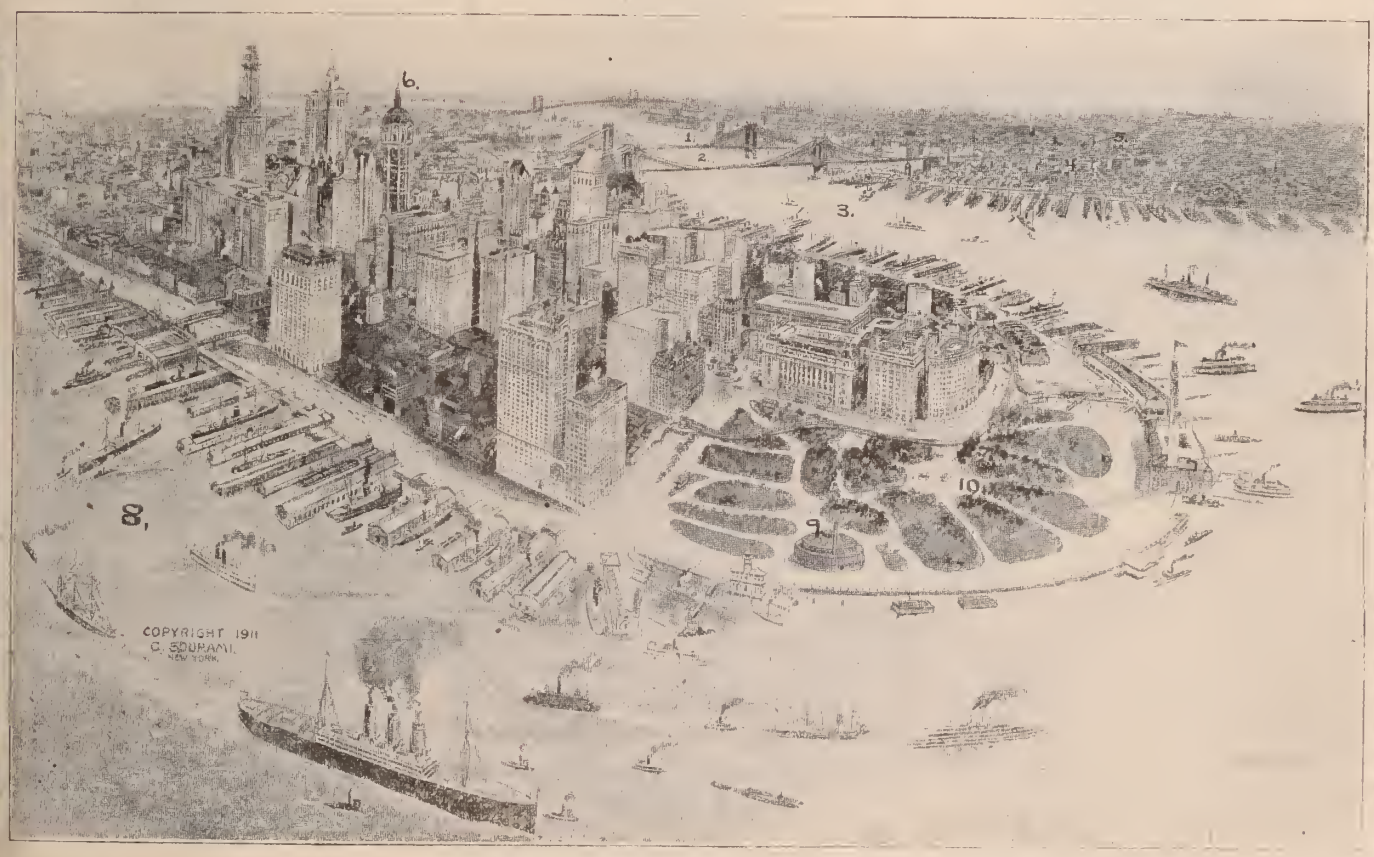
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 5, 1913. No. 23.

Bird's-Eye View of Lower New York and Brooklyn, the World's W. C. T. U. Convention City



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1. Manhattan Bridge 2. Brooklyn Bridge 3. East River 4. Plymouth Church 5. Academy of Music. 6. Singer Building 7. Ferry to Ellis Island 8. Hudson or North River 9. Castle Garden (now the Aquarium) 10. Battery Park

Convention Dates: October 23--28, 1913

Special Articles in This Issue

Leaves from Our Organizers' Note Books—Our Washington Letter—Our World's W. C. T. U. Convention City—The W. C. T. U. Factory—"Actions Speak Louder"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

EIGHT NATIONS ENDORSE PEACE AGREEMENT—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS, AT SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING, ADVOCATES TOTAL ABSTINENCE—HELPS ASKED FOR HAWAII

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

No little consternation has been aroused in Congress by the statement of President Wilson, to the Monday morning gathering of Washington newspaper correspondents, concerning an "industrious" and "insidious" lobby at work in this city to defeat the tariff bill. While the President does not charge that the lobby is a corrupt one, in the sense that money is used to attempt debauchery of votes, still, he thinks the public ought to know the extraordinary exertions being made for certain alterations of the tariff bill. In response to this statement, and after four hours' hot debate, the Senate on Tuesday last voted unanimously to direct an investigation into the charge made by the President, a resolution to this effect being introduced by Senator Cummings of Iowa, providing first for a committee of five, and then amended to authorize the Senate Judiciary committee to investigate and determine the identity of any or all persons striving to bring influences to bear in favor of changes in the tariff measure.

Four years ago Senator La Follette of Wisconsin declined to vote on the zinc item, making the explanation that he had a financial interest in a zinc property that would be directly affected. There was a good deal of sneering at this, but now the Senate has directed its Judiciary Committee to learn whether any Senator is financially affected by the tariff. The thing that was demagoguery four years ago gets adopted this year—and investigations of one sort or another make it happen.

Eight Nations Endorse Peace Agreement

Secretary Bryan announces that eight nations have up to this time responded favorably in regard to entering into the peace agreement, a tentative plan which, by the President's direction, was submitted to all the governments having representatives here. Some have endorsed the principle and asked that suggestions be submitted in regard to details; others have replied that the proposition is received sympathetically. The nations in the order in which they have accepted are: Italy, Great Britain, France, Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Peru, and Russia. Mr. Bryan states, also, that within the past two months three arbitration treaties have been renewed for a period of five years—those with France, Italy, and Spain, and President Wilson has announced his willingness to renew similar agreements with Great Britain, Japan, Norway, and Peru.

The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people is now provided for by law. This morning Secretary Bryan signed the proclamation announcing the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Former Congressman Tucker of Virginia, who fathered a direct elections resolution in the Fifty-second Congress twenty-one years ago, Senator Borah of Idaho, and Congressman Rucker of Missouri, who were chairmen of committees in charge of the resolution which submitted the present amendment to Congress, were present. Mr. Bryan used four pens. With one he signed the first name, "William," delivering it to former Congressman Tucker; the second pen, which was used to sign the name "Jennings," he gave to Mr. Rucker; the third pen, with which he signed "Bryan," he kept for himself, and the fourth pen which he gave to Senator Borah he used to sign the date. Mr. Bryan declared he regarded this "as the most important reform that has been made in a century affecting the methods of the Federal Government." . . . "A Senate chosen directly by the people can speak with greater authority and thus wield greater power than a Senate elected through state legislatures."

Secretary of Navy Approves Wineless Dinners

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy

(Excerpt from an address at the rally of the Sunday school children at Washington, D. C.)

"I advise all young men to follow the course set a few weeks ago by our great Secretary of State. Secretary Bryan has 'refused meat from the king's table and the wine that was offered.' When he gave that notable banquet to the diplomats of the several countries represented in the United States, he had the courage of his convictions and did not serve wine to those men who had been accustomed to having wine with their dinners. When, in explanation of his action, he told the statesmen there assembled why he had refrained, they stood up and applauded him. They were proud to be tendered a wineless dinner by a man who had followed the dictates of his conscience and lived up to his principles from boyhood."

Police Conduct in Suffrage Parade Practically Vindicated

In view of the vehemence with which the police were criticised following the suffrage parade along Pennsylvania Avenue March 3 last, the report of the Senate Committee that made the investigation, and which was submitted to the Senate yesterday, gives the chief of police and his force justification which amounts to a vindication. There is some criticism of the conduct of the police and their doings on the day of the parade, but it is of a very mild character, none of the evidence the committee found being such as to fasten upon any officer blame that warrants punishment. It was declared the disorder was due principally to the unusual crowds then in the city for the inauguration.

In an effort to compel delinquent debtors among department clerks to pay bills, the board of directors of the Retail Merchants Association last night decided to solicit the aid of President Wilson and his Cabinet in the elimination of credit extended government employes, who are able to pay but refuse to do so. These are the ones that the merchants are after. President Wilson is asked to take the matter up with his Cabinet and request that some stringent action be taken. A counter letter from the clerks will be sent to the President at once, in which they assert that the percentage of clerks who do not pay their bills is very small, and further state, that government clerks are working under the same scale of wages that was established sixty years ago, notwithstanding that in the meantime the cost of living has been more than doubled. They say, "Our Representatives and Senators recognized the fact when they voted their salaries from $3,000 to $5,000 and later from $5,000 to $7,500. A like percentage of increase was given to all high officials including the President, but the clerks were totally ignored. Do you think they set the people a good example by totally ignoring their subordinates?"

A certain man by the name of Hickey, living in Washington, called one day this week at the office of Representative Kirkpatrick of Iowa, to thank him for the introduction in the House of a bill to provide funds for sending District of Columbia veterans to the encampment of Gettysburg. Representative Kirkpatrick fifty years ago was a member of the Second Iowa volunteer infantry which formed a part of the Federal troops at the battle of Corinth, while the uniform Hickey wore at that time was grey. In a charge, Hickey was shot in the thigh, and left behind when his comrades were forced to retreat. A Union soldier stopped where Hickey had dragged himself behind a tree, out of the way of the advancing blue forces and asked the "Johnny Reb" "what he could do for him?" The Union soldier bound up the Confederate's wounded leg, talking cheerfully while doing it, and then returned to his command. That was more than fifty years ago and never since then until this week did the two meet again. Telling stories of the war, Hickey happened to mention his experience at the battle of Corinth. Representative Kirkpatrick listened attentively, and then told his visitor that he, Kirkpatrick, was the Union soldier who had succored him.

Secretary of Navy Daniels at Sunday School Meeting Advocates Total Abstinence

Two great temperance meetings have been held in the District of Columbia this week. Sunday, May 25, was the parade and temperance rally of the Sunday schools of the city, at which over 2,000 children took part. The day was ideal; the Sunday School Association of the District joined most heartily in all the plans for the day, using its wide influence in furthering the success of the occasion, and in every way showing its hearty coöperation. The chief feature, the address of the Secretary of the Navy Daniels, was for total abstinence out and out. We believe great good must result from this union of forces. Wesley Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, one of the oldest church organizations in the city, unearthed three old banners, a church banner, a missionary, and a temperance banner, all of which had been used in the old time "May walk" over sixty years ago, and for the first time in over a half century they were again flung to the breeze. The inspiring spectacle of hundreds of children marching through these streets to a given point, with Old Glory and banners bearing the words "Temper-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

LEAVES FROM OUR ORGANIZERS' NOTE BOOKS

Miss Rose A. Davison

Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins

Mrs. Harriett D. Hall

THE LODGE A FIELD FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS

ROSE A. DAVISON

During a trip through Wisconsin late in the winter I stopped a few days, between lecture dates, at a little town for a visit with relatives. Some friends were disappointed that no meeting had been arranged for me. One of these gentlemen was prominent in a lodge that was entertaining a convention of its order, and he came to me to get my consent to speak on their program. I granted his request, with the warning that some of the members might object to my message, for it is a strong whisky town. He promised to stand between me and danger and I went. A blizzard raged that night and I waded through snow which in places was knee-deep, with the joyous satisfaction that I would have a good audience because it was a lodge convention and banquet. I packed as much truth as possible about liquor drinking and the wrong of the license system into my twenty minutes' time and was interested to see the various expressions on the faces of my audience. Some were surprised, some pleased to hear words spoken that they believed but had not the courage to utter, and others heard the unwelcome truth for the first time—unwelcome because their lives were out of harmony with it. There were two hundred members and as many more friends present. The lack of enthusiasm on the part of the opponents was not noticed in the hearty applause that the others gave. If I had held a temperance meeting that night, how many do you think I would have had? I learned to value more than ever the opportunity of presenting our truths to other organizations, that those who will not come to us may be reached.

SHOWING THE PEOPLE THE WAY

SENA HARTZELL WALLACE

After the strenuous but victorious suffrage campaign in my own state last year I am now in Oregon for a three-months' campaign, with possibly a detour later into Idaho. How glad I am that I am able to address an Oregon audience as "fellow citizens."

Old King Alcohol is trembling in Oregon. More than one brewer has countermanded heavy orders. When asked why, they reply, **"They don't catch me napping. Now that the women have the ballot we expect to be put out of business."** My daily prayer is that the women may prove themselves worthy of the trust.

A saloonkeeper in this town (Heppner) said, **"I'm going to sell all I can for this is probably our last year."** I am rejoiced and thank God daily that I am able from actual knowledge to report that prohibition (with proper officers behind it) does prohibit, and that prosperity follows in its wake.

On November 9, 1912, that momentous day when the equal suffrage amendment was pending, in Kansas City, Kan., at every voting precinct, there were women at the polls urging men to vote "yes." One old colored man said to me, "Now, Missus, doan you'se know dat de Bible say youse shall stand at the doo' and knock, and the doo' shall be opened unto youse?" "Yes," I replied, "that is true. Now we women are here knocking at the door of opportunity and you men must open that door by your votes. Your vote is the key to that door." "Shore you is got me, Missus," he said, as he scratched his woolly head.

Next day when I asked him if he had helped open that door, he replied, "I shore did. Yo'se done show me de way and I walked therein."

I am trying to show the people of Oregon the way, praying that they may be as wise as was the old colored brother.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech

Miss Louise E. Hollister

Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

Miss Annie A. Robbins

HOLDING UP THE BANNER OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

MAY LAVERELL WOODS

A month was spent in West Virginia, speaking, organizing the women and children for campaign work and helping in every way to win the 92,000 majority for state-wide prohibition. Election day was one long to be remembered!

Ten days were spent in Clinton district, Missouri, in local campaign work, the result of the election being over 1,000 majority for the drys. The next battlefield was Stone district where it was expected that an election would be called by the liquor element, but the court did not grant the election, and we hope no more petitions will be presented. Andrew district is now our field and many members are joining the prohibition ranks. Missouri women expect state prohibition in the near future, and we are holding up the banner of National Prohibition in 1920.

SOWING THE SEED OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER

In spite of the fact that the strenuous labor of last spring, while suffering from la grippe and bronchitis, prevented much fall or winter field work, yet when I look over the year I find that I have helped place in the hands and homes of the pupils in all the public schools of Evanston, Ill., a personal letter from Congressman Hobson with a copy of his speech, "The Great Destroyer"; that I have addressed two hundred teachers of Lake county, Ill., several times that number of men, women and children at the farmers' institute at four points in the same county, given thirty-three addresses to young folk, including students from Lombard and Hedding colleges, New Trier and Galesburg high school with six hundred students each; that I have helped in two county and six local W. C. T. U. institutes, besides giving thirty public addresses; that I have taken over fifty names for membership, and thirty-five subscriptions to state and National papers, and have distributed literature not only at institutes and lectures, but when making more than a hundred personal calls in Evanston and Edgewater I feel sure that this modest seed-sowing will not be fruitless, for it is the good seed of truth scattered in the Master's name, much of it upon good soil.

W. C. T. U. CHOSEN INSTRUMENT OF GOD

FLORENCE EWELL ATKINS

For several years my organizing work has been limited, for so fiercely has the battle for prohibition been raging that I have been almost constantly in the thick of the immediate fighting, but the past winter and spring I have had some opportunity for organizing work, and have greatly enjoyed it.

I believe there is no organization in the world with such perfect equipment for disseminating temperance truth as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and believing this I feel that whenever a new union is organized we are just that much nearer to our goal.

I spent a month in Alabama, and had five appointments where there was no union. In each of these places I organized what seemed to be a strong, healthy society, that I feel sure will help to make Alabama again a prohibition state.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance

For five weeks now I have been in the field in my own dear storm-tossed and riven Tennessee. The enemy has never left our state and still contests each inch of the way, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with holy confidence, moves steadily on gaining new members and scattering the undying truths about the liquor traffic.

In these five weeks I have had three appointments where we have had no union — towns that had heretofore seemed to be closed, but at this propitious time their doors opened and in each we have today a union well born, strong and vigorous.

My first unorganized place was Camden. Here I brought into existence a union with sixteen active and seven honorary members. They are representative, earnest people, who will do efficient work in our ranks. At conservative, cultured and beautiful Trenton, I organized a union with twenty-nine as fine women as it has ever been my pleasure to meet.

Upon a recent Sunday I was at Colliersville and at the close of the morning service organized with twenty-two intelligent, earnest, Christian women. The pastor, a faithful helper, said to me, "This means the beginning of a great revival. I can feel it through and through." Such coöperation on the part of the ministry makes happy an organizer's heart.

I came to Dyersburg, feeling something of the preacher's "Blue Monday," but I found that our blessed women had advertised, and talked and worked until the town was alive, and I was not surprised to find when I reached the church a packed house. Senator Williams, floor leader of our Independent forces in the late legislature, introduced the speaker and did it well. God was in our midst. At the close when we took account of stock we had forty-one new members for the local union, and a collection of $83.31. Every member gained and every dollar given means just so much toward complete victory.

I verily believe the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be the instrument in God's hand of beating the liquor traffic into the dust, and I believe that day is not far distant. Constantly I pray that all of us who carry into unorganized territory the message of the W. C. T. U. shall have divine equipment that shall make us efficient workers in this particular branch of our mighty organization.

OUR WORLD'S CONVENTION CITY

BROOKLYN'S RECEPTION HALL—MANHATTAN

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

As the incoming steamer enters New York Harbor, the heart of the homecomer is thrilled by the excitement among the alien passengers, and their exclamations of surprise as the city's splendor bursts on their view: first the beauty of the harbor, with its islands, then the sky line with the many domes, towers and spires reaching far into the heavens, then the bridges, connecting New York and Brooklyn.

The buildings of Manhattan are large, beautiful and stately. The new Woolworth Building is fifty stories high, and the Municipal Building covers two city blocks. A few years ago we felt that with the World Building, eighteen stories high, man had dared the limit in skyward architecture. Now that same building is relatively commonplace. The government buildings are no mean structures, some quite old, but still grand and imposing: the Custom House near the Battery; the Sub-Treasury on small, unpretentious Wall Street, where millions are won and lost; the Post-Office; dear old City Hall which all would hate to see destroyed; the Tombs with its Bridge of Sighs. The city's schools and colleges draw thousands from every quarter, Columbia and New York Universities being well known in the intellectual world. The Stock Exchange, housed in a building of noble architecture, is a center of interest to everyone.

The Second Avenue Baptist Church is the most remarkable one on earth. Here Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce has services in five or six different languages beside English, conducted every Sabbath at the same hours, with twelve foreign pastors assisting. Manhattan is not a city of churches, but has many unique ones, each with its own special attractions. The Little Church Around the Corner, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, St. Paul's Chapel with the pew of George Washington, Grace Church, and Trinity Church, are a few which come to mind.

Manhattan has the reputation of being a wicked city, but "Where sin aboundeth, grace doth much more abound," and here are multitudes of good Christian people whose one great desire is to redeem their city, and bring it back to Christ. The missions of Manhattan are among the most active Christian agencies.

It is doubtful if any city can surpass Manhattan as a railroad center. The Grand Central depot and the Pennsylvania station are works of art and of mammoth proportions. The Pennsylvania has its own tubes under the Hudson connecting with the Jersey shore, and under the East River to Long Island.

World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Brooklyn. N. Y., October 23—28

The Hudson tunnels connect New York with the Erie, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania. Other railroads have their ferries. It amuses the stranger to see, as he can, from the Manhattan terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge, subways, cable and trolley cars, autos, elevated roads, carriages, and the old time horse car with its little bell. Li Hung Chang, when in Manhattan, said, "This will be a fine city—when it is finished." That is an exact description. It is constantly undergoing improvements. At present a new subway is being constructed under Broadway to connect with Brooklyn.

The city is surely cosmopolitan and composed of cities within a city. Chinatown with its Chinese life, joss houses, restaurants, clubs, stores, and theater, is weird and oriental. The Jewish ghetto reveals an entirely different phase of life. In the Italian quarters, "Little Italy," are more Italians than in any one city in Italy.

Standing in Central Park is Cleopatra's Needle, once a neighbor of the Pyramids, brought from its home in Egypt many years ago. Nearby, facing Fifth Avenue, is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Here one could with profit spend weeks studying the magnificent collections of paintings and statuary, mummies from Egypt, and curios from all over the world. Across the park in the Museum of Natural History are animals, stuffed and in skeleton; great whales and other creatures of the sea; meteors; models of Indian villages with their wigwams, baskets and curios. Whatever one may desire will be found. These two museums contain it all; what one lacks can be found in the other.

Two places in particular are the children's delight—the aquarium in the old round house at the Battery, and Bronx Park. The Bronx itself is most picturesque with its woods and shady river. In the park at every turn the interest changes, but the children rush to the animals and linger there all day.

Let us pause on the little knoll on Riverside Drive where lies our beloved Ulysses S. Grant resting quietly amid the turmoil of the great city. The monument rising above him, is a fitting emblem of the love and devotion of his fellow-countrymen.

The day's sight-seeing is over. Evening twilight is falling. Riverside Drive at this hour is deliciously restful. Hundreds of feet below us the Hudson River is covered with every manner of floating craft. On either side of it, long trains are rushing the city's multitudes to their suburban homes. Over the river rise Jersey's Palisades. In a few moments the sun will sink into New York Bay, and in the great city back of us a new night will be born with the outflaming glory of a million lights.

CHEERING THE FAINT-HEARTED

EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK

The faithful organizer does more than wake up new places and organize unions. She needs to be a fountain of courage for the faint-hearted and the discouraged workers. Many of our unions in small places or country districts read of the great things that are happening, of the phenomenal growth in membership in other places or the successful work of other unions, and say with a sigh, "We can do nothing, we might as well give up." To such the organizer comes as a fresh breeze on a sultry day, bringing fresh courage, as she tells the tired women that every one of them has helped on the great work because she belongs; that without the hundreds of little unions and their many thousands of members the great National, dear "Mother National" would lose her power.

"I don't count," said one woman. "I'm just a cipher."

"Isn't that splendid," replied the organizer, "a cipher at the right multiplies tenfold.

The discouraged woman looked up and said, "But I'm at the left."

"You can't be," was the reply, "so long as you belong," and the woman answered thoughtfully, "I had not thought of that."

How the rain poured down the day the organizer was to meet the union, and only three members came. "We can't have a meeting," said one.

"Why not," asked the organizer, "there are five of us, you three and I are four, and there's always the Lord, you know." And so, with the rain coming in torrents outside, the organizer gave a Bible lesson on courage, and everybody offered a word of prayer.

"Now," said the organizer, "every member tell the cheeriest thing she knows," and it was surprising how many they found, and how often that organizer emphasized faith and courage. "Seems to me I'll never get so far down in the valley of discouragement again," said the president as the meeting closed, and the others agreed. The organizer helps bring state and national prohibition when she helps to "strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees" of the workers in the nooks and corners of our great field.

WORKING IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS

MARCIA A. B. SMITH

This organizer exhausted her strength in last year's campaigns; consequently had to take this year to recuperate. I have conserved what little strength remained that I might use it in the Wisconsin legislature as a member of the "third house." I worked successfully for the anti-polygamy resolution, a stronger anti-tobacco law, and saved the scientific temperance instruction law from being amended. I tried to help win prohibition for citizen Indians, but there were two or three members of the legislature with Indian blood who resented any attempt to regulate "their drinking" and the bill was indefinitely postponed. Six men, teachers and superintendents from the reservation, appeared to plead for the red men. About fifty bills bearing more or less on the liquor traffic, were introduced and killed, one of which—a bill to repeal the license statute—would have meant state-wide prohibition could it have become a law. While the brewers and saloonkeepers fought each other on certain measures they were a unit against everything that meant prohibition. The suffrage amendment to the statutes passed both houses of the legislature, but was vetoed by the governor.

"ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER—"

MRS. WOODALLEN CHAPMAN

The young wife was in despair. They had been married only a year and a half, but already she had learned that she was a failure. It was practically impossible for her to cook a meal that suited her husband's tastes. Every time they sat down at the table, he began to criticise and condemn. Life no longer seemed worth living. She wished it were possible for her to slip out of it easily.

Just at this moment, a dear and intimate friend of the mother who had been taken in the daughter's early girlhood dropped in, and, seeing from the tragic expression of her face her need of sympathy and help, drew from her the whole story.

At its close, the visitor smiled reminiscently.

"I understand it all, my dear, and I think I can help you."

"Suppose I tell you a little of my experience. My trouble came in another way. My husband was very easy-going, and forgot many of the things that were necessary for him to do about the place. I would ask him, over and over again, but still he forgot. Then I would become exasperated, and say sharp things to him, until one day I awoke to the fact that I was becoming a scold. I was shocked at the very thought. But what could I do?

"Just at that time, there came to my notice the words of a wise teacher, who said, 'Make it uncomfortable for children to do wrong, and they will want to do right.' Why couldn't I apply that same principle to this problem, and achieve the desired result without friction or unpleasantness of any kind?

"My opportunity soon came. The kitchen stove was refusing to work, and nothing but a thorough cleaning of its flues would restore it to its usual activity. I presented the need to my husband as forcefully as possible, but nothing was done. After waiting several days, I remarked casually one day, 'There'll be no dinner tomorrow, if the stove isn't cleaned out.' My words carried little weight, because they had been used too carelessly in the past.

"The morrow came. The men were busy in the haying field. Dinner-time came. The men arrived at the house, ready for a good meal—but none awaited them. The kitchen was empty; the dining table was set, but only with empty dishes. My husband came into the sitting room, amazement written on every feature.

"'What does this mean?' he asked.

"'Don't you remember?' I replied, cheerfully. 'I told you yesterday I wouldn't be able to cook dinner today unless the stove was cleaned.'

"He gave me one searching look—then turned and strode into the kitchen. Quick orders were given, the men all turned to, and in the shortest possible space of time the stove was cleaned out and a roaring fire built.

"Of course, I had made every preparation before-hand to get a dinner in the speediest manner. I learned after that to let my actions speak, rather than my words.

"I used the same method with my children. If they left their things around, I dumped them all into a large closet. After being late to school a few times because they had to hunt up their books, and losing pleasures because caps and gloves were missing, the children learned to put their things away.

"When my oldest girl thought dish-washing spoiled her hands for piano-playing, I hadn't a word to say. But I found it impossible to do any sewing for her. She missed the pretty things I was in the habit of making for her, and, after one or two ineffectual attempts to make them for herself, I found her very anxious to relieve me of the despised dish-washing, that I might have time and strength for other things. Just try my method, my dear. I'm sure it will work." A few words more concerning the application of the general principle to this particular case and the subject was dropped.

That evening the young husband said, as he tasted his first course, "This soup isn't fit to eat. It's so thick with grease you can hardly see it."

"You're quite right, Harry," said his wife, with emphasis, as she rose from her place and removed all signs of the soup. Somewhat surprised, the husband said nothing, but attacked the next course. Soon the habit of criticism found vent once more.

"Why do you always fry a steak? Why don't you broil it? A fried steak isn't fit to eat."

"I agree with you, my dear. A steak should be rare. And these potatoes taste scorched, too"—and the meat and potatoes followed the soup. The dessert was eaten in silence. To be sure, the lesson wasn't learned all at once. But the end, when it came, arrived suddenly.

The wife had a hat which she felt cost all that a new hat should. Her friends admired it, but her husband had already once expressed his adverse opinion of it. Before a group of friends, on the porch of a summer hotel, he was once more expressing his condemnation. To his consternation, at his words his wife removed the offending portion of her costume and presented it to a friend sitting near who had admired it greatly.

"I couldn't bear to wear anything my husband didn't admire," she explained, simply. Then, turning to the now speechless husband, she went on: "You shall buy me my next one, dear."

What could the husband say? He settled the unnecessary milliner's bill without a word—and gave up his expensive habit of criticism.

ONE WOMAN'S HELP

NETTIE LOUNSBURY CURTIS

Last summer on a big lot adjacent to my place, a huge structure was in course of erection. More than twenty men were employed in one capacity or another at the same time; and I watched the stately fabric from my study window, as it grew and took form and beauty.

Every day at twelve o'clock sharp, the hum of work ceased and dinner pails were brought into evidence. I noticed for three consecutive days that as the last stroke of the noon hour sounded, a man, a different one each day, separated himself from the company, disappeared down a rear street and ten minutes later returned with two willow covered jugs. Surrounded by the workmen, he was soon busily occupied in filling their mugs with foaming beer.

On reflection I judged it would take from six to ten weeks to complete the ordinary routine work of the building, before the artisan gave place to the artist. Through all that time was I to sit there and see men drink between seven and twelve hundred glasses of the beverage that is the gateway to stronger drink?

I am rather a shy woman, but a determined one!

Busy as I was compiling facts for an article on the *Early Renaissance*, the question rang in my ears: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

With a sigh the next day I pushed aside my loved work and went down to the kitchen.

With Betty's help, two big new white-enameled pails full of tea, into which a dozen lemons had been strained were quickly prepared. Slices of lemon by way of adornment floated on each; and because the day was scorching, and the mercury soaring higher every hour, a huge chunk of ice was placed in each.

Then, carrying a large plate of fresh cookies in one hand as a balance to our pails we advanced into the midst of the bevy of workmen, just as they filed out at noon to disport themselves in a cool place under the trees.

"Good day, friends!" was my greeting. "It is so hot I felt sorry for you men and have brought you a nice, cool drink." Setting down our pails we handed over our plates to extended hands, and hardly waiting for their awkward but genuine thanks slipped away, advising them with a laugh to leave the pails at my back door if they wanted more another day.

Through the next eight weeks this program was repeated daily; only the tea frequently alternated with coffee or chocolate. It consumed time and some thought; but the open gratitude of the men, and the absence of the willow jugs compensated me for the loss of time from my literary labors.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HARRY'S STORY

SARAH N. McCREARY, Burlington, Iowa

For just one week, Harry Richards had been in the country with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, when one morning a big red automobile whisked up to the door and stopped.

"Why it's Bob!" exclaimed Mrs. Farrell as she went to the door to welcome her brother.

"I just ran down to see you for a day and to get a glimpse of growing things. Then I thought I might have some fried chicken and a drink of milk," Mr. Corey said with a laugh as he sprang from the machine. "My wife has gone for a visit to her people, else she would be with me. Why, who is this?" as he caught sight of Harry in the doorway.

"It's Milly's boy," and he gave the child a hearty greeting.

Harry had seen very little of his uncle in his nine years, and he took a great liking to the jolly, hearty, boyish man who treated him as if he were a comrade.

"Grace, let me take Harry home with me for a few days," Mr. Corey requested at supper. "It will be a fine drive in the moonlight, and he will see many new things and learn a great deal in the city. Milly has never let him visit us, so I want to carry him off when she is not here to object. Jenny, our maid, has been with us so long she would give the boy good care and he will be company for me while Edith is away. Do you want to go, Harry?"

It was needless to ask the question, for the boy's face was alight with anticipation as he said, "Oh, could I go, Aunt Grace? I would be so good, and you could write mother that I had gone."

"I would rather ask your mother first," replied Mrs. Farrell doubtfully. Then because Harry was so eager and her brother so insistent she consented with some misgivings, and at seven o'clock the two set off in high spirits for the fifteen mile drive.

Harry was so delighted with the automobile ride, which was his first long one, and so interested in the home of his uncle that he declared he would never be able to sleep that night. His head had scarcely touched the pillow in the pretty guest chamber, however, before he was in dreamland, and the room was flooded with sunshine when he awoke the next morning. He dressed hurriedly and was downstairs in time to have breakfast with his uncle.

"Now, Harry, you must amuse yourself this morning and at three o'clock, Jenny will bring you to my office. Then I will show you some of the sights of our city," his uncle told him as he started down town.

"All right," responded Harry cheerfully. The hours seemed long until three o'clock, for there was nothing to do but wander about the strange house, or read, for he knew no boys as yet. He found it much more fun with his uncle, and they saw so many interesting things that it was after six o'clock when they turned homeward.

Supper was waiting for them, and although Harry said he was 'almost starved,' he talked so incessantly of all that he had seen that he scarcely noticed what he ate until the dessert was served. He looked at the glass that Jenny placed beside his plate, then at his uncle, and back at the plate again. "I am not going to drink that wine, Uncle Bob," he announced bravely.

His uncle looked at him in surprise. "Why not? That wine will not hurt you a bit."

"Why not? That wine will not hurt you it is the first glass that does hurt, for it gives a taste for more. I have never tasted wine and never intend to," and he sat up very straight. "Why mother once knew a young man, named Robert, who just laughed when his family begged him never to take his first glass of wine. He took wine, then after a time he took something stronger, and one night he came home drunk and it almost broke his parents' and his sisters' hearts. Mother says the man still gets drunk, at times, that he takes a drink or two every day. She told me that story so I would never take a first glass, for if I never take the first there will not be a second. Mother does not let me stay all day at Willy Knight's because they serve wine at every meal."

Mr. Corey's face had flushed deeply and he averted his head during Harry's recital of the story. He realized, for the first time, that his sister had not let Harry visit in his home because she had feared his influence, and a feeling of shame came over him. He sat very still for so long that the boy began to fear he was ill.

"Harry, you tell your mother that Robert is going to reform," he said huskily and his face turned very pale. "Tell her it will be a hard fight but that he intends to win."

The boy looked at his uncle in amazement. "Do you know the man, too?" he asked.

"Yes, I am the man." The tone was very low.

"You! But your name is Bob, not Robert, and Uncle Bob, I—I never knew you—got—drunk."

Mr. Corey winced at the truth stated in a boy's blunt fashion. "My name is Robert, but it is always shortened to Bob," he explained. "I want you to tell your mother, too, that a boy's words have done all that the pleadings of my family and my friends have failed to accomplish." Then he rang for Jenny to remove the glasses of wine. "That is the first step toward giving up the habit of drink," he stated.

Harry's face was radiant. "Oh, Uncle Bob, I am so glad I came home with you, and I am glad that I told you the story just as mother told it to me, if it was about you. Aunt Edith, father, mother and everybody who knows you will be happy because you are not going to drink any more. And let's write to mother this very night and tell her all about it."

His uncle agreed to the suggestion and the good news was told in Harry's boyish fashion. Mr. Corey added a postscript asking that Harry might stay with him for a few weeks. "I need the help of his strong temperance convictions," he confessed humbly.

Three hours after the letter reached Mrs. Richards, a telegram was put into Mr. Corey's hands which read: "The letter gave me unspeakable joy. Keep my boy as long as you need him. Milly."

OUR HEROES.

Here's a hand to the boy who has courage
To do what he knows to be right;
When he falls in the way of temptation,
He has a hard battle to fight.
Who strives against self and his comrades
Will find a most powerful foe;
All honor to him if he conquers,
A cheer for the boy who says "No!"

There's many a battle fought daily
The world knows nothing about;
There's many a brave little soldier
Whose strength puts a legion to rout;
And he who fights sin single-handed
Is more of a hero, I say,
Than he who leads soldiers to battle
And conquers by arms in the fray.

Be steadfast, my boy, when you're tempted,
And do what you know to be right;
Stand firm by the colors of manhood,
And you will o'ercome in the fight.
"The Right!" be your battle-cry ever,
In waging the warfare of life:
And God, who knows who are the heroes,
Will give you the strength for the strife.

—*The Myrtle.*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The Revenue Argument

The saloon makes drunkards and paupers and criminals, unhappy homes and feeble-minded children. And the voter makes possible the saloon. If you ask him why he will probably tell you "we need the revenue." When the liquor traffic is exterminated root and branch by national constitutional prohibition the number of dependent and otherwise undesirable citizens to be cared for by the taxpayer will be reduced to the vanishing point and there will be no lack of legitimate revenue for all needs. This is evidenced by the records of prohibition states, counties and towns. These are piling up facts and figures which are fast knocking the supports from under the revenue argument of anti-prohibitionists.

The Federal Government collects some $220,000,000 a year from the liquor business. This includes special taxes paid by brewers, distillers and dealers. The estimated amount received by state, county and municipal governments in license and tax is about $75,000,000. Thus the total internal revenue from the traffic is something less than $350,000,000. The average legislator and many a good citizen is honestly of the opinion that these liquor millions are needed to help meet the enormous expenses of government. They sincerely deplore the liquor evil and would gladly see it abolished were it not for the delusion that there is financial profit in licensing the same. They see the money pouring into the nation's coffers, see the amount placed in the credit column of the ledger, and go their way without stopping to consider the debit side of the account.

Government officials and the voting public generally will some time be convinced that it is very poor financiering to foster an industry which makes so many people non-producers, results in the degeneration of families, and throws an army of incapables upon the state and upon charity organizations. But they will have to be "shown." It behooves us as prohibitionists and as public-sentiment-makers to show them that "the cost of the drink traffic to the United States approximates annually $5,000,000,000 in loss of products, mortality and in crime and pauperism." Five billion dollars as against three hundred and fifty million—a balance of $4,650,000,000 on the debit page! It requires more than thirteen times the amount of revenue received from the traffic to take care of its consequences! The figures are astounding, but they are, we are assured by Professor John A. Nicholls in his "Economic Studies of the Liquor Problem," the result of careful and conservative investigation made by expert statisticians.

We must show further that abolition of the liquor business does not mean abolition of the money it represents; that under nation-wide prohibition the same $350,000,000 will still be in circulation, still available for government needs; and that there are better and wiser ways of collecting it from the people than through saloon-keepers and brewers and distillers. To our mind the new income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution provides one good way. Other ways and means will quickly be devised as the brains of voters, lawmakers and government financiers become more and more free from the benumbing and befogging influence of alcohol.

"Give me a sober people," said William E. Gladstone, "and I will take care of the revenue."

The Demand for a Clean Press

When discouraged over the apparent lukewarmness on the temperance question of the daily or weekly papers, it is an excellent plan to look for a moment at the situation through the eyes of the liquor dealers. One soon becomes convinced that while the press of the country may not be advancing in its attitude towards prohibition as rapidly as we would like, it is moving in that direction far too swiftly to suit those engaged in the drink business. One of the speakers at the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers, held last month at Louisville, Ky., dolefully remarked, "Our enemies seem to be able to get anything before the public forum and all the space and prominence they desire in the public press. We only get scant courtesy from the newspapers and periodicals, and the impression goes around that the article we manufacture is a very bad one; that it is in the nature of a poison and a drug, and in the same category as dead animals and infected rags." He lamented that the only *wet* news he had seen recently in the papers of Chicago and in the state of Illinois was that relating to the floods in Ohio. "If fourteen towns in my state have a wet and dry election, and one of those towns, of practically no importance, with perhaps only one saloon, should go dry, and the other thirteen towns, dry for ten years, should go wet, the papers would come out in big headlines and say, 'Great victory for the drys'," complained the speaker. He draws the conclusion that "this simply represents a state of public opinion which the newspapers are supposed to follow," and we feel no inclination to disagree with him, although we can but wish that this public opinion were strong and robust enough not only to influence the newspapers, but completely win them over to publish the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in reference to the liquor evil and its only remedy—state and national prohibition.

The explanation of a certain newspaper recently given in an announcement that it would hereafter clean its pages of all quack medicines and questionable advertising "in recognition of the moral demand for clean advertising, etc.," might help the liquor advocates to understand why so many periodicals are turning down thousands of dollars worth of liquor advertising, and are neglecting to report the wet victories, but are mindful of the dry. It is undoubtedly true of papers as of individuals that some are much quicker to recognize this "moral demand" than are others. Many are eagerly listening for even a whisper to encourage them to take the right attitude; while others apparently need to have this "demand" shouted to them through a megaphone. It behooves the good people of the land who are working and praying for "a saloonless nation" to make that "demand" a bit more insistent. If a megaphonic request is necessary, there ought to be little trouble in securing by a union of voices sufficient volume to call the attention of every publication in the nation to this "moral demand." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union alone can speak aloud in 300,000 voices, not to mention the thousands of masculine tenors and basses in its honorary ranks who will be glad to join the chorus. Let us place before the editors and publishers a graphic demonstration of "the state of public opinion" on the great question of the abolition of the liquor traffic, and watch the transformation in their pages.

"My observation has proven to me that the cigaret not only weakens the mental powers of the boy and thus his ability to care for himself in his later years, but also arouses criminal tendencies which unfit him for citizenship," says J. F. Jameson, superintendent of Cameron (W. Va.) public schools.

PERMELIA C. MAHAN

IN MEMORIAM

It was not dreamed by the editors, when they planned to devote certain pages of this particular number to the work of the National organizers, that it would be their sad duty to record the home-going of one of the ablest and best beloved of that body. The news of the passing on to heavenly activities of Permelia C. Mahan will be a shock to her co-workers. Without warning the summons came to her in Chicago, as she was preparing for a series of engagements at Kansas' Chautauquas. Immediately upon receiving the news at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, the resident General Officers communicated by telephone and telegraph with Miss Mahan's family and arranged a beautiful service at which the Illinois state president, Miss Helen L. Hood, and other resident members of the National Executive Committee, spoke tender words of their comrade and sympathy for the brother and sister and other relatives who had been summoned to Chicago. Loving messages and beautiful tributes of flowers from the Missouri W. C. T. U., the Illinois W. C. T. U., the Chicago Training School, and the National W. C. T. U. told eloquently of the affection of those who had long been associated with Miss Mahan in intimate relationships. Miss Belle James, representing the Chicago Training School, where Miss Mahan had so recently attended the W. C. T. U. Training class, was especially helpful in the last sad hours. The commitment service was held on May 29 at Lexington, Ill., the home of the brother and sister.

Miss Mahan has been one of the National organizers since 1904, and in those nine years has been indefatigable in her efforts to promote the interests of the W. C. T. U. Gifted to an unusual degree, unwavering in her faith in God and her

Permelia C. Mahan

fellows, endowed with a splendid optimism, she has been unusually successful in winning others to see the truth, and in dealing in a practical, masterly fashion with the varied problems presented to an organizer. She leaves as her monument many a flourishing local union brought into existence as the direct result of her tireless efforts, and because for so many years she has been among us hundreds of young lives have been made purer, stronger and better fitted to meet life's temptations. No one doubts that for her were waiting the words of the Master, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

National Prohibition Considered a Possibility by Liquor Dealers at Annual Convention

Recognizing that National Prohibition is at present a "live issue," the president of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, in his annual address at the recent convention at Louisville, Ky., expresses the conviction that "while we do not feel that it is possible that so drastic a measure, with the purpose of amending the Constitution of the United States to insure National Prohibition, will ever be passed, yet it would not be wise to ignore the existence of the desire, but we should utilize all valid means to prevent such a measure from coming to a vote."

He suggests that "in view of the activity of our opponents, and in view of the fact that they come in close touch with the people at large, it behooves us to begin an era of education to correct their false teachings and develop in the minds of the people at large a right idea as to alcohol, its uses and benefits."

It really seems hardly necessary for the liquor interests to go to the expense of inaugurating any publicity scheme to show the "uses and benefits" of alcohol—this is being done for them free of charge by so many varied agencies. For example, the Associated Charities of Boston are at the present time conducting a poster campaign which in itself is a most enlightening exhibit of the so-called "uses and benefits" of alcohol. The judge of the Domestic Relations Court of Chicago very recently helped to "develop this right idea" when he showed from his court records that forty-six per cent of the domestic infelicities that were brought before him were to be credited as "benefits" of the use of alcohol. The chaplain of the Indiana State Prison, as shown in an article in this issue helps in this "era of education" when he volunteers the information that his records show that eighty-three per cent of the men in his institution owe their downfall to the use of the product of the distilleries, etc., and that ninety per cent of parol violations are due to the same cause. *Collier's Weekly*, as well as other prominent periodicals, seem to take pleasure in advertising some of the especially tragic and pathetic "benefits" to be derived from the purchase and consumption of the wares represented by the combination known as the Liquor Dealers' Association. Meanwhile the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will continue to help in this campaign of education until National Prohibition is an assured fact.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

LOVE'S PATRIOTISM

He serves his country best
Who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on;
For speech has myriad tongues for every day,
And song but one, and law within the breast
Is stronger than the graven law on stone.
There is a better way.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray,
And leaves his sons an uttermost bequest,
A stainless record, which all men may read—
This is the better way.

No drop but lifts the slowly lifting tide,
No dew but has an errand to some flower,
No smallest star but sheds some cheerful ray,
And man by man, each given to all the rest,
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power—
There is no better way.

—*Susan Coolidge*

The July number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is issued the first of June for the accommodation of the schools. The present number contains articles of exceptional interest. Dr. Arthur Holmes, dean of the State Teachers College of Pennsylvania, contributes a study of alcoholism along psychological lines, a study which covers many years of most careful investigation, and should be read by every student of temperance. Mr. Easton, who has charge of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the summer school connected with the University of Pennsylvania, has a convincing article on the reasons for preparing to teach this important subject. Mrs. Etta M. G. Luce, Massachusetts, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, furnishes a lesson of great value for the grades, and the economic side of the subject is presented in a lesson for the high school by Edith Smith Davis. The real danger in the smoking of cigarets is clearly and convincingly portrayed. As usual the *Quarterly* is filled from beginning to end with the latest scientific truths from specialists, as well as the methods of imparting these truths.

"Most of us do far better work, besides being much happier, if we are given a word of encouragement now and again."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAY

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

VICISSITUDES OF AN ORGANIZER'S LIFE

HARRIETT D. HALL

The life of the organizer is not so monotonous as some might imagine. Made up of such little incidents as packing grips, consulting time-tables, transferring baggage, waiting at railroad stations, or taking a train at two o'clock in the morning, when the thermometer registers twenty degrees below zero—the life of the organizer is full of variety. For instance *this* may occur, *has occurred.* You are out doing field work in unorganized territory, you consult your map, get what little information you can concerning a certain locality where you fancy you may be able to organize. It is not far distant. You board the train and soon find yourself at the station, but not at the town. You seek direction and find "that by following the railroad track in the direction the train went until you round the curve, you will see the settlement off to the west about a 'quarter.'" There is always one advantage about "walking the track," it is never muddy, and on and on you go looking hopefully westward until at last the little settlement is sighted, when another proposition confronts you—mud, good, rich, Illinois mud everywhere, for it has been raining ever since you started. Smilingly you "wade through" and ask for the hotel which you find never existed. With a dripping umbrella and the book you brought along, you approach a spotlessly white cottage and ask for shelter. The lady of the house, seeing your book, makes the announcement that she "does not want to buy anything today," and the door is closed: but faith never falters; and at length some hospitable door opens, and the rain ceases. Hearts respond to your message and the new union materializes, or if you do not realize the fulfilment of your desire, you have the sweet consciousness of having faithfully performed your duty, and it causes no pang in your breast to think that some day, some other one will come along and gather the harvest of your seed-sowing.

"My word shall not return unto me void," is a promise eagerly appropriated by the consecrated, sincere National organizer. When we study the reports of the different states where we have worked and note with gratitude the number of unions organized by us perhaps a decade ago which are still active, we say "the work abides;" it has Divine approval. And now about the unions that do not abide. The failure may not be the fault of the organizer; the route planned for her may have been too strenuous. What I mean is this: Her schedule may have been something like this: A—Monday, 7:30 p. m. B—Tuesday, parlor meeting, 3 p. m. C—Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., etc. The transit is too rapid for good, painstaking work. I maintain that in justice to an organizer, she should have two days in one place, or as I have sometimes done, make a "circuit," coming back over the route and getting the work well established before leaving the locality. Pegotty of Charles Dickens fame laughed so immoderately that she burst the buttons from the back of her dress and could be traced by the trail of buttons she left behind her. No organizer wishes to be traced by *dead* unions, and will not be if she has enough time to do the work properly.

WORDS FROM A LONG-TIME ORGANIZER

CARRIE L. CARTER STOKES

For more than twenty years I have been a National organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having served during that period and for several years previous, in almost every office and superintendency from local secretary to state president. I know the problems of the local union, the difficulties of the district organization, and the diplomatic duties of the state official. I have arranged routes for many speakers and am acquainted with the various obstacles, devices and delays that hinder the peaceful progress of the lecturer, or that would leave her suspended in mid-air when engagements fail at the last moment. As I have traveled the long and oftimes weary road which has led me, during this score of years, into almost every state of the Union, my sympathy and appreciation have gone out to those faithful ones who do not themselves publicly proclaim our gospel of peace and prohibition, but who have prepared the way for the organizer and lecturer. "Useless each without the other," together with God's help we have wrought valiantly in His cause!

I thank God that in my youth He led me into this great field of labor and though it has meant a life of toil and sacrifice, I rejoice that I have been permitted to have a small part in the great work of redeeming this country from the curse of the liquor traffic. I expect to see the triumph of our cause before my life's journey is ended and rejoice in the hope that victory may come soon.

Last month, May, I helped in Missouri's May membership crusade. I have just completed a two weeks' engagement in Kansas City and shall be busy the remainder of May and in June in other sections of the state. This is a "farewell tour" of my native state, as my home after next month will be in California, where my husband has accepted the position of state leader of the Prohibition Party. We do not feel that we are deserting our old home state, though going so far away, since the cause is everywhere the same and progress made in any state advances the movement in every other. "Our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" are pledged to the cause of national prohibition.

PLEADING FOR "THE CHILD IN OUR MIDST"

AMY C. WEECH

I am entering every open door, speaking in the churches and schools, doing all in my power to create enthusiasm, to arouse energy, to give an arrest of thought, to secure recruits for our white ribbon army. As the legalized liquor traffic has no right to exist, everywhere I go I plead for prohibition. I try to create in the minds of my hearers a horror for the nefarious traffic; to hold before them the Christ life; for His sake I plead the cause of the "weak brother." I am working to hasten the time when "the child in our midst" shall be safe, and God, to whom results always belong, is helping, as the following letter from Mrs. Wm. E. Moore, president of the Baltimore City W. C. T. U., will show:

"It is not always that we see the result of efforts, but when a speaker secures eighty-one members during one week's service there is surely reason to assert that she is earnest, convincing and interesting. Those who attended the meetings were eager for another opportunity, and invitations to return were given by both pastors of the churches and the people."

So far most of my work has been in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, but I am ready to answer the call of service, and will be glad to help anywhere.

SUFFRAGE STATES OUTLAWING THE SALOON

LORA S. LA MANCE

This has been a joyful year to me—joyful because it has been brimming over with work, and the work has been followed by tangible results.

After the National W. C. T. U. Convention there were two months of work along the Pacific coast. If any women ever deserved full suffrage they are the women of Washington, Oregon and California, and splendidly are they keeping pace with their opportunities. When our ultra-conservative friends in the other parts of the country take up those brewery-worn stories of how the California women stood hand in hand with gamblers at the polls and how Los Angeles women turned down prohibition, it is a privilege to be able to say, "I was in San Francisco and Palo Alto on election day, and I assure you there was no rowing, no drinking at the polls, and the ladies were treated most courteously. As for Los Angeles women, they have driven the saloons out of four-fifths of their great city, closed forty saloons in their county last fall, and really won their great 'dry harbor zone' fight, being cheated out of it by a trick." After this two months' itinerary I felt like the enthusiastic woman who said of Arkansas, "I love that state! I crossed it once in a mover's wagon, and I could go back after ten years and borrow coffee all along that road!"

Oklahoma came next. Poor Oklahoma, the land held up as a terrible example of what bootlegging will do! What short sight our friends, the enemy, must have! I saw not an intoxicated person. I did see most enterprising towns, handsome school buildings and many commodious churches. My stay in that hospitable state was cut short by a hasty summons to Missouri, where a fierce battle was on. Five other elections were to be called at once if the wets won this one. The Christmas holidays were freely given to this struggle. The parade, gotten up under difficulties, turned the tide. In Neosho, election day, the worst day of the entire winter, found our faithful women at the polls by the hundreds. Wet men confessed afterwards that they cast a dry vote when they saw those freezing women at the polls pleading for their boys. We won, and the ecstacy of that joy was worth a year's work.

Then my work shifted to Kansas. She put more kinds of weather into a short month's bounds than any other state ever attempted. But then Kansas never will be outdone. It was a successful month just the same. Upon one occasion one hundred and forty came out in the face of a terrific sleet storm. Kansas is down on our good books!

Wyoming came in for the month of March. Snow and blizzards raged, but the good days made up for it, and that month made a fine showing financially and in members gained. Wyoming is getting ready to outlaw every saloon in the state. Her women never for a moment lose sight of this purpose.

Montana had my time in April and also in May save a few days spent in Idaho and Canada. Prohibition sentiment is growing in this big, overgrown state; but full suffrage is growing even faster. The women want the ballot. Often when I had but a night in a town the president would say, "I want a suffrage address, and I want a state-wide and nation-wide prohibition address. Can't you get it all into one?"

In the suffrage states I have tried to get the women to work for state-wide prohibition, also. In Kansas, the trend of my advice has been, "Keep what you have won, and if you see anything else you want and haven't, go after it and get it." In Missouri I say, "Grit your teeth, put on your armor, and fight!" In the Rocky Mountains the message is a "get up and get ready" one!

This organizer is well, happy and busy! Her trunk is full of curios and geological specimens; her memory is full of kindly things that have been said and done. The work moves on. I try to move with it.

At the end of the trail

BLAZING THE TRAIL

MISS MARGARET J. BILZ

Winter was breaking "out in the open"; the contest was on between sun and snow, but a greater battle than that of the elements raged within the hearts of men in that northland of Michigan, for right and wrong were in battle array. Shall we legalize, or shall we prohibit the saloon in this country—*that* was the question. The field worker had been busy. The W. C. T. U. had canvassed the towns, but like the great mounds of white snow around them, in the woods, the camps lay untouched. Speaking of the great need, suddenly the company's boss said to the W. C. T. U. speaker, who was sitting by the register in his comfortable dining room: "Will you go out to the camps if I will furnish the team, and telephone you are coming?" And so the way opened and early in the afternoon the horses prancing, the bells jingling, our two great loads of white ribboners, singers and lecturers started merrily on the beaten track. They soon found, however, that they must blaze the trail through the forest. The sullen, misty day quickly died into a night of bitter cold out there in the stillness and with the fall of dark had come a gale wailing dolefully around us and plucking at our wraps. Brown, bare hillsides with clumps of leafless trees loomed far ahead, but between us lay the gloom of the forest snows.

The horses plunged at every step, panted, rested, plunged again, the sleighs lurched, and the hat of a comrade blew off, falling into a brook that had laughingly broken its chains of ice and snow and, singing merrily, hastened away with its stolen treasure. Over we went into a snow-drift on the right, only to be nicely settled when suddenly we were dumped into the mass on the left. The darkness deepened. The drivers searched diligently for the way, calling to each other, as we inched along, that we might be ready for emergencies in the inky blackness. "We cannot go back," declared the old-timer. "We dare not risk it,—we are nearer the camp."

So on and on, and on, like Columbus, we traveled, until suddenly the lights shone out in a setting of evergreens, and cheer and welcome gladdened our hearts. The cook, in the joy of entertaining "the company's guests," displayed his culinary skill at the great log fire. The men stood round as they had done for hours; not one had retired, though "early to bed and early to rise" was the rule. Only one woman had they seen in the camp for nearly six months—the respected wife of their foreman; no visitors had come their way, so this was an event. We feasted, and then they feasted, and next came the "services." Never did singing go with such vim and never did the speaker do better than when, standing on a bench in the cook's quarters, she held the lumber-jacks with her word pictures.

Suddenly, as she told of victorious Maine, a big fellow resplendent in bright-red-and-yellow over-sox, with a jacket of many colors, exclaimed, "Why, ma'am, didn't you know that Maine went wet? The liquor folks won last year." Was it worth while—the hours in the darkness fighting our onward way in stinging cold that compelled us to be lifted out bodily at our destination; the wee small hours when the party, rolled in the sleigh-robes, tried to sleep on the floor of the little office; the breakfast with the big soda "flapjacks" tossed so skillfully by the genial cook; and the long drive back to the open at dawn of day? Well, yes, it was worth while just to tell them that Maine is *dry*, and best of all, the jacks left the forest the following day by our trail, to reach the polls, and *all* voted DRY.

THE W. C. T. U. FACTORY

M. THERESA GRIFFIN, Columbus, Ga.

Our organization is like a big factory. We are all working and we are manufacturing something; we have a definite result, an output, as the manufacturers call it, varying in quantity and quality according to the perfection of our machinery, the number and skill of our operatives and the conditions which surround the work in general. What is it which we make? It is sentiment. Sentiment for total abstinence in the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. Some people may say that this is a vague kind of product, but they are mistaken. It is one of the most definite and powerful of products. In the material world it is analogous to electricity, dynamite and water power—three of the most irresistible agents known. Sentiment rules the world. Concentrated sentiment in favor of or against any one thing sometimes acts like the lightning, blasting and burning; sometimes when pent up and suppressed, it bursts forth like giant powder and explodes with terrific force, overturning governments and kingdoms; sometimes by slow accumulation it disintegrates like the constant falling of water that wears away a stone.

Power of Concentrated Sentiment

Imagine the force of this sentiment against the liquor traffic which we are creating if we should succeed in planting in every heart the same degree of opposition that is felt in the hearts of those who read these words. In such event would there be any distilleries, any breweries, any saloons, any dives, any white slave traffic and unmolested houses of public prostitution? These things could not exist if everybody hated them as we do. Indeed, they could not exist if the majority of the people hated them as we do. I will go further than that and say that they could not exist if the majority of the church people hated them as we do. The liquor men acknowledge that the church people alone could put them out of business if they wished, and they boast of the friends they have among the church people. But they do not look for any quarter from the W. C. T. U. They know that our organization represents womanhood driven to bay by the cold-blooded, implacable, immovable and never-ending cruelty of this traffic to woman. It is the direct enemy of woman and the home. Every branch of it and every manifestation of the business, no matter how veiled and smoothed over by social club methods and political methods and every other device, of which there are many, every manifestation of the business means the degeneration of manhood, the degradation of womanhood, the absolute sacrifice of childhood.

To my mind there is no common sense, no logic in any woman holding aloof from the W. C. T. U. It seems to me their only hope of relief from the liquor traffic and the white slave traffic. Not to enter oneself as the avowed active enemy of these two horrors is to give "aid and comfort" to the traffic. How the liquor papers do exalt and plume themselves on the "conservative element," the people who let them alone. It would be just as well to let the rattlesnake alone; or let alone mad dogs, or the homicidal lunatics or any other destructive element. The W. C. T. U. does not intend to let them alone. We have entered the lists; we will never put lance in rest, and we reverently call upon God to give judgment for the right!

Recipe for Making Temperance Sentiment

I said I would give you a recipe and tell you how to make sentiment. Enter our factory by joining the W. C. T. U.; look at our machinery. Here is an interesting machine—the National organ, THE UNION SIGNAL. It is as old as we are, but it has kept up with all the new improvements, and it is run now by electric power, as all our machinery is—we have laid aside the old water-wheel methods. Well, this UNION SIGNAL is making sentiment right straight along in all the states and territories of our own country, and it is read abroad, also, wherever there is a member of the World's W. C. T. U. It never fails; if you do not use any other machine in the factory, just work this awhile and you will see the result. I venture to say that any woman of average intelligence who will read THE UNION SIGNAL faithfully every week for one year will develop into a thorough, consecrated, steady and efficient white ribbon worker. That woman will have a well spring of total abstinence and prohibition sentiment in her own heart, and she will be an influence in her home, her social circle and her community.

And then here on one of the floors of the factory are a lot of machines which look alike, but are really all a little different, though the product is just the same—a fine lot of vigorous temperance sentiment. There are forty-five varieties of this machine all buzzing away; they are the forty-five departments of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Some operators are better at one of these machines and some at another, so the superintendent of the factory puts each to work where she can best show her skill.

The Organizers' Part of the Factory

Then, a big part of the factory is the National board of lecturers and organizers. They are machines of the very first importance. They go into towns where the liquor men are having everything their own way, and people say, "Oh, how frightful the conditions in this town," but they don't know exactly what to do, and they don't do anything, which is all the liquor men ask to make their work a thorough success. The organizer comes and she calls the women together and gets them to praying over it and then shows them how to start a little machine of their own—how to organize, have meetings, get speakers, give programs, teach the children, put up posters, interest the preachers and the good doctors and the teachers and help them: and after this little machine has been buzzing awhile the product begins to appear. Somebody takes hold and things get a little better. You hear it said that the people of this town will not stand for this and that, and there is created a sort of standard that makes iself felt and goes on to better and higher things. My friends, is not this product real? Why, it is one of the most real things in the world, and the best part about it is that you, right here and now, can begin to make it and distribute it. The men say, "Oh, it is no use to make laws when there is not enough public sentiment to support them," and that is just where we women come in. If they will make good laws, we will make good sentiment, that is, if we are true women and love God and humanity. Oh, women do not be idle and selfish and careless about this thing! Go to work in our factory.

A BLESSING TO THE COLORED PEOPLE

ROSETTA E. LAWSON

I have just returned from a trip through Virginia in the interest of the W. C. T. U., having visited Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Roanoke and Fredericksburg. New unions were organized in Petersburg and Roanoke, and interest revived among those who entered upon the work in the other cities last year, but who, having paid no dues to the National, failed to be counted. The outlook is encouraging for a large auxiliary this year.

The enthusiasm among the women in most of these places is high, and I am urging the officers to "strike while the iron is hot." Mrs. J. H. Blackwell, treasurer, was with me at Richmond.

Mrs. Ida R. Harris, president of the union organized at Petersburg, has sent an earnest letter asking for plans of work, in which she writes: "We plan to select an active woman from each church in our city as vice-president, and have sent out a call for our meeting next week. Although ignorant about the work I want to learn to help the cause in this section, for truly 'the harvest is great and the laborers few.'"

I found the General Association of the Baptists of Virginia in session at Richmond. Rev. Z. D. Lewis, president, gave me time to present our cause to the ministers of the state before an audience of 4,500 people, assembled in the large auditorium of that city. The reception was cordial in the extreme, and many requests came to me from ministers to visit their fields and begin our work. The masterful address on temperance at this meeting by Rev. Charles Morris, pastor of the Bank Street Church, Norfolk, who had been placed on the program because of the sledge-hammer strokes he has given the saloons at Norfolk, committed the association to uncompromising efforts for prohibition, and betokened an open door for us through which the women of the state may enter. I wish our white sisters in the several towns and cities mentioned would seek out these newly formed unions among the colored women in their localities and render such assistance as will enable them to hold their interest and enthusiasm and go forward. Let us unitedly pray, "Help us to help each other, Lord," that every community may be freed from the awful rum traffic by the strengthening of the weak links in the chain.

I must say a word for the dear women at Fredericksburg who have forwarded to the president dues for their union; have kept up the enthusiasm to white heat in their dry town and have money in the treasury awaiting the call of the state treasurer.

TRANSPORTATION NOTICE

WORLD'S W. C. T. U., CONVENTION, BROOKLYN, N. Y., OCT. 23-28, 1913
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ASBURY PARK, N. J., OCT. 29- NOV. 6

The Official Line to the above Conventions has been decided upon by the National Officers. They carefully studied the possibilities of the lines leading out of Chicago and the most convenient arrangements for the party and decided that the Pennsylvania Railroad could grant us the best accommodations between Chicago and Brooklyn, where we meet for our first Convention. Tickets will include Washington, D. C., and following the Convention at Asbury Park, on the return trip, a day of sight-seeing will be planned for all who wish to take in the Capital City. Full particulars of rates and plans of the trip will be given in later issues of THE UNION SIGNAL.

ORGANIZERS' NOTES

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton has been doing excellent organizing work this spring in Louisiana and in her own state, Tennessee.

Mrs. Vie H. Campbell has been doing good work in her own state of Wisconsin.

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon has been specializing in scientific temperance instruction in institutes in New England.

Among the many local unions organized during the last year by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor is one at the strategic point of New Orleans.

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald finds her time fully occupied with her duties as president of the Cook county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. and as president of the Frances Willard Hospital in Chicago.

The plan of the great temperance meetings and rally of the Sunday school children of Washington, D. C., referred to by Mrs. Ellis in her Washington letter, originated with Mrs. Don P. Blaine, National organizer. An account of this interesting affair arrived too late for use in this week's paper. It will be used later.

Miss Annie A. Robbins, who has to her credit the largest number of local unions established by any organizer since the Portland Convention, expects to sail from Montreal, June 13, for a tour of European countries.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, National representative for Alaska, has arranged to have Mrs. Lora La Mance make a tour of that far-off territory during the coming summer months. She sails from Seattle, June 21.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore reports the organization of many new unions in the "Lone Star" state, which will hasten the coming of state-wide prohibition to Texas.

Mrs. Maude L. Greene has been engaged recently in pioneer work in a section of Louisiana where the white ribbon work is unknown, and through her chalk talks is making sentiment for prohibition.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh was occupied the first three months of the year in looking after reform measures in the legislature of her own state of Washington, and is now engaged in field work in Oregon.

Flower Mission Cards

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Scripture texts—L. T. L.

Willard Flower Mission Cards, with autograph

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

ance" and "Prohibition" flying above them, was calculated to stir many hearts to greater diligence in the work to save the children.

The second great temperance meeting was at Tacoma Park, D. C., the W. C. T. U. being the guests for the day of the Seventh Day Adventist Conference, at which 4,000 delegates were in attendance at this international quadrennial meeting. The W. C. T. U. was represented by over 200 members. Automobiles met the women at the end of the car line, taking them to the beautiful grounds of the Tacoma Park sanitarium, where the conference is being held. After some time spent in viewing the institution, we were escorted to an immense tent, where we sat down to a most delectable dinner without meat, fish or fowl, which was cooked and served to perfection. At 2:30 p. m. we formed in line and, singing "Some Glad Day," marched to another great tent where we found an immense audience awaiting our coming. It is not often one faces such an audience—over 3,000 people from all parts of the world—two-thirds of them being men, every one of whom is not only a total abstainer but does not use tobacco in any form. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Bordeau-Sisco, our District of Columbia superintendent of Health and Heredity. Mrs. Jennie V. Robinson, vice-president of the District, led the devotions. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, Mrs. Don P. Blaine, and your superintendent were the speakers for the union. Several prominent physicians, both men and women members of the conference, spoke as to the effects of tobacco and liquor in their relation to cancer and insanity, and other terrible evils. The meeting was brought to a close by a short but stirring address by Major Merwin, a veteran and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who eulogized the W. C. T. U. for its faithful, unceasing work for the betterment of the world during the past forty years, and called for three cheers for the W. C. T. U., which were given with a gusto, everybody in the audience rising and shouting their "hurrah."

Help Asked for Hawaii

I met an elderly gentleman from Hawaii, who was very urgent in his request that the W. C. T. U. of the United States should help them secure the Gronna prohibition bill for Hawaii. He said it was, of course, needed for the natives, who have become more and more addicted to drink since the United States came into possession of the Islands, but it was needed "Oh, so much, for the United States soldiers, thousands of whom are quartered there with home restraints removed, with temptations of every kind surrounding them. They fall into grievous sins, and governmental restraint must be thrown about them." I told him that the W. C. T. U. stood ready to aid in every possible way when the time for action came.

Saturday, May 31

MEMORY IMPROVED
Since Leaving Off Coffee

Many persons suffer from poor memory who never suspect coffee has anything to do with it.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee, acts injuriously on the nerves and heart, causing imperfect circulation, too much blood in the brain at one time, too little in another part. This often causes a dullness which makes a good memory nearly impossible.

"I am nearly 70 years old and did not know that coffee was the cause of the stomach and heart trouble I suffered from for many years, until about four years ago," writes a Kans. woman.

"A kind neighbor induced me to quit coffee and try Postum. I had been suffering severely and was greatly reduced in flesh. After using Postum a little while I found myself improving. My heart beats became regular and now I seldom ever notice any symptoms of my old stomach trouble at all. My nerves are steady and my memory decidedly better than while I was using coffee.

"I like the taste of Postum fully as well as coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more, and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

S. T. I. WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

The following report of work done by the Friend's Temperance Association of Philadelphia in the great city of the Keystone state proves what may be accomplished in any city where there is a systematic interest in the teaching of temperance on the part of the superintendent of schools and intelligent methods employed in the presentation of the subject:

The welcome accorded to our school visitors, Clara P. H. Stilwell and M. Grace Hendricks, grows more cordial, and teachers eagerly crowd around them for further help, after they have addressed faculty meetings. Many invitations to such gatherings come without solicitation, and even when uninformed principals or teachers are indifferent, a brief conversation with the former, or a short address to a teachers' meeting changes their attitude, and conviction follows.

Our visitors invariably hold the fascinated attention of the pupils, who are likely to remember the excellent points of the very telling charts which are explained. Each of these women has a lantern lecture adaptable to both adults and children, presenting the subject in a wholly unique manner. The thousands of essays on the hygienic or economic results of the use of alcohol and tobacco, written at our suggestion, by the pupils in the grade schools surely mean a deep impression in many plastic minds. This is also the case with the exercises given at the time of the presentation of prizes for the best essays. Brief and forceful addresses have been given by the wife of the mayor of Philadelphia, the physical director of the Y. M. C. A., a college student, William C. Longstreth, and other young men who spoke from the standpoint of the business man, the college man, and the athlete.

A chart talk was given to every grade in the Aimwell School, (managed by Friends) and the children able to do so, were required to write a report of the address. Later a lantern lecture was delivered one evening to these scholars, and their families, and the people connected with "North House" Social Settlement (conducted by Friends). The larger number of children present maintained excellent order and showed much interest.

Helpful chart talks have been given to the mothers' meetings connected with the colored schools conducted by Friends in Philadelphia. The children of a colored First-day school were also impressed by the remarkable facts shown by these charts.

Clara P. H. Stilwell and M. Grace Hendricks spent a very interesting and satisfactory day at Cheyney Institute, feeling assured by the intelligent questions asked by principals, directors, and students that they had all appreciated the benefit temperance instruction thus presented.

By invitation of Walter W. Haviland they addressed the younger pupils of Friends' Select School. The whole school as well as the teachers were addressed by the World's and National superintendent of the W. C. T. U. department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Edith Smith Davis. She also helpfully presented the subject to Anna Walton's Teachers' Meeting.

On the day that this Association met last yearly meeting week, we held an exhibit of charts, essays, books, etc., between the afternoon and evening sessions. We took part also in the exhibits of the Carnival of the League of Home and School Associations, of the State Sabbath School Association Convention, and of the National Educational Conferences.

At our request Dr. Arthur Holmes of State College, formerly psychologist of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured on "The Psychology of Alcoholism" at Westtown Boarding School. He produced a profound impression upon teachers and pupils.

One of our members, who is a dietician, when addressing pupils or mothers' meetings, occasionally touches on the harmfulness of alcohol and tobacco. Many people are aroused concerning the opportunities of progress along educational lines.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY, JUNE 22

Lesson, Amos 6:1-8.

Golden Text: *"Seek good and not evil —hate the evil and love the good."* Amos 5:14-15.

The following suggestions for teaching the lesson on Anti-Cigaret Sunday are given by the International Sunday School Association:

"Lesson picture:—Amos, a farmer and shepherd, also a patriot, a seer and a hero, journeys to the capital city, and fearlessly faces the court, its king and its captains, its lords and luxurious ladies with his message, 'Thus saith the Lord.' Vividly he paints the dangers of popular sins and destructive self-indulgences, and maps out the path of righteousness as a path of safety.

"Temperance application:—Our times and our country need heroes of Amos type to declare God's truth concerning the drink habit, cigaret habit, impurity, —all specific popular self-indulgences that weaken, enslave, and threaten us with national decay. Every Sunday School worker should be an Amos. His message concerning these real dangers should be the "Thus saith the Lord" revealed in God's book, the Bible, and in God's book of scientific truth."

BLACKBOARD

"Love The Good." "Hate The Evil." "Abstinence Safeguards—Alcohol and Cigarets Threaten—Strength and Safety.

"Put life into this outline by using concrete instances and up to date facts to prove the benefits of abstinence and the dangers in alcohol, cigarets and all tobacco."

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AGENTS MAKE MONEY Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL —Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents' selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE. C. BROWN MFG. CO., 158 Brown Building. - Cincinnati, Ohio.

L'ARALDO

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233 North Second Street, Philadelphia

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

The W. C. T. U. of Peru, Ind., Mrs. E. Collins, president, wishes to express appreciation of the quick response and many kindly offerings made at the time of the recent flood disaster. Many barrels and boxes packed with clean clothing, groceries, canned fruit, etc., were sent to the county president, Mrs. Georgia Thrush, who was untiring in her efforts to place where most needed, the gifts sent by the loving W. C. T. U. sisters of the United States. There were very few members of the union who did not have from two to seven feet of water in the home, and the sufferers are indeed grateful for the thoughtfulness and love shown them.

Great enthusiasm marked the annual convention of the Third district (Ky.) W. C. T. U., held at Adairville. A persuasive address was delivered by the state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, and a splendid paper prepared by Mrs. Julia Gunn, state superintendent of Press Work and Circulation of the official papers, was read. A logical and convincing suffrage speech was made by Miss Laura Clay, state Franchise superintendent. The resolutions passed by the district were strong and comprehensive. Miss Lizzie Tucker was elected to lead the white ribboners of the district as president for the ensuing year.

A recent reception in honor of Mrs. Harriet E. Beckley, state president of Arizona, held in Mesa, at the home of Mrs. J. E. Irwin, state Press reporter, was the means of arousing fresh enthusiasm among the members of the local union, Mrs. J. J. Coffin, president. Mrs. Beckley urged the women to exercise their right of franchise in the interests of temperance, and not to be afraid at all times to show their colors. She also encouraged the workers to press forward with still greater determination in the battle against alcohol.

Many people attended the thirty-eighth anniversary celebration of the W. C. T. C. of Lambertville, N. J., which took the form of an institute. It was advertised in the county papers for three weeks and written invitations to attend were sent to churches, teachers and lodges within ten miles of the city. There was hearty co-operation on the part of pastors, elocutionists and musicians. The Sunday address by Miss Christine I. Tinling made a splendid impression upon her hearers. Altogether the institute was more than a passing success. One union was organized as a result of it, and temperance sentiment was increased greatly.

Since the great storm which swept over a part of Nebraska the regular activities of many of the local unions, and especially those of Omaha, have largely given way to relief work. While some of the W. C. T. U. members suffered personal injury and destruction of property, there was fortunately no loss of life. One of the Omaha white ribboners, in acknowledging a message of love from our National President, writes, "The universal spirit of sympathy, helpfulness and gratitude that calamities were not even more serious, is a part of the precious fruitage already apparent."

L. T. L. FIELD DAY

The Physical Education department is providing a "Field Day" program, which will be equally suitable for adults and the L. T. L. The list of games will include the popular sport called "Rabbits," which is fascinating to the young, and to older people. A diagram, with full explanation for the game, will be furnished; also, a "Flag Drill."

The "Fourth" will soon be at hand. Whether utilized on this patriotic occasion, or not, an L. T. L. Field Day is just what is needed to make this Branch of the W. C. T. U. attractive and popular, as sports are the inherent demand of both boys and girls. These outdoor activities mean healthier bodies.

This Field Day interest is in the hands of the department associate specialist, who has under her personal supervision, in the closing weeks of each school year, about 3,000 grade pupils, in out-door game work.

To make Field Day a success, plans should be under way several weeks before hand.

For the program, send 25 cents to Miss Rose W. Leiter, 220 West Park Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

FRANCES WAITE LEITER,
National Superintendent Physical Education.

COMING EVENTS

Christian Endeavor Convention, Los Angeles, July 9-14.

Christian Citizenship Conference, Portland, Ore., June 29-July 6.

International Sunday School Convention, Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15.

Anti-Alcohol Congress, Milan, Italy, September 22-27.

World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28.

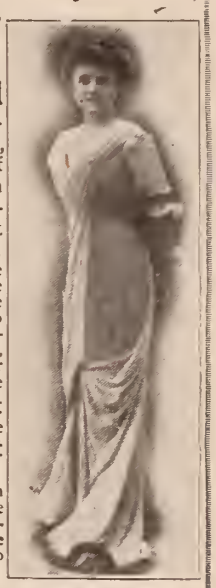
National W. C. T. U. Convention, Asbury Park, N. J., October 29-November 6.

World's International Congress of the Woman Suffrage Alliance, Budapest, June 15-21.

You Can Weigh
Exactly What
You Should Weigh

You can be sound in body and mind; efficient, well poised, and

You Can Be Well



I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have **Reduced the Weight** of 30,000 women and have **Increased the Weight** of as many more.

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.*

No Drugs—No Medicines

You can—

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others. I have relieved such Chronic Ailments as

Indigestion	Sleeplessness	Headaches
Constipation	Nervousness	Weaknesses
Anaemia	Torpid Liver	Rheumatism
	Catarrh	

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

Vernon county, Mo., voted on May 13 in favor of prohibition by a majority of 1313.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stops fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS
Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

ROSE BEADS
Fragrant, Handsome, Lasting, and Unique
Hand-made from the famed Oregon Roses
For prices and description address,
MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

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Single copies 2c each
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The Young Crusader.....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
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Subscriptions to Foreign Countries
The Union Signal.....$1.52 a year
The Young Crusader..... .37 a year

Sample Copies sent upon request.

Address Evanston, Illinois.

To Subscribers

Everyone enjoys new plans and new methods. There seems to be a fascination in trying something different, and so the Circulation department plans a new method of informing its subscribers of expiring subscriptions. Instead of the expiration notice which has been mailed in an envelope to each subscriber, we plan to enclose an expiration blank in the paper telling you "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES WITH THIS ISSUE." In addition to this notice, the wrapper of the paper containing same will be marked with a blue cross. When you see this cross on the wrapper, remember it indicates to you that your subscription has expired, and in the same paper will be found the renewal blank, which you will fill out and forward at once to us, thus renewing your subscription before your name is taken from the list, and causing no interruption in the receipt of your paper. It is always well from time to time to notice the date upon your wrapper so that you may anticipate the renewal blank.

Remittances

to THE UNION SIGNAL should be made either by New York or Chicago draft or by money-order.

"Win One Circle"

We *know* you are going to join our "Win One Circle," but, do not delay. We urge you to send us your membership very soon. Simply secure a new subscriber to the paper you love so well—sending the subscription to us, and you become a member in this circle of workers which grows greater each day.

HERE AND THERE

The Summer School of the South, which reaches nearly every southern state through its teachers, will this year have a course in Scientific Temperance Instruction under the able management of Miss Sara Phillips Thomas, assistant superintendent of the World's and National W. C. T. U., as well as superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction of Pennsylvania. The arrangement of the work will make it possible for Miss Thomas to reach all teachers attending the school.

The W. C. T. U. of Shenandoah, Pa., a union in a small community where there are nearly two hundred saloons, is bravely keeping on with the fight, although it is uphill work. It is cooperating with the Law and Order Society and a short time ago held a mothers' meeting for all the churches. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor recently delivered a lecture at Shenandoah which was well attended.

The Montgomery county (N. Y.) institute held in St. Johnsville, May 16, will be remembered as one of the great successes of the W. C. T. U. in that section. It is significant because of the large audiences, great enthusiasm, brilliant speaking, and most enjoyable banquet ending with an address on "The Wave of Temperance," by Mary Harris Armor. Mrs. Armor says, "Prohibition is coming so fast you can't see it for the dust." Miss Caroline Lexow, who spoke on equal suffrage, expressed the belief that the white slave traffic is so closely connected with the liquor traffic that it cannot exist without the saloon.

They are sisterly each side of the Canadian line. Mrs. L. C. McKinney, provincial president of Alberta Province, wrote to Montana and asked the loan of Mrs. Lora S. La Mance that she might assist in holding the very first South Alberta W. C. T. U. convention. Montana sent Mrs. La Mance for five days, giving a chance for addresses at two other points beside Lethbridge, where the convention was held. It was a particularly large convention, covering as great a territory as the Holy Land itself. Every union and every Y. P. B. in this whole section was represented,—an almost unheard-of thing. Our Canadian sisters are wide awake, and are doing much department work. Mrs. La Mance gave the address the first evening and a matron's medal contest was the feature of the second night. The Lethbridge papers gave long write-ups of both.

OUR NEW RENEWAL NOTICE

Your Subscription Expires With This Issue

TO THE UNION SIGNAL,
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

Enclosed please find one dollar for the renewal of my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for one year.

Name .....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

State .....

From the Literature Building

Valuable Gifts A friend recently visited her old home in Kansas and presented the high school of the home city with one of the fine pictures of Frances E. Willard, handsomely framed. After doing this, it was suggested to the school board that they present the Life of Frances E. Willard to the school library. They took most kindly to the suggestion and gladly made the gift. Is it not probable that many school boards would be happy to place this fine biography in their libraries if some one made the suggestion?

A Handful of Hints This little volume, written by Christine I. Tinling, contains a surprising amount of scientific temperance instruction. Following strictly pedagogical methods, it shows how lessons upon the effects of alcohol and other narcotics may be made interesting and impressive to little folks and also to older students. Public school teachers and Loyal Temperance Legion leaders will find in it just the help for which they have been looking. The price is only ten cents.

Temperance Tales A collection of ten stories, also written by Christine I. Tinling, gathered from history and from fiction, and presenting temperance truth in a manner both entertaining and profitable. While this book is designed primarily for the use of leaders in the L. T. L. Branch of the National W. C. T. U., it will be welcomed as a valuable help by public school teachers and Sunday school teachers, also by home story tellers. The price is ten cents.

Missionary Charts During these days when everyone who can attends "The World in Chicago," and he who cannot eagerly reads of the great missionary demonstration, it is well to remember that one can secure the excellent missionary charts to aid them in a talk or missionary demonstration. These charts are in color, 11 x 14 inches, and comprise three upon Africa, one upon India, two upon China, one upon Bulgaria, and one upon the North American Indian.

The price of complete set, with descriptive key, is $1.00.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 12, 1913. No. 24.

Temperance Parades Present Moving Object Lessons for Prohibition

Float of Clarksburg, (W. Va.) Central W. C. T. U., as seen on election day

In a temperance parade held in Adrian, Mich. before a local election, the faculty and students of Adrian College added impressiveness to the occasion. This picture shows one of the posters used by the college delegation and a section of young women students.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Prohibition Parades—Side-lights on Equal Suffrage on Pacific Coast—Sunday School Temperance Parade—Y. P. B. of Distinct Value to North Dakota University—Raise the Y. P. B. Standard.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE INVESTIGATION ON LOBBY CHARGES — JAPAN ACCEPTS PEACE COMMISSION PROPOSAL—COMMITTEE TO STUDY PRISON LABOR QUESTION —INSPECTION OF WASHINGTON'S SLUMS—MRS. WILSON'S BENEFICENT ACTS —30,000 ALIENS LAND AT ELLIS ISLAND—MARRIAGE MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U.Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

In response to the statement of President Wilson, that an "industrious" and "insidious" lobby is at work in Washington in the hope of making changes in the tariff bill, the members of the Senate are being summoned before the senatorial investigating committee—Senator Overman of North Carolina and Senator Reed of Missouri. It is generally understood that President Wilson will by suggestions to the committee direct the scope of the probe. It has been rare, if ever before, that so sweeping an inquiry concerning personal interests in anything affected by a tariff bill has taken place. Beginning at the letter A and taking the Senators in alphabetical order every man has been directly catechised. Senator after Senator has given a summary of business interests, a number owning several farms, others having nothing but their homes and a life insurance policy. One stated he owned interests in lead and zinc mines, from which the present tariff would deplete his income about $200 a month. Another, one of the oldest Senators, said he owned a half million acres of fine timber land, besides farms, paper mills, mines and many other properties; and so the grilling has gone on. There has been great difference of opinion as to there actually being a lobby at work as the President has said. Numbers of Senators have stated with a good deal of feeling that men with great business interests at stake had a legitimate right to wait upon Senators and express their views, and not until the letter "K" was reached and Senator Kenyon was interrogated, was there the least acknowledgment of the lobby, he in a most forceful way declaring that "the President is dead right in the charge he made that a lobby is at work in Washington." He said, too: "I do not believe that money is being used outright; that method is a thing of the past and is too crude. The modern lobbyist wins his way through flattery and holding out promises of social advancement through giving elaborate entertainments, dinners, rides, and yachting excursions."

Senator La Follette also ventured the opinion that there are lobbies in existence in Washington, but acknowledged that their influence had for a long time been on the wane and that conditions are much better today than they were twenty-five years ago. Subpoenas have been issued to a number of business men here looking after their own interests, and the probe promises to go deep.

Japan Accepts Peace Commission Proposal

Japan has been added to the list of countries which have accepted in principle President Wilson's peace commission proposal, whereby the signatories agree to refrain from hostilities for a period of at least nine months while their conflicting claims are under consideration by an international joint commission. In the case of Japan, as with the other countries that have received the proposal favorably, it is explained that their acceptance applies solely to the general principles involved. Therefore, the declaration of the Japanese Ambassador that his government is prepared to give careful and favorable consideration to the peace proposal has no direct bearing on the negotiations now in progress between the two countries regarding the California alien land legislation. The Japanese foreign office has not yet cabled the Ambassador specific instructions regarding the submission of its rejoinder to the last American note.

Committee to Study Prison Labor

That modern treatment of criminals in our penal institutions is on the upward grade is again evidenced by a bill introduced this week by Senator O'Gorman of New York providing for a national committee on prison labor. The committee will make a study of the question. Among the things the committee would seek are: to provide employment for the welfare of prisoners, to prevent unfair competition between prison-made goods and goods of free labor, and secure if possible for dependent families of prisoners a fair proportion of prisoner's earnings.

Contrast this proposed law with certain prison laws published in London in 1785 entitled, "Thoughts on Executive Justice." It says: "As to the severity of our laws I know of none but of the most wholesome kind, for it is this alone that can deter the savage minds of those who are the objects of that severity from the commission of those outrages and mischiefs against which the severity of our laws is levied." The condition of these "wholesome laws" was thus described by Blackstone: "Among the variety of actions which men are daily liable to commit no less than one hundred and sixty have been declared by Act of Parliament to be worthy of instant death."

Inspection of Washington's Slums

Mrs. Wilson has commenced a systematic campaign to interest leaders in Congress in the movement to clean up Washington's "slum" alleys. For more than an hour she took Representative Underwood, the leader of the House majority, and Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, regarded as spokesman for the President in the House, on a personally conducted tour in the big White House car through several of the worst residential alleys. This tour was not Mrs. Wilson's first, but it was the first trip of its kind either Mr. Palmer or Mr. Underwood, two of the busiest men in the House, had taken, and it is extremely doubtful if any woman of less prominence could have induced the two party leaders to give a couple of hours to a sociologic tour of that kind. This trip will be, it is understood, but one of many on which Congressional leaders will be the guests of the "first lady of the land." And the first promises to be the most important and far-reaching in its effects of any, because Mr. Underwood's word is law in the Democratic House, and past experience might almost completely justify the belief that some such strong pressure will be necessary to obtain District legislation of this nature.

Mrs. Wilson's Beneficent Acts

Potted plants and flowers from the White House conservatories have been distributed this week by the Washington branch of the National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild to the free wards of Washington hospitals, to the wards of the Children's Hospital, and to a number of individual homes reported to the Guild by its workers and visitors. In each case the plant or blooming flower was accompanied by the card of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and the recipients of the gifts were told they came from the wife of the President. A number of the plants were sent to individuals Mrs. Wilson found in the alley homes when on her tours of inspection.

Mrs. Wilson is taking a keen interest, too, in the domestic science courses in the public schools of the District, and yesterday visited one of the schools where the girls in the sixth grade showed their illustrious visitor how they had learned to clean house. Mrs. Wilson and her friends inspected the model home in which the little girls were actively engaged. They receive a lesson each week in the art of making beds, sweeping and cleaning the rooms, and preparing a simple meal, and in doing other things that a good housekeeper must know about. Words of warm commendation were given the girls by Mrs. Wilson, which naturally delighted them.

30,000 Aliens Land at Ellis Island

Word comes to the National Department of Labor that the estimate of the number of immigrants expected on thirty different liners arriving in New York during this present week makes a total of 30,000 aliens to be landed at Ellis Island before tonight. This is the greatest influx for any one week in the history of the port at New York with the exception of one week in 1907. This will mean additional work for our energetic, helpful National superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People.

In this connection I would mention the fact of a Chinese, an Armenian, and an Italian L. T. L. having been formed in Washington recently. Thirty Greek children and a group of Syrians are being looked after in the hope of forming them into L. T. L.'s.

Mrs. J. N. Culberson and Mrs. G. T. Prewitt, superintendents of this branch of the work in the District, took a group of little Chinese children to the quarterly meeting of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. held last Thursday, and as those tiny things stood before that audience with their shining black eyes, and their droll little manners, and with sweet young voices sang, "Jesus loves me, this I know," hearts went up in gratitude to God that the gospel along foreign missionary lines through our "Do Everything" policy, was being carried on in our nation's capital city.

Marriage Medical Certificates

Commissioner Rudolph, chairman of the present Board of Commissioners of the District, is framing a bill requiring the issuance of medical certificates before marriage licenses are granted. Communications from various persons, and organizations interested in eugenics, from all parts of the country are coming to Commissioner Rudolph urging him to persevere, and to go further. One says, "Would it not be wise to invite suggestions from the scientists on this subject from all over the country?" "If you are successful in fathering this important legislation for the nation's capital, it will, no doubt, be taken up by all the states immediately." Surely the world does move.

Saturday, June 7, 1913

PROHIBITION PARADES

HOW YOUNG PEOPLE CAN HELP

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

We all like to look at pictures, or at an illustrated magazine. The most rigidly orthodox of us confess the charm there is in a play. The picture shows gather great crowds night after night in every village and city. Most of us are like the man who frankly said, "I never understand anything until I *see* it;" that is, he did not grasp an argument, or get interested in cold, abstract reasoning; but when anything was pictured to him or acted out before him, his brain grasped the idea at once, and his interest was aroused.

That is why a parade means so much in a hunger strike, or in the suffrage cause or in a prohibition campaign. It is a living, moving, object lesson written so large that he who runs may read it.

Appeals to the Voter

Here is a voter who has never for one moment troubled his brain about the drink question. He never reads a temperance paper, never attends a temperance lecture. Perhaps he takes an occasional drink. Perhaps he does not drink. The liquor traffic does not seem to affect him. He hears the subject lightly flouted. His associates say, "This is a free country. A man has a right to drink if he wants to." He has never heard but one side of the question. He thinks he is "wet," but he is not. He is on the liquor side only because he has never given the other side any thought.

There are more men of this stripe than most of us think and among them are many good-hearted, honest men. Many times there are enough of this class to turn the scale in an election. A parade is given. Our indifferent voter sees marching hundreds upon hundreds of children, full of a contagious enthusiasm that boils over now and then in happy songs or noisy rally cries that can be heard a mile. Flags by the hundreds are waving. It seems as though the long line of boys and girls will never end. Five hundred happy, shouting children will start warm blood to moving in the heart of any human being who is not half frog. One thousand children literally seem to possess the earth and all that is in it.

Spectacular Arguments

Our voter sees youths and maidens in floats and on horseback, and he hears hearty school and college yells given with a whoop and ring that make him want to whoop himself, for what is man but a grown-up boy? He sees carriages full of ladies and gentlemen, all bedecked with badges and ribbons. He hears the roll of the drum, the notes of the bugle. He sees the flutter of the flags, the marshal going by in his glory of plume, sash and sword. He sees the floats that picture the sharp contrast between the drinking man's home and the sober man's home, the dry town and the wet town, and the teetotaler's family and the drunkard's family.

From that moment he knows that the prohibition question is a burning one. From that hour he feels that it touches the home vitally. He realizes now that the drink question means everything to those earnest women. He catches the appeal of the children to *him* for protection. He sees like a flash that saloons mean ruined homes and misery everywhere. Hundreds of other men see it the same way, and it is the parade that wakes them up. Again and again a good parade has saved an apparently hopeless campaign. It is the thing to have when matters look dubious. It is not hard to get one up and the idea can be successfully carried out at any time in the year. Moreover, young people and the boys and the girls have more to do with making it a success than all others combined. They can help wonderfully in getting it up.

Float of Clarksburg (W. Va.) Central W. C. T. U.

Cost Comparatively Small

Doesn't it cost a great deal? No, the cost is comparatively small. Go at it in dead earnest. Do two hours' figuring out of every possible cost—flags, bunting, lumber for floats, printing of song cards, badges, and all that; then add a half more than you think it will cost—there are a thousand and one little leaks you cannot see in advance—and go right out and raise the money. Three or four good, tactful, pleasant canvassers can raise it in three hours. When people get enthused, the money always comes. In towns under 10,000, nearby farmers will loan hay-racks, berry wagons and teams. You will need an energetic committee of young men to get these. Have a rendezvous appointed, and the wagons and racks all there by nine o'clock of the day before the parade! The same committee can secure the horses for the horse-back parades, and automobiles and carriages.

If a mass meeting has been held as it ought to be, and appeals made for helpers, you will have almost more men and women volunteers than you can use to trim the floats. Cheesecloth and bunting come cheap by the bolt. Provide plenty of tacks and hammers. A captain directs and the wheels are soon circles of white or festooned in red, white and blue, with all the upper parts of the wagons trimmed to match. Get lumber, with permission to return it at a discount after using. Nail three heavy timbers as braces across wagon boxes, extending out on each side. They ought to be about eight feet in length. On these place the securely fastened broad boards on which people are to sit, or nail to them a smooth floor of the same width, for the "show" floats. Sometimes we build pyramid steps at each end of a wide and deeply boarded-up berry wagon or hay-rack. These are absolutely safe for the littlest tots, and fifty can be placed, tier upon tier, in a big wagon drawn by four horses. A grown-up at each end and in the middle keeps watch over them and the entire frame can be gaily and lavishly trimmed with bunting and flags. Fifty children, the smaller the better, in a group, each with a tiny flag in his or her hand, is one of the prettiest sights. Carriages and automobiles also need to be trimmed for the men and women who take part in the parade.

When finished put these decorated floats under shelter from storms and from enemies who would gladly cut them to pieces. If they must stay out of doors, Boy Scouts or young

(Continued on Page Seven

Prize L. T. L. Float in Parade at Liberty, N. Y.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

RAISE THE STANDARD!

LET OUR YOUNG PEOPLE CEASE TO BE ECHOES—THE BEST WAY TO OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY IS BY A TEMPERANCE PARADE

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Cease to Be An Echo

The great German poet, Goethe, said: "There are so few voices in the world and so many echoes." This is very marked among young people. I asked a girl the other night to join the Y. P. B. and she replied, "O, I'll do just as she does," referring to the young woman with her. Recently I asked a young man the same thing, and his answer was, "I'll do whatever the other fellows do."

Now, while our young people in America have many lovely qualities, it has been noted even by visiting foreigners that they display a distressingly independent attitude toward their parents, especially the mother, but an unhealthy deference to the standards of others.

Many girls adopt a ridiculous style of hair dressing and clothes because it happens to be the fashion of the moment. In social life they do many undignified things, not because they are naturally vulgar or lacking in taste, but because they have such a fear of being "left out" of things or seeming peculiar. Many a young man has begun to drink and to smoke cigarets and gamble because his associates did these things and not because he enjoyed them at first.

Some one must set the standards in a community and I am very hopeful that our young people in the Y. P. B. everywhere shall have such high ideals for themselves and their friends, in all matters of dress, habits, language and social entertainment that they may free themselves and their friends from this slavishness to fads and the sensational things of the moment. Let each young man and young woman adopt a standard of good breeding and high thinking; let them cease to tolerate vulgarity, slang, cigaret smoking, liquor drinking, card playing for prizes, and Sabbath breaking; and let each one be outspoken in a kindly, sweet manner and note the gradual changes among the other young people who are watching them. A little more dependence on the advice and judgment of good mothers and more independence on questions of health and morals and true courtesy—these would prove of immense advantage to our youth today.

Think about this, dear young people, and begin to be a voice and cease to be an echo.

Fourth of July Temperance Parades

We are hoping that every Branch in the United States will begin at once to plan for a great temperance parade on July Fourth. Be sure to make much of colors, music and flowers. Use the children in every possible way. Have banners large enough so they may easily be read and, if necessary, have two to carry them. If the day is windy, have cords attached to banners and let the children hold them by these. Don't be afaid to use money for the printing of banners.

All along through the parade have telling mottoes and sentiments, such as the following:

It Profiteth Nothing to Gain the World and Lose Our Boys

For Which Will You Vote—the Boy or the Saloon?

The Saloons and Breweries Are Home Crushers at Work Day and Night

Drop Your Savings in a Bottle of Whisky and You'll Never See Your Money Again

Let Whisky Alone if You Want to Be Clear-Brained

Wanted—2,000,000 Boys to Feed the Saloons

I Am the Saloon. I Have a Tremendous Appetite and I Want Your Boy

Down With the Drink and Up With Happiness

The Cause of Temperance is the Cause of God and God Must Win.—*David Livingstone*

It is the Right of Every Child to Be Sheltered from Harm.—*Frances E. Willard*

LINE OF MARCH

Marshal

Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia carrying banners

Brass band

Banner—"A greater tyrant than King George is here. Let us assert our independence through National Prohibition."

Float—Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. Decorate with blue and white and have mottoes.

Float — Loyal Temperance Legion. Decorate with flags and banners and with red, white and blue. Children should sing songs some of the time.

Departments of the Young People's Branch—(These may be worked out in floats or by marching groups, each with a banner): *Flower Mission, Medical Temperance, Literature.* Distribute literature from baskets during the march. *Work Among Soldiers and Sailors.* Other departments may be represented to suit the community.

Christian Endeavor—Use mottoes, especially "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

Epworth League and other young people's church societies with banners.

Y. W. C. A.

Y. M. C. A.

Sunday Schools

Prohibition States—In white, with banner bearing name and other banners giving results of prohibition in their states.

States Partly Prohibition—In black and white, the black in proportion to the amount of wet territory.

Prohibition Map—A large one. Sing "We'll Make the Map all White."

Note

Have as many as possible wear white and march to a hall or park, and have a patriotic address and dinner.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. of Distinct Value to North Dakota University

PRESIDENT McVEY, JUSTICE BRUCE AND JUDGE POLLOCK INTERESTED IN ENTERPRISE

ETHEL E. HALCROW, Y. P. B. State Secretary

North Dakota, from the time of its entrance into the Union as a prohibition state, has been progressive, enterprising and prosperous. So, also, has been North Dakota's university. There is no doubt that one of the greatest problems since the time of the abolition of slavery confronts the American people in the question of national prohibition of alcoholic liquors. The University of North Dakota is interested in this great problem, and in the study of scientific temperance.

Little expression of this interest was given until the fall of 1910, when Mrs Bessie Lathe Scovell visited the university and with the hearty support of President Frank L. McVey organized a Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. During the school year which followed these young people held regular monthly meetings which were conducted according to the general plan. In addition to this, different members of the university faculty presented very interesting and instructive views of the temperance question as it touched their respective fields of study.

Essay Contests Opened

In the spring the W. C. T. U. essay contest was opened to the student body of the University and the Model High School. Thirty-seven very creditable essays were submitted. The English departments recognized from the first the importance and value of the contest, and urged the students in the English classes to write essays and allowed credit for them.

Justice Bruce of Supreme Court Presides at Reading of Essays

The occasion of the reading of the winning essays was presided over by Justice A. A. Bruce of the Supreme Bench of North Dakota, then dean of the University Law School. Gilt-edged cards, tied with a bow of white ribbon, and decorated with pen and ink sketches of university scenes, were engraved with the following words, written by Professor Vernon P. Squires, head of the English department, and were presented to each of the contestants:

> **W. C. T. U. Prize Essay Contest**
>
> May 6, 1911
>
> The good citizen will endeavor to think through the problems of civic life and will seek by word and deed to impress the public conscience with his ideas and ideals. Happy is he who thinks straight, speaks well and acts righteously; he will have the respect of his fellowmen and the gratitude of generations yet to be.
>
> VERNON P. SQUIRES,
> University of North Dakota

The gold prize money was placed in the envelopes with the cards and thus presented to the winners.

Copies of the essays winning first place in the University and the Model High School were published in the city newspapers. The essay written by Miss Margaret Haskett on "What Prohibition Has Done for North Dakota" was entered in the national essay contest, where it won the Susan J. Steele prize. It was later published in the *Lewiston Journal*, the leading newspaper of Maine, during the time of the recent prohibition campaign there. The essay, stating as it did the actual facts of the working out of our prohibitory system, carried with it a great deal of influence, which did much to help in saving for Maine its prohibitory law.

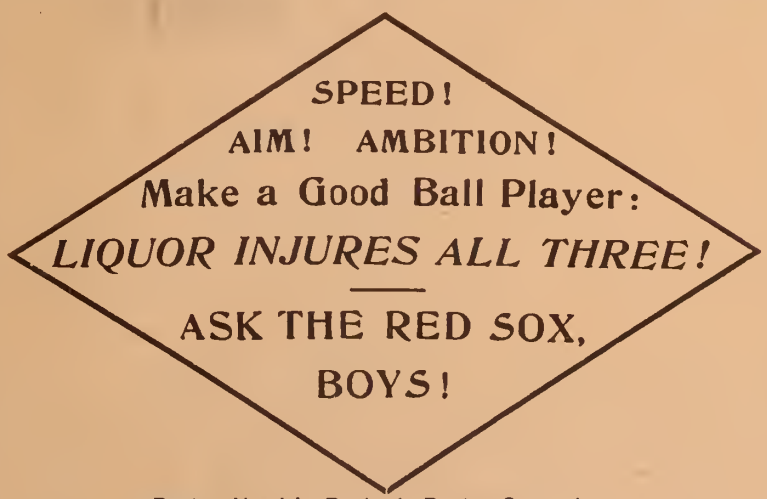
The W. C. T. U. of Grand Forks entertained the Y. P. B. at a dinner of delightful home cooking. This proved to be one of the jolliest affairs of the year. College students everywhere have a reputation for always being hungry, but in North Dakota, where "the air's so appetizin'," as Riley says, one can readily imagine how great a treat this was.

During this first year the Y. P. B. secured reserved shelves in the library on which were kept books and papers regarding scientific temperance.

Officers were elected for the next year, but all of these failed to return to school. Consequently during the second year no monthly meetings were held. However, Mrs. Alice V. Hull, matron of the boys' dormitory, a strong W. C. T. U. woman, pushed the work of the essay contest. The prize money was increased from $58 to $118. New books were added to the temperance collection in the library, and literature was distributed in the residence halls.

Perhaps the most important thing done this year was to secure a secretary who should have charge of the work of the Y. P. B. at the University. Mrs. Hull, seeing the inactivity of the Y. P. B. because of the lack of a leader, and recognizing the wonderful opportunity the organization offers for reaching the flower of the young manhood and young womanhood of the state, conceived the idea of getting a paid secretary who could re-organize the Y. P. B. and instil new enthusiasm into the work. The state officers of the W. C. T. U. recognized the value of creating such an office, and the state convention voted the money for the salary. A young woman, a junior in the university, was chosen for this position. Immediately upon her appointment in October, 1912, she began the re-organizing of the Y. P. B. In this she met with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of President McVey, although the University, like most other colleges of today, is over-organized. However, President McVey said that he considered such an organization as the Y. P. B. of distinct value to an institution, and that far from opposing its re-organization, he would be glad to help it in any way. Only six members were left of the original number, but with these the society was re-organized, and officers were elected. The

(Continued on Page Eleven)



Poster Used in Boston's Poster Campaign

KIDNAPPED BY JOHN BARLEYCORN

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida

"A man has to get out of a dry town once in a while," lightly remarked Donald Sherman, by way of explanation of his two days' absence from his desk in the printing office of the village paper. "No harm, old fellow, so you needn't wear so disapproving a look."

John Westfall, the conscientious assistant editor of the Bayberry News, smiled gravely and turned his gaze to the scribbled sheets of manuscript heaping the desk before him. "You'll do it once too often, Sherman, if you're not careful," was his response. "Miss Doris was here just a few minutes ago asking if you were ill, as she hadn't seen you pass her home for two days."

"Doris Underwood asked about me, eh?" said the returned traveler quickly, with a slightly uneasy expression flitting over his handsome countenance. "Pshaw! it's a pity a fellow can't leave town for a few hours without having to account for himself! What did you tell her, John?"

"Merely that you hadn't mentioned your intended absence to me but that I was positive that you were not ill and that you would probably return before long, as you had done on similar occasions. Miss Doris looked a little surprised, then with a murmured apology for troubling me, the young lady gathered up her various small belongings and rustled away. If you're wise, Sherman, you'll not do this way again. Miss Doris is a fine little woman and as you doubtless know, a strict prohibitionist. If you care to keep her respect, my friend, you'll need to say goodbye to that thirst of yours."

"Oh, chuck the sermon!" impatiently snorted the one addressed, scraping his chair up to his desk and dropping sulkily into it. "Once you get started you're worse than my old spinster aunt!" His assistant gave him a quick look and then set to work blue-penciling the pages before him.

The editor flapped the papers here and there over his desk, then picked up a pen and tried it, only to throw it down with a muttered exclamation and turn an exasperated countenance toward his fellow worker.

"If anybody comes in this morning and wants to see me, tell him—or her—I'm engaged," he snapped, as he pushed back his chair and strode toward the outer door. "I suppose I've got to let Miss Underwood know I'm back. Take my advice, John, and never give any girl the right to wonder where you are if you happen to leave town the evening you're due at her house!"

The door banged after him and for some moments thereafter John Westfall sat quietly staring into space, a troubled look on his plain, earnest face.

"He's spirited—just like a Kentucky thoroughbred," he mused, with a shake of his tawny head. "He cares for Miss Doris a great deal—there's no question about that. Whatever he may say and however he may act he can't conceal that fact from me. We've not been close friends from boyhood days for nothing. How it's going to end, I don't know. That sweet-faced little woman has high ideals. If she finds out about Don's fondness for an occasional spree I fear Don's cause will be lost so far as she is concerned. A good-hearted fellow, too—he'd give his last penny to help a friend in need. A shame—an awful shame—that the boy was left motherless when he was a little chap six years old. All the moral training he received came from that grim-faced aunt whose religious ideas must have been derived from Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' so altogether lacking in cheerfulness are they. It was hard on Don to have his father shoot himself. The loss of Don's gentle mother proved too much for him, I guess. Poor Don! It's a wonder he is as decent as he is."

Two hours later Donald Sherman returned to the office, his manner that of one well-pleased with himself and the world. Settling comfortably into his place he tilted his chair so that he could put his feet on the lid of the desk and looked contentedly over at his industrious assistant.

"Don't work yourself to death, John," he requested cheerfully. "This may be printing day, but it's not necessary to slave away as if our Bayberry News were a city daily. Anybody brought in any more news? I guess you have been scratching hard to find enough to fill the paper this week, eh, John? Hope you haven't forgotten to mention Sally Smart's trip to the county seat this last Wednesday and the number of week-end guests Mrs. Spiro entertained. And say, I bet you forgot to say that Dick Turner has new peas and King Fanston has the neighbors beaten to a finish on green corn. If you forgot any of those things, John, you'd better remedy the matter right away if you want Bayberry people to keep their good opinion of you!" he wound up, with a chuckle. "Half the town knows I've not been on the editorial bench this week."

"You made your peace with Miss Underwood, then?" questioned John, pausing in his type-setting long enough to look keenly at the complacent editor-in-chief. "She—did not ask why you were away?"

Donald flushed and brought his feet to the floor, avoiding the eyes of his friend. "It's all right—what a stickler for facts you are, John," he snapped irritably. "I told her I'd been away on business—it was *my* business. I don't need to go into details, I hope."

"It's better to be honest with the girl one hopes to marry," quietly said his friend. "You hope to make Miss Underwood your wife, I believe. Isn't that so?"

"You know it is," growled Donald. "She's the one girl in the world for me."

John waited a moment, then said, gently:

"Have you asked her, Don?"

"Yes, if you want to know," half defiantly, half triumphantly replied the other. "She said yes and the wedding's to be this coming June."

John smiled and came to shake the lucky man's hand. "I hope you'll both be happy as the day is long, old fellow," he said earnestly. "I believe you will be if you'll just make up your mind to let whisky alone. Won't you try it?"

"Oh, there'll be time enough to think about that," responded Don lightly. "Doris is a sensible little woman. She won't object to a fellow having his good time now and then."

John sighed but said no more. Both men were presently busy getting out the paper and there was little time for conversation.

During the weeks before the date set for the wedding Donald Sherman worked hard every day and kept himself strictly in hand. Not once did he allow his thirst to make him leave the dry town for a wet one. John Westfall, looking on, hoped that this state of affairs would last.

The wedding day came with the town in festive array. The young people were popular and every plan had been made to make the day a great occasion, not only for the bride and groom but also for their friends. The hour for the ceremony was at hand and the church was crowded with expectant people. The bride-to-be was dressed and waiting—nothing remained to be done except to enter the church and meet Don at the altar.

Ten minutes passed—no bridegroom in sight. Twenty minutes—the guests moved restlessly and cast curious glances toward the doors. Thirty minutes—the white-clad girl was nervously biting her lips and trying to keep back tears and words of anxiety and mortification. Finally the gray-haired minister, after a brief conference with Doris's parents and the girl herself, announced to the people that the ceremony would have to be postponed since the bridegroom had failed to appear.

Nodding and whispering among themselves, the guests took their departure. Doris had gone before the first one came out. Dry-eyed, after the first painful minutes, Doris held her small, golden head proudly and walked with firm, dignified steps from the carriage to the house and then to her room. Whether she gave way there to her natural disappointment and distress nobody knew, for she kept the door locked for several hours and would admit no member of her family. At twilight, however, she came forth, dressed in one of her accustomed simple white dresses and took her place at the supper table. When one of her small brothers made some remark about the absent one, she looked up quietly and requested that Donald Sherman's name be not mentioned in her

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The Home Guard

Who will stand for the homes of our nation,
The homes that were built by the brave?
Who will save them from Rum's desolation,
And dig for the tyrant a grave?
Who will sweep from the folds of Old Glory
The clouds which are dark'ning its stars?
Who will blot from our world-honored story
The word which its pages now mars?

We are coming, the scions of heroes,
To prove that they died not in vain;
And we challenge the sin-hardened Neros
Who played o'er the graves of the slain.
Away with the laws of protection
Which shelter their infamous trade!
We are coming to show by our action
The strength of the vows we have made.

We're the Home Guard that never surrenders,
The Legion of honor and truth;
We're Columbia's Loyal Defenders
Who have pledged her our unspotted youth.
For God who is marching before us,
For Home, whose protectors we are,
For the glorious country that bore us,
We've enlisted for life in this war.

—Kate Lunden Sunderlin in the Temperance Songster

PROHIBITION PARADES

(Continued from Page Three)

men should stay up all night and watch them.

Preparing "Show" Floats

Early the morning of parade day, get the "show" floats ready. The line of march and the order of everybody and everything should be carefully put down in black and white, and the leader of each section should have a copy.. Get those on the floats that are to ride. Have the badges ready. The bands of marching children should have been already trained to keep step and obey the grown leaders who march at each side keeping them in order and helping with the songs and rally cries. Put a space between each squad of twenty or thirty. If day schools march as schools, have large grade banners carried at the head of each grade. Use plenty of banners, letting the child captains of each squad carry them. Let the rest wave No. 5 or No. 3 flags. If Sunday schools or L. T. L.'s march as organizations have handsome banners at the head of each school or legion.

Usually the little tots ride in the big, roomy floats already described, the high school boys and girls ride on horse-back or on "trade" floats, and the middle and grammar school grades march. Men and women sometimes march, but more often they are in long lines of carriages and automobiles, the horses decorated and the carriages and automobiles wreathed in bunting and white cheese-cloth.

Easily Prepared Parade

Here is a parade that can be gotten up in a week:

The marshal, on horseback.

Drum, fife and bugle corps (or band, if preferred).

Horseback parade of young men and women.

Carriages with committees.

Grammar grades, marching.

Floats, a dozen of them (see descriptions farther on).

Intermediate grades, marching.

Carriages with citizens.

Automobiles with citizens.

The children should have been drilled for five or six afternoons immediately after school, their teachers and helpers training them to sing a few simple, effective songs, and give a half dozen rally cries with lusty vigor. Four hundred or five hundred children are all that can be drilled together, and that will take a courageous leader who can command order. If well trained at each school or church, they can finally be massed in the big parade without confusion, if their leaders know the exact position in the line of march.

Suggestions for Floats

Now for the floats for a parade numbering a thousand people, in which the children and the young people are to be the prominent feature. Have first the little tots in a couple of floats, each drawn by four horses. Make these floats very gay, very pretty. Trim the horses, the framework and wheels. Have large, stationary mottoes nailed firmly where all can see them, but not obscuring the little heads—"Give the Little Folks a Chance," "Vote Dry for the Home."

Float of Mt. Carmel (Ill.) W. C. T. U.

Let the next float represent the town or county or state that is having an election. A smooth-floored wide float has Miss Town or Miss State, dressed as a goddess, on a high throne chair. In rows around her and before her are seated other pretty girls, each with a bold-lettered, from-shoulder-to-belt sash, with the name of a prominent dry town, if it be a city election, county if a county election, or state, if it be a state-wide election. Have a big, bold sign high above the heads that all may read—"She's in Good Company." Nine to twelve girls will be required. In wintertime, let the goddess figure wear a white and gold opera cloak, and all the other girls be warmly clad.

The next float should bear the title, "They Voted Wet!" A ram-shackle rig is required for this, a donkey drawing it, rickety harness, etc. In it place not less than three ragged youths, their hair coming through the torn crowns of their hats. That float bears the badges of bad towns that everybody knows are bad, and that voted wet, or of counties or states of the same class, as the case may demand.

The next two floats are contrasting ones. One bears the legend, "Budweiser Makes Bud Foolish." On one of the broad "show" floats lies a man sleeping off a drunken slumber, his hat pulled down over his face, his feet covered with a ragged quilt. He is a "straw man" and easily stuffed. In the middle of the float is a small kitchen table with a blackened coffee pot, a few dirty dishes, and a consumptive ham bone. In the front are two women with flappy bonnets and faded dresses, each at a tub, washing away for dear life. This is the float that always "brings down the house." In winter parades, it must be a dry wash, with no water in the tubs to chill the workers.

Behind it comes another "show" float —"Father Does Not Drink." A well dressed man is reading his paper. Two well dressed ladies in easy chairs are talking and doing fancy work.

Have "trade" floats—"Prohibition Is Good For Us." Have part of the floats with boys, all badged, others with girls. Fifteen boys or girls will fill a large float. The boys can be miller, merchant, tailor, banker, baker, butcher, or representatives of fifty other occupations. The girls are milliner, dressmaker, music teacher, stenographer, teacher, saleswoman, or typify thirty other occupations.

There is not space for more details. Any one with a little ingenuity can plan other floats.

Can one person get up such a parade? Yes, but he or she must have willing helpers and have everything well planned and well understood.

Can a parade be carried out in cold weather? Yes. Have an understanding that if it turns cold, all will wear warm wraps, and overshoes. If a blizzard occurs, postpone the parade until the next day. It can also be held in the hottest of weather. Grit and determination will carry it through. Young people can get up such a parade themselves if no one also will take charge. They can make the banners, print the badges, train the children, act on committees, and write the rally cries so as to have them strictly original.

Children's No-License Demonstration at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

The Union Signal

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SPECTACULAR SUMMER SERMONS

Are you finding it difficult to arouse the people of your community on the temperance question? Read the article on prohibition parades and begin to plan for one in your town. Does it seem almost impossible to enlist your young people in temperance enterprises? Put into effect the suggestions given by Mrs. La Mance, and watch them enthuse over the parade idea. Are you troubled over the best method to keep up the interest of the children in the L. T. L. during the summer? Begin to train them for a part in the prohibition parade. Do you want to make sentiment and votes for the election next fall? Begin without delay to arrange for a prohibition parade. Definite, detailed instructions as to how to do this are given on pages 3 and 7.

The Toils Tightening

Comparatively few people realize how universal is becoming the sentiment against the drink traffic, how rapidly that sentiment is crystallizing into some form of definite action against the saloon. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that business men are getting a vision of the true side of the "financial benefits" of the saloon. The commissioners of Pierce county, Washington, recently decided by a vote of two to one to deny all applications for liquor licenses "wherever the commissioners have jurisdiction and control."

The commissioner who introduced the resolution providing for the above action, averred that saloons in isolated parts of the counties "are a source of danger," and his colleague said he would vote "for the resolution on general principles," adding that "the returns from liquor licenses do not pay the county for the expensive results."

The same gentleman also made the assertion that "according to the matron in charge of the county poor farm, 100 per cent of the inmates are there as the result of the use of liquor, and we are taking care of the same kind of people at the county jail and county hospital. While the county may have a legal right to license saloons, I fail to see the moral right."

It would materially aid our propaganda if instances similar to the above could be noted and published broadcast. Some quiet investigating could be done in a multitude of cases and results made public. It would astound many taxpayers to know how the saloon adds to their burdens, and nothing is so convincing as concrete examples proceeding from some source within the tax-payer's own immediate vicinity. Such are not to be disputed and carry a power of conviction not found in other arguments.

Similarly, in every instance where saloons are eliminated the good results following should be carefully noted and given wide publicity. The fact that cities and towns well known to the taxpayer are prosperous without any revenue from the liquor traffic and that prosperity does not in any degree depend upon the presence of saloons, removes entirely the threadbare, but still overworked argument that "a dry town is a dead town." Publish the facts everywhere.

Statesmanship and the Liquor Habit

The young man who aspires to high official position in the United States is having it forcibly called to his attention that while a total abstinence pledge may not be an absolutely indispensable part of his equipment, nevertheless the public will look with favor upon such a certificate of his abstemious habits. Not many years ago for a so-called statesman to resort to alcoholic stimulants was not uncommon, and caused little criticism from his constituents. Today the habits of our prominent men are more carefully scrutinized. For some time men who indulge in strong drink have been considered unfit to be entrusted with the running of railroads, and it is increasingly apparent that the public as a whole is beginning to question the competency of men who are addicted to the liquor habit to run the affairs of state. No less an authority than Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels within the past few weeks has advised young men to follow the example of Secretary of State Bryan in refusing to either partake of or to serve alcoholic drinks. Of so-called temperate drinking Mr. Daniels says, "Most of our young men who drink in what they call a temperate manner say that they can either drink or let it alone; but I have found that they rarely let it alone, and that many of them eventually fill drunkards' graves." If, as the words of Scripture indicate, "no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven," certainly present-day public sentiment is insisting emphatically that neither can he inherit any of the kingdoms of the earth. If all young men could be made to see that the doors of opportunity in every line of endeavor are closing to the man who drinks, it would deter him from ever imperiling his future by indulging in the habit.

June 22—Anti-Cigaret Sunday

The statement made by Dr. D. H. Kress that seventy-five per cent of the boys over eleven years of age attending the public schools of Los Angeles county, California, are addicted to the use of cigarets or tobacco in some form, presents of itself a serious enough situation to arouse all mothers and fathers to a realization of the menace of this atrocious habit. June 22, Anti-Cigaret Sunday, will afford the local union and the individual temperance worker opportunities to bring to the attention of the boys and girls, and more especially to their parents and guardians, the results of the use of the deadly "coffin nails."

The day will be well spent if the adult members of the Bible school can be made to listen to a few of the startling statistics and tragic facts which scientists, criminologists, jurists and educators are announcing. Repeat to them the words of a judge of a California juvenile court, "If this cigaret craze continues among our boys as it has in the past few years, the next generation of boys won't be worth killing," and the reply of Dr. Kress, "I fear there will not be anyone to kill. The cigaret is capable of accomplishing that." Call to their attention the statement of a judge of a Chicago court who stated that a large proportion of the criminals who came under his notice were cigaret users, and remarked "that nearly all the men and women who had lost the faculty of blushing" used cigarets. Present to them the results of the investigations of educators, showing the low scholarship, the arrested development, the tendency to degeneracy in the boys addicted to the habit. Remind them of the statement of Mr. Harriman, the railroad king, that "cigaret users are unsafe. I would as soon think of getting my employes out of the insane asylums as to employ cigaret users."

By a presentation of these startling truths and a judicious distribution of literature on the subject in every school of the United States on June 22, many a boy and youth will be saved from becoming a cigaret victim; many fathers and mothers will be enlightened and made to realize the dangers to which their sons are being subjected; many teachers will be aroused to a live interest in checking the demoralizing habit among their pupils. Is not an enthusiastic observance of the day worth while?

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION THE POPULAR SLOGAN

When in September, 1911, the National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union issued the notable proclamation to inaugurate a great crusade to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now forming, and to this end "called to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations, and all Americans who love their country," she looked hopefully forward to the time when this slogan of National Constitutional prohibition would be taken up by every organization of Christian people. It is a cause for rejoicing in the W. C. T. U. ranks that calls for co-operation at the present time are meeting with such an enthusiastic response. Following closely upon the declaration of the Anti-Saloon League that the "time for action" looking toward national prohibition has arrived, there comes from the Christian Endeavorers a call for co-operation in a nation-wide campaign. In a letter written to Secretary Shaw of the Christian Endeavor Society Daniel A. Poling, recently appointed the National superintendent of Temperance and Christian Citizenship, says: "I believe the time is ripe for the uniting of all the temperance forces in a great scientific educational program. This is not to interfere in any way with the distinctive and partisan or denominational work of any church or organization." He advocates a chain of mighty conventions, with men like Hobson, Stubbs, Lindsey and Hanly as speakers.

The spirit of the Christian Endeavor Society in issuing this call for co-operation will be appreciated by white ribboners. "We are entirely willing that our society shall not be named once again in this work, except that it shall answer to its name in the grand roll-call," says the official organ of the society. "This is not a Christian Endeavor movement. It must be launched under the auspices of some organization, and the choice of ours is better than to form a new one where we already have too many. But it is to be a Christian movement, a movement for humanity and God. It will succeed only as we all, of whatever organization, forget ourselves and our organizations, and remember the tempted, sin-burdened, wretched victims of the saloon."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in most hearty sympathy with this as with every movement that shall hasten the coming of the day when the manufacture and sale of liquor shall be prohibited in the land. It will continue steadfastly to "agitate and educate and organize" to the end that prohibition may be placed in the constitution of the United States, and that within the next decade.

MRS. STEVENS MADE LIFE MEMBER OF WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

It will be remembered that at the World's Sixth Sunday School Convention, held three years ago in Washington, it was proposed by friends of the National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to record their appreciation of her life by subscribing $1,000 to the World's Sunday School Association, to make her a life member of the organization. This money has now been paid, and in forwarding to Mrs. Stevens the certificate of membership Mr. Marion Lawrence, the General Secretary of the World's Association, writes:

"We are very grateful to the Heavenly Father and to you for the choice service which you have been able to render in the cause of temperance, and we wish that you might be with us at our World's Seventh Sunday School Convention to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, next July."

PRESBYTERIANS DECLARE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The Presbyterian (North) general assembly, which recently closed its convention in Atlanta, Ga., in accepting the report of the temperance committee, put on record its denunciation of the license system method of dealing with the liquor traffic, and urged a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution and a national conference of all temperance and prohibition organizations. Resolutions of former years forbidding church members to sign petitions for license, rent property for liquor enterprises, or to be connected in any way with the traffic were reaffirmed. The temperance committee was made a permanent part of the church organization. In fact open hostility to the traffic in intoxicants was the sentiment of the entire convention.

Missouri Armories to be Free from Canteens

Adjutant General O'Meara has issued an order, which has been forwarded to the Governor of Missouri for approval, that intoxicants shall not be sold or served in any of the sixty armories of the Missouri National Guard.

Liquorless Armories Good for the Service, Says General O'Meara

General O'Meara, in discussing the measure, is reported by the *St. Louis Republic* to have said:

"The order will be for the good of the service, and I have had the matter under consideration for some time. I am not a prohibitionist, but I believe it will be better not to have liquor either served or sold in the armories. This order will in no wise affect the social features connected with the armories. The boys can continue to have their dances, athletic sports and other diversions. Primarily the object of maintaining armories is as places for drill for the National Guard and not as clubs.

"Several things have occurred at some of the armories that have not been conducive to the best interests of the National Guard, and these would not have taken place had an order been in force forbidding liquor on National Guard premises."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE WHITE RIBBON

(Dedicated to the W. C. T. U. Training Class, Chicago Training School)

E. W. STAHL, Evanston, Ill.

All the gems ever mined from the mountain,
All the pearls ever brought from the sea
For enhancing the charms of fair women,
Do not have such a beauty for me,
As a bow that is made of white ribbon,
Which I often with gladness have seen;
And to ev'ry one wearing that emblem
I do homage as unto a queen.

For I feel that each white ribbon wearer
Belongs to a royalty true,
That a throne and a crown she possesses,
Whose splendors forever are new.
In a kingdom of service unselfish,
She attains to a regal estate,
With a glory and honor surpassing
That of those who by men are called great.
A link is that snowy white ribbon
Which unites to the holy white throne
Of Jehovah who reigns in the heavens,
And when Evil its brief course has run,
To that throne it shall surely be summoned,
And defeated before it shall stand,
While among those who hale it to judgment
Will be friends of the white ribbon band.

All things that are just, that are honest,
All things that are lovely and pure,
All things that are worthy of praises,
All virtues that ever endure,—
By this tiny white bow are suggested,
As pure as the lilies, as fair,
And as white as the soul of Saint Frances,
Now with those who life's diadems wear.

"They shall walk in white robes," is the promise
To the faithful who follow their Lord;
Oh, illustrious day, and transcendent,
When white ribboners have their reward.
In their garments as spotless as lilies
To the City of Life they shall go,
And angels shall sing in their honor,
"They on earth wore the white ribbon bow."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAY

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

World's W. C. T. U. Convention Notes

ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Entertainment, which will consist of lodging, breakfast and Sunday meals, will be provided for delegates to the World's Convention, from the evening of October 22 to the morning of October 28.

Two delegates will be expected to occupy each room, and if choice of roommate is designated in application, every effort will be made to comply with requests.

No changes can be made after delegates are assigned.

Delegates desiring to room alone will be directed to boarding houses or rooming-houses, but free entertainment can not be guaranteed.

Visitors should indicate whether they desire to be located in a hotel, boarding house, or to rent rooms; also date of arrival and length of time they will remain.

All cannot be located near the Academy of Music, but there are many car lines converging near the Academy and all places will be thus accessible.

Officers of the World's W. C. T. U. and members of the World's Executive will be entertained free for lodging and breakfast and for Sunday dinner at a hotel or a good boarding house, the name and place to be announced later.

Two will be expected to occupy a room, and where single rooms are desired, the extra expense must be met by the delegates.

All applications for entertainment for delegates, or board for visitors should be addressed to Mrs. M. H. Park, Room 509, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, N. Y.

What Educators Say About Cigarets

In Preparation for Anti-Cigaret Sunday, June 22

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, who has been a close observer of the influence of the cigaret upon the boy, said, "The boys who smoke cigarets, rarely make failures in after life, because they do not have any after life. The boy who begins smoking before his fifteenth year never enters the life of the world. When the other boys are taking hold of the world's work, he is concerned with the sexton and the undertaker."

That over ninety per cent of all boys who fail in the grammar and high schools are smokers, is asserted by Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, as quoted in the University's *Press Bulletin*. The tobacco evil, he declares, is the most serious one that the public schools have to contend with. "Most boys do not learn to smoke because they like tobacco, but because their schoolfellows smoke. It is a social thing with the boy. By doing it he thinks he is one of 'the crowd' and not an 'outsider,'" says Prof. O'Shea. "Unruly boys are almost always addicted to the cigaret habit. Smoking robs pupils of their docility. Records kept of the work of students who were not addicted to the smoking habit when they entered the high school but who acquired it later show that not only did these pupils become harder to manage, but the quality of their school work also declined greatly. What a hold the smoking evil has gained on public school boys is indicated by the statements made by a number of high school principals who declare that from 50 to 80 per cent of high school pupils are now using cigarets."

"My experience leads me to believe that the cigaret habit is one of the worst evils that now stands in the way of a strong and healthful childhood, morally, mentally, physically. Our cigaretists are generally of low quality physically, can not be depended upon, are slow in their school work, and short in the moral stamina which makes for a strong character," writes George E. Hubbs of the Moundsville (W. Va.) schools.

Prof. Carl G. Doney, president of the West Virginia Wesleyan college, gives it as his opinion that the use of cigarets is either the cause of moral, mental and physical degeneracy or almost the invariable attendant thereof. "If a young man has used cigarets for some time, I find that he is not so morally responsible, on the average; that mentally he is quite inferior, and that physically he lacks the vim and the rebound which the moral young man has."

"I don't understand the use of tobacco. They used to roll up sugar in cloth and give it to babies, and now the young men in college roll tobacco in paper to calm their nerves. The use of tobacco by young men is physically harmful, and this is the verdict of the medical profession. I will stand for the little lovesickness of the students, but smoking I will not stand for," Chancellor James R. Day is reported to have said.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. LORINDA E. B. MOORS, Marlboro, N. H., for many years the efficient president of the Cheshire county W. C. T. U., and a loyal advocate of our white ribbon principles.

White ribboners will regret to learn of the great loss which has come to Mrs. Martha L. Spencer, for twelve years president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., in the sudden death of her only child, Mr. Charles M. Spencer. He was a young man of splendid principles and will be mourned by his wife and mother as well as by a large circle of friends.

MRS. MARTHA JANE MARLOW, New Matamoras, O., county and local president for a number of years, also a charter member of the local union.

After twenty-three years of faithful, efficient service as president of the W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland, Mrs. J. E. P. Peters of St. Johns, recently passed away at her home. Mrs. Peters endeared herself to a large circle of comrades and friends by her unselfish devotion to the temperance cause and to kindred philanthropics.

The sympathy of all white ribbon comrades goes out to Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., in the sore bereavements which have come to her recently. During the last few weeks she has been called to part with her mother, a brother-in-law and a nephew. It will be remembered that her husband passed away only a few months ago.

Y. P. B. ACTIVITIES

The Young People's Branch of Long Beach, Cal., under the leadership of Miss Cornelia Adele Teal, has issued a fine program for its year's work. It has adopted twelve departments of work and has as its motto, "Temperance adds zest to pleasure." This telling invitation appears on the program:

"Do you want to make friends? Do you feel the need of up-to-date temperance study? Do you wish to make yourself a useful citizen? Are you interested in a clean city? If your answer is 'yes' to any of these questions, then we want you to join our Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. Our aim is friendliness, sociability, instruction, service."

Ohio's new Branch and membership shower, April 26-May 2, resulted in twelve new Branches and some sixty-five members besides! The young people are working hard for prizes offered by the National. Trumbull county's Branches had as guest of honor at their county institute Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state secretary, who also spoke to over two thousand scholars on the Anti-cigaret act.

Y. P. B. Day was observed by several unions in Nebraska and a new Branch of twenty-eight members was organized at Hebron.

A new Branch was organized recently at Islip, Long Island, by Miss Mosher. The Study Course will be taken up each month, the teaching being in the hands of the pastors, who are greatly interested in that phase of Branch work.

Mrs. Ida M. Cooper has organized, at Beresford, S. D., a Y. P. B. with fifty-three members.

Mrs. H. B. Linscott, 126 Richmond Ave., San Antonio, Texas, has been elected state Y. P. B. secretary.

Millville (Pa.) Y. P. B. celebrated Young People's day with a fine program including the playlet, "Visitors at the Y. P. B. School." Washingtonville also celebrated with a fine program of music and temperance recitations.

Boston, Mass., celebrated Y. P. B. day at its state headquarters with delegates from eight out of eleven counties where Y. P. B.'s are organized. It was all characterized by an optimistic spirit and cheerful response. There was a question box, reports and addresses by state superintendents. The president of the new Roslindale Branch, a young sailor who has spent four years in the Navy, was present and gave a medal contest selection on "Patriotism."

Rockland county, N. Y., is proud of its new Branch organized at Nyack by Miss Mosher. Dr. Ruth Miltimore is general secretary and Miss Elizabeth Gray president.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the Evangelist department, on May 27 organized a Y. P. B. at Greenville College, Illinois, with a membership of twenty-three.

A Y. P. B. of nine members was organized at Warroad, Minnesota, on May 11, by the National college secretary, Miss Madeline R. Fljozdal, president.

The Y. P. B. organized at St. Albans, W. Va., by Mrs. V. E. Mohler is doing splendid work in the study course. Miss Lucy Campbell is the capable president.

The Central Y. P. B. of Spokane, Wash., has organized a thriving L. T. L. This is one of the best lines of work for the Y. P. B.

A Y. P. B. of ten members, with the promise of many more at next meeting, was organized by Mrs. Jennie S. Arnett at Harrisville, W. Va., Miss Grace Taylor, president.

Mrs. K. A. Levick has organized a Y. P. B. of ten members at Somerville. N. J., Miss Margaret H. Amerman, president.

A Branch has been organized by Mrs. Rosetta Lawson in the Bluefield Colored Institute of Bluefield, W. Va., Miss Lavinia Fuller, president.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state Y. P. B. secretary for Ohio, has to her credit the Mary Orr Y. P. B., recently organized by her at Niles, Ohio, Miss Orr's birthplace.

The Y. P. B. of Ceres, California, organized January 10, with Clarence Ford president, has increased in membership from twelve to twenty-eight. The Branch is taking the study course, "Alcohol and Health," and has the following departments of work: Press, Medal Contest, Literature and Social. The Sunday School and Flower Mission departments will probably be added in the near future. Of the bi-monthly meetings, one is devoted to study and a social time, and the other to business and literary entertainment. In a debate recently on the subject, "Resolved, that alcohol is more destructive than war," three boys took the affirmative and three girls the negative, the boys winning. This Y. P. B. was the only one in Stanislaus county to observe Y. P. B. Day. At the county W. C. T. U. convention, May 7-9, the society carried off the banner, having, it is said, accomplished more in the four months of its existence than any other Y. P. B. of this county had done in the last year.

Y. P. B. of North Dakota University

(Continued from Page Five)

program was arranged for the monthly meetings of the year.

Judge Pollock Speaks at Y. P. B. Convocation

One of the first important steps to be taken by the organization was to secure a Y. P. B. convocation. The society was fortunate in getting as the speaker for this occasion Judge C. A. Pollock, who gave his intensely interesting and widely-quoted address on "What Prohibition Has Done for North Dakota." Later in the year a series of "life purpose" meetings was held by the religious organizations of the university. In this the Y. P. B. worked in conjunction with the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.'s. Doctor Klyne of Minneapolis conducted the meetings and much good was accomplished.

More interest was taken in the essay contest this year than ever before. Some fine essays were produced. The occasion of the reading of the winning essays was presided over by the state secretary, Ethel E. Halcrow. A large audience assembled. A pretty feature of the occasion was the presentation of the prize money in a golden pot by Mrs. Lilly B. Smith of the W. C. T. U. to Professor M. A. Brannon, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, who presented the gold coins to the prize winners.

Sentiment Against Smoking Created

The Y. P. B. has helped to create sentiment against the use of tobacco. Smoking is now forbidden in the university buildings or on the campus. University men who wish to smoke are constantly reminded that they are, in the using of tobacco, doing something which is not only looked upon with disfavor in the best society, but is also absolutely forbidden on the grounds of this state institution.

Though the work of the Y. P. B. lies chiefly in the university, it reaches out beyond it also. The Branch stands for social purity, and is interested in the improvement in moral conditions in the college town. Investigations were made by one of the members of the society, a young law student, of the vice conditions in Grand Forks. He reported the results, and so alarming were the facts that immediate action was taken, and such pressure brought to bear upon the city officials that gambling throughout the city was stopped, and other places of vice were closed.

This organization is interested in the general improvement of the community, and working together, the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. P. B. have booked a strong lyceum course for the coming year. On this course will appear Miss Virginia Brooks, the "Twentieth Century Joan of Arc;" Montraville Flowers, the great reader; Montraville Wood, the gyroscope man; Alton Packard, the famous cartoonist, and other equally strong people.

Last fall the question was sometimes asked, "The Y. P. B.—what's that?" That question is no longer heard. The organization has grown steadily until it is now one of the strongest in the institution, its membership being almost one hundred. What the Y. P. B. has done is but a forecast of what it will do. The activity of the Young People's Branches of the W. C. T. U. throughout America has in it one of the strongest promises of the fulfillment of our long cherished dream—national prohibition.

PRISON WORK OF PENNSYLVANIA Y. P. B.

The Y. P. B. of Allentown, Pa., is doing many things to make temperance sentiment. Five dailies are kept furnished with the warmest temperance news. On a recent Sunday afternoon the Branch held a temperance meeting in the county jail. The president set forth in strong terms the power of drink to degrade and ruin human life, and pledged the help of the young people in the battle for God and humanity. The general secretary of the Branch stated that the Y. P. B. stood for "closed saloons and open prisons," and presented facts to show the benefits of prohibition to states adopting it. The enthusiasm of the young people was contagious, and a letter received later reported that the prisoners were deeply impressed. The Sunday following the Y. P. B. service at the jail, another company of gospel workers held a meeting, and when the workers sang the chorus of "Bringing in the Sheaves," the prisoners responded with "The Nation's Going Dry." The workers stopped and listened, and then gave thanks to God. The Y. P. B. has a live president, Mr. Daniel I. Wert. Miss Bessie Eckman, who organized the Branch, gives as her testimony, "I pour out my life in service to God for the saving of men and women from this curse of strong drink." Her faithful friend and helper, Miss Amanda Miller, assists in every way possible to make the work prosper. Thousands of pages of literature have been distributed, and a prayer meeting is held every two weeks.

3,000 Sunday School Scholars in Temperance Parade

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS PLEADS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND COMMENDS SECRETARY BRYAN'S WINELESS DINNERS

MRS. SUESSA B. BLAINE, National Organizer

The temperance procession and rally of Sunday school children held in Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of Sunday, May 25, marks the inauguration of a brand-new effort for the cause of prohibition. For some years children have assisted in election campaigns, but the plan to hold an annual demonstration of this character was first proposed at the national capital and adopted by the District of Columbia Sunday School Association, with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union assisting in the work. Uniting with these two organizations, churches, Sunday schools, Anti-Saloon League and several government officials sought to make this, the first demonstration, a great success, while the District commissioners and the police department gave cordial co-operation. Even the weather bureau was kind, granting a perfect spring day after a period of cold, rainy weather. Many concede this to be the most important temperance effort ever made by Washington people.

The Procession

A march around a quadrangle near the churches where the rally meetings were held was a part of the program. The distance was only eight blocks, but the response to invitations sent out to the schools only ten days in advance by the Association was so generous that the procession was six blocks in length, over 3,000 children, with teachers and attendants, participating.

Mr. P. H. Bristow, superintendent of the largest Sunday school in Washington, served as grand marshal in command of the first division, while Mr. C. R. Unger of the Association was in command of the second division of the procession. They were assisted by forty aides from young men's Bible classes.

Promptly at three o'clock mounted policemen led the way with a corps of Boy Scouts from several troops serving as honorary escort at the front and as guard at the rear. Following the Scouts came Mr. W. W. Millan, president of the Association, and members of its executive board whose unanimous action and cordial support had made the demonstration possible; Mr. Andrew Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, and other officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, World's superintendent of Sunday School work; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National Legislation superintendent; and the chairman of committee of arrangements, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, National organizer, with her aide, Miss Claire Lusby of the Y. P. B. The Sunday school delegations followed, each school with its own banner and flags, as well as special temperance banners. Many superintendents and a number of pastors marched with their schools.

The drum and bugle corps from Marine barracks, by order of Major-General Biddle, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, was on hand, and a section headed each division of the procession. This is, we understand, a concession not before granted a civilian parade and was given in compliment to Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, the principal speaker of the day. Attended by representatives of the Association, Secretary Daniels sat in an automobile and quietly reviewed the procession, while throngs of people lined the streets and with glad hearts and smiling faces gave the Chautauqua salute as the children passed by. All was dignified and orderly, in keeping with the day and the sacred cause represented.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Speaks at Three Meetings

Two churches located within a half-square of each other, the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist (South) and the McKendree Methodist, had been engaged for the services, but it was necessary to arrange an overflow meeting to accommodate the schools assembled, while hundreds of adults were turned away for lack of room. By a cleverly worked out time schedule, practically the same program was given in both churches, the speakers going first to one and then to the other. Secretary Daniels also generously consented to speak at the overflow meeting, thus giving his address at three meetings, each auditorium being packed, the Boy Scouts sitting on the floors. He was warmly greeted at this, his first public appearance on a Washington platform, and said in part:

> **Secretary of the Navy Daniels Assails Moderate Drinking**
>
> "Most of our young men who drink in what they call a temperate manner, say they can either drink or let it alone; but I have found that they rarely let it alone, and that many of them eventually fill drunkards' graves."

Change in Sentiment

"We have had men in public office who thought it a matter of their own private business if they got drunk. The action of present-day men, however, who defend themselves from being connected with the drink habit is evidence of how far we have traveled and the wonderful change in public sentiment on this question. We have lived to see that no one longer glories in the attributes of a drunkard.

No More Grog in Navies

"In the navies of all countries it was a common practice once to give grog to the sailors. And yet today if it is known that any man, from the admiral down to the enlisted man, is under the influence of liquor he is court-martialed and made to pay the penalty."

Secretary Daniels assailed the so-called temperate drinking. "Most of our young men who drink in what they call a temperate manner say they can either drink or let it alone; but I have found that they rarely let it alone, and that many of them eventually fill drunkards' graves.

"I advise all young men to follow the course set a few weeks ago by our great Secretary of State, whom I believe to be the greatest man to occupy that office since Thomas Jefferson. Secretary Bryan has 'refused the meat from the king's table and the wine that was offered.' When he gave that notable banquet to the diplomats of the several countries represented in the United States, he had the courage of his convictions and did not serve wine to those men who had been accustomed to having wine with their dinners. When, in explanation of his action, he told the statesmen there assembled why he had refrained, they stood up and applauded him. They were proud to be tendered a wineless dinner by a man who followed the dictates of his conscience and lived up to his principles from boyhood."

Safety in Total Abstinence

Secretary Daniels advised all men and boys to seek safety in total abstinence. He branded as folly the old doctrine that a young man must sow his wild oats, and told a fable of a teacher of the old school who advised his pupils to confine themselves to one vice, and to choose a mild one. After deliberation, the students chose drunkenness as the least of all the vices, whereon the old teacher was shocked and said:

"Oh, young men, know ye that drunkenness is not the least, but the worst of all vices, for drunkenness is the crime which embraces every other crime."

The singing, led by prominent Sunday school workers, was inspiring at all the meetings, as was the roll-call of schools with each school responding with a text, sentiment or rally cry. At the Mt. Vernon church a young Indian arose at the close of roll call and asked to be permitted to represent a Sunday school on an Indian reservation in Minnesota by giving a prohibition sentiment. In an instant the audience seated in the gallery took it up and representatives from schools from Maine to Texas spoke out in no uncertain way for national prohibition.

"A Study in Colors"

Mrs. Blaine gave an illustrated talk at both churches, "A Study in Colors," in which she drew a temperance picture from the symbols of various colors displayed in a sheaf of ribbons. At the close of her address the children united with her in the Sunday school rally-cry written for the occasion:

Leader. The children of the Sunday Schools

Children respond in concert. Will Try, Try, Try,

Leader. To lift the Prohibition standard

Response. High! High! High!

Leader. To foster public sentiment

Response. That by and by

Leader. Will make our nation's capital

Response. DRY! DRY! DRY!

Leader. Who will work and pray for that glad day?

Response, With Chautauqua Salute. I, I, II

Mr. W. W. Millan, president of the Association, assisted by Mrs. Jennie H. Robinson, vice-president of the W. C. T. U., presided at Mt. Vernon church and the former gave an eloquent address of welcome to the schools. At McKendree church Mr. T. A. Hostetler, vice-president of the association, presided and Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the W. C. T. U., gave an impressive and graceful address of welcome. Mr. P. H. Bristow presided at the over-flow meeting and had the assistance of Mrs. Franklyn P. Wilson, superintendent of the Sunday School department of District W. C. T. U. Several speakers gave brief addresses, and Rev. Dr. Galliher had charge of the music.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Sidelights on Equal Suffrage on the Pacific Coast

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National Musical Director, Believes Votes for Women Is Helping Reform Movements

"If I had gone to the Pacific Coast without any belief in the ballot for women, I should have come away fully convinced that the possession of full suffrage rights by women is certain to be a powerful agency for reform along all lines," said Mrs. Frances W. Graham to the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Graham, who was on her way home from a winter spent on the Pacific Coast, largely in California, tarried for a few days in Chicago and Evanston, and much to the delight of friends at National Headquarters, spent portions of a number of days with them.

When asked to indicate one of the most hopeful signs she noted in the states where women have so recently been given the right to vote, she said she believed it was the intelligent enthusiasm of the women as a whole over civic matters. In the stores, she would overhear groups of shoppers talking seriously as to the candidate or the issue to be presented to them at the next election. In the various church meetings the same all-important question was receiving thoughtful attention. "My general impression is that the conferring of the ballot has placed upon every woman a new responsibility, and one that she feels and is treating intelligently and seriously," said Mrs. Graham. As an outgrowth of these new interests she observed that there was a noticeable concern on the part of the women over matters which have to do with the welfare of the public as a whole rather than merely the trivial matters of their own limited circles. However, Mrs. Graham insisted that the new duties and obligations in no way interfered with woman's devotion to her home and to her family. As an illustration, she told of being present at a W. C. T. U. luncheon given at a certain barless hotel in Denver. The conversation for some time centered around topics of general interest to women voters. Suddenly it turned to the more intimate personal relations of the women and complimentary remarks were made about the respective absent husbands. One of the Colorado women turned to Mrs. Graham, and said, "Well, I suppose you will report great things about what we have said." "I shall tell," replied Mrs. Graham, "that after discussing the leading questions of the day, political, social, and economic, every woman decided that her husband was the best man on earth, and gloried in the fact."

Mrs. Graham said she was interested in the practical, matter-of-fact fashion in which the women's clubs and W. C. T. U.'s were taking up civic problems and dealing with them, as well as in the study devoted to them, and the spirited discussions of all reform topics in every woman's meeting. There seemed to her to be a perpetual campaign for some good thing on in California, either in the city or the state, and the white ribboners she noticed were among the most alert citizens to help along the good and check the bad.

She remarked that she was glad to refute that oft-repeated argument of those opposed to equal suffrage, that the votes of the women of the vice-districts would counterbalance the votes of the virtuous. She was assured that the women of immoral character because of their disinclination to reveal their identity and residence, did not register and consequently lost their right to vote.

Mrs. Graham commented in a most complimentary fashion upon the outspoken manner in which the pastors of the various churches of Los Angeles dealt with the temperance and reform questions. She said that she and Mr. Graham visited during their stay nearly all of the large churches and, almost without exception, heard each week the all-important subject of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, or the vice evil referred to in an emphatic fashion. Before the sermon was finished the minister made it a point to impress upon his hearers that "the liquor traffic is in the way of all good movements," and the message often ended with a definite appeal to the congregation to work for a special measure.

PERSONAL MENTION

Rev. Edith Hill Booker, National evangelist, and Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., sailed from New York on the "Pretoria," May 28. They expect to spend the summer in Europe and attend the World's International Congress of the Woman Suffrage Alliance, at Budapest, Hungary, and the International Sunday School Convention in Zurich, Switzerland.

Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of the Florida W. C. T. U., sailed from New York on the "Pretoria," May 28, to attend the great International Peace Congress in Budapest, June 15-20. Miss Neal was elected by national vote one of the ten delegates at large of the party of twenty ambassadors to this Congress by the American Woman's Republic. There will be a sixty-day tour of Central Europe before the party returns, with a number of public functions.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A bill appropriating "$4,500 to defray the expenses of not exceeding ten delegates, to be designated by the President of the United States, to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism at Milan, Italy, September, 1913," has been passed by the United States Senate.

The Webb Law is continuing to do good service in making possible the confiscation of liquor sent into our prohibition states. At Devil's Lake, N. D., a consignment of one hundred and fifty bottles of whisky was recently seized, and disposed of in a harmless manner. The deputy sheriffs of Maine are busy collecting express packages of liquor intended for sale, and the Webb law is proving a great help in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

CORRECTION

Through an oversight the opening sentence of the article "Significance and Scope of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions," by Lella M. Sewall, in the issue of May 29, was made to read, "The Flower Mission department is already extending its activities into several states of the Union," when it should have read, "The W. C. T. U. Flower Mission is already extending its activities into several states of the Union."

3,000 SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS IN TEMPERANCE PARADE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

How It Came About

The demonstration was undertaken by the Sunday School Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the suggestion of Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, who, aided by Mr. Millan of the Association, worked out the plan in detail. They are now preparing a leaflet setting forth the method of work, hoping other Sunday School Associations, backed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will take it up in many cities and towns. Less than two weeks was given to preparing and organizing the demonstration, yet it was a splendid success. With ample time and more experience it is hoped to organize a great procession and rally next year and thus enlist an army of Sunday school children in an active campaign for national, as well as district, prohibition. Much credit is due to the Primary Sunday School Teachers' Union and to Mrs. Franklyn P. Wilson, superintendent of the Sunday School department of the District W. C. T. U. and her corps of local superintendents.

CHINA'S MENACE

Hon. W. J. Calhoun, former minister to China, who has just returned from the Orient, says that the present menace of China is American liquor. "The government is honestly fighting the poppy-growing industry," says Mr. Calhoun; "it is making a decent effort to kill the opium trade, but it is my fear that if the government succeeds in crushing out the opium habit among its citizens they will turn to whisky—the American booze."

PUT AWAY PICKLES

Mathematician Figures Out the Food Question

If anyone requires a clear head it is a teacher of mathematics. He must reason in the abstract as it were, and full concentration of mind is necessary if correct results are to be forthcoming.

An Ohio man writes:

"I am a teacher of mathematics, and for 15 years prior to four years ago, I either took a lunch composed of cold sandwiches, pickles, etc., to school or hurried home and quickly ate a hot dinner.

"The result was that I went to my afternoon work feeling heavy, dull of brain and generally out of sorts? Finally I learned about Grape-Nuts food and began to use it for my noon-day lunch.

"From the first I experienced a great change for the better. The heavy, unpleasant feeling and sour stomach caused by the former diet disappeared. The drowsy languor and disinclination to work soon gave way to a brightness and vim in my afternoon work, a feeling entirely new to me.

"My brain responds promptly to the requirements put upon it, and what is of more importance, the results have been lasting and more satisfactory, the longer I have used Grape-Nuts as a food.

"My wife had been suffering from weak stomach, accompanied by sick headaches, nearly all her life. She is invariably relieved of these when she sticks to Grape-Nuts, either eaten dry or with milk. Her stomach has gradually grown stronger and her headaches less frequent since she began to eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Life of Frances E. Willard

Anna Adams Gordon

Cloth $1.50 **Morocco $2.50**

An excellent biography of an epoch-making woman, written by a life-long friend, is a fair description of this book. The author was closely associated with Miss Willard, and she called to her assistance Lady Henry Somerset and Drs. F. W. Gunsaulus and N. D. Hillis. The result is a life-story which tells again many familiar facts in such a way as to make them glow with interest. What a marvel of power was Frances Willard! How faithfully she wrought, how unselfishly she served, how gloriously she triumphed, are the subjects of these chapters. Would that the half-insane English suffragettes would read this story, and learn what a woman can accomplish by brains, religion and industry. Every woman everywhere ought to read this biography, for it is one which makes for the noblest womanhood. As an educator, an orator, a writer, an apostle of temperance, she was the equal of our leading men, but she never lost the consciousness and modesty of refined and gentle womanliness. All hail to Frances Willard! And may God give to the world more women like her!

THE EXAMINER, *New York City*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

In replying to the assertion that women would be deprived of property rights if they received the right to vote, Alice Stone Blackwell in an open letter to the *Chicago Record-Herald*, writes:

"Fourteen states of the Union now grant pensions to widowed mothers. Six of the nine suffrage states have such laws—Colorado, California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Idaho. Of the thirty-nine non-suffrage states only eight have them, and in four of these—Iowa, South Dakota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the widows' pension bill was enacted by the same legislature that voted overwhelmingly for a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women.

"It is often said that women would be deprived of property rights if they get a vote. There is no case on record in which women have been deprived of a single property right in consequence of obtaining the ballot, and here is a long list of states in which women have obtained this additional property right since they got the ballot.

"In the enfranchised states the fact that they have the ballot was a help to them in getting the pensions. The *Portland Oregonian* lately said: 'Neither senators nor representatives are opposing any measures which will tend to be of assistance to the women. There is a noticeable tendency at this session to vote aye for all such bills. They all now have a new class of constituents at home, from whom they are beginning to hear, and they are heeding the new voice nobly. The minimum wage bill, designed to aid women and minor workers, went through the senate with the same ease as it would have been defeated two years ago. The widows' pension bill found only one dissenting vote in the two houses.'"

L'ARALDO

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L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRIUMPHANT NOTE

Special Correspondence

All news that reaches this desk from the counties carries a triumphant note.

Union county has reduced her licensed places from sixteen to six; the distillery was also driven out.

Susquehanna county, which for many years was led by Mrs. Taft Tuttle, is increasing its membership and keeping a general lookout for opportunity to do helpful work.

Westmoreland county has succeeded in keeping out some saloons and has organized two new unions since Frances E. Willard Memorial Day. This county, like nearly all in the state, is divided into districts for the purpose of holding institutes. A number of unions published the names of signers for license.

Philadelphia county, in connection with the Home and School League, had a helpful and beautiful display in the convention hall, the largest building in Philadelphia. The booth which represented Holland was decorated with hundreds of tulips. A matron and maid in Dutch costume dispensed buttermilk. The committee on Scientific Temperance Instruction distributed literature and gave earnest talks to many groups of interested listeners. The drills, songs and plays by the pupils of the different schools show that Philadelphia need not be ashamed of its public school system.

Pennsylvania has honored the late Dr. Stevenson by a gift of over one hundred dollars which will put his name on the Memorial list of the World's W. C. T. U. Dr. Stevenson was an ardent worker for national reform and peace. Mrs. Stevenson is county superintendent of the last named department and is a diligent and intelligent worker in that as well as other lines.

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HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, well known and beloved in Massachusetts, has been devoting a month to Bristol county, with her usual good success.

Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has been greatly favored by having Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand for lectures during the month of May. Miss Hughes was very successful in her work, and many more dates could have been filled had she been at liberty to remain longer.

Mrs. Minnie Johnson-Grinstead, National organizer, started June 12 on a six weeks' itinerary for the W. C. T. U. in Kansas and Missouri. She will give one week to the Kansas City (Mo.) district and the other five in different sections of the two states.

The Houlton (Me.) W. C. T. U., as the result of a membership contest just closed, reports 127 new members, which more than doubles the former enrollment. This increase will mean more workers and more work accomplished, with more money (over sixty dollars) for the state and county organizations.

Alabama comrades are still rejoicing in the good work done by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer, in her tour of the state some little time ago. Her efforts resulted in 200 new members and organizations in towns where for years it had been impossible to start a union. Mrs. Atkins is a great favorite with Alabama comrades, and is to be the speaker at the state convention in Mobile in October.

The W. C. T. U. institute held recently at Harrisburg, Illinois, drove temperance truths home to the hearts of the men and women who attended its sessions. Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, state vice-president, delivered an address which was interesting and profitable, and a medal contest added a taking feature to a program which was from beginning to end well received. A thirteen-year-old girl, Miss Mildred Parish, won the medal.

A splendid opportunity to gain knowledge which will better fit them to fulfill their mission as white ribboners and mothers is offered the W. C. T. U. women of Louisiana by the state department of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits. A choice collection of books, including "Teaching Truth" by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, and "The Life of Frances E. Willard," is offered to any union in the state which will pay transportation charges. The department welcomes donations to enrich this circulating library. Mrs. Effie Pace, Athens, La., is the superintendent.

On May 29, the Joplin (Mo.) schools closed their essay contests. In fourteen grade schools and the high-school 2,814 essays were written. In six of the schools every grade wrote essays and in two every single pupil. The prize essays were read at a public meeting before a fine, large audience, among whom were some of the most prominent business men of the city. Mrs. Susie Mills Howe, who has for a number of years managed the contest work in Joplin, writes: "Our work is gaining every year and more and more interest is manifested."

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

States and Territory Having Full Suffrage

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska.

States Where Amendment Will Be Presented to Voters

Montana—1914, Nevada—1914, North Dakota—1914, South Dakota—1914.

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Iowa, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Barlow's Indigo Blue will not Spot or Streak Clothes

In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.
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VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Virginia temperance workers have been unusually busy for the past few weeks, and many new members and new unions testify to the success of their efforts.

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks of New Jersey has just closed a most gratifying season in southwest Virginia, having been everywhere received with enthusiasm and intelligent sympathy. She organized nine new unions and visited many old ones.

Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp, state organizer, representing our organization at the state Christian Endeavor Association held at Roanoke, in April, gave a splendid address on the subject, "The Wall Around Jerusalem." Mrs. Ropp has also been afield in the northwest since our last writing.

The state president has just returned from a two weeks' tour on the eastern shore and in Norfolk county and reports good meetings and a fine attendance on all occasions.

Norfolk county institute was held in connection with a county convention at Park View. The four-year tenure of office was abolished by a large majority vote.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National and state organizer, is afield in southeastern Virginia after a few weeks' successful work in Maryland.

Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, state recording secretary, is at home, after a seven weeks' sojourn in Chicago, where she attended the W. C. T. U. Training school. On her return trip she stopped in Hillsboro, Ohio, and addressed the local woman's club.

On May 6, the Lincoln union held its thirty-fifth birthday party at the home of the state president. The affair was largely attended, several guests from other localities being present. The birthday gifts were "bags of money" for the treasury.

Chesterfield union held its birthday celebration at the home of Mrs. J. Frank Danner, on May 15, and a splendid program was presented.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTICUT

Hartford union has contributed $50 toward the expenses of Miss Nicolena Cagionello at the American International College, Springfield, Mass. The union had previously contributed $100 for the same purpose.

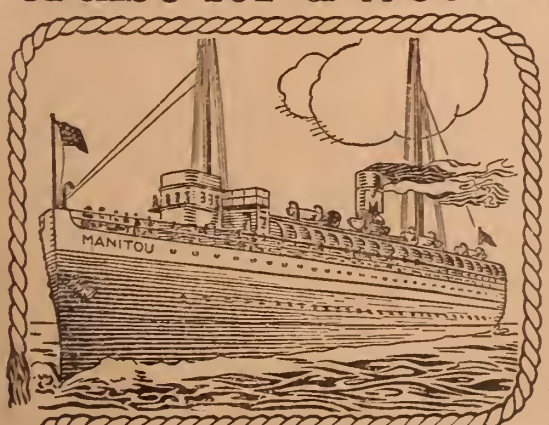
South Willington union contributed $25 toward the expense of sending Miss Elizabeth Dombourajian to the Chicago Training School.

The Hartford county W. C. T. U. has held three all-day institutes with good results.

Meriden has a new Y. P. B., the first in New Haven county.

Three of our counties have had visits from National workers: Middlesex county an eight-day itinerary by Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston. Mrs. Cora E. Seberry spent two weeks in New Haven county. Miss Lillian M. Phelps has also been in the state for two weeks. New unions and new members resulted from the efforts of these leaders.

Cruise for a week on the Lakes



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The Popular Steamship "MANISTEE" to **SAULT STE. MARIE, and return** via Mackinac—returning via a portion of Georgian Bay and the Scenic Grand Traverse Bay — **$27.50** including meals and berth

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Everyone enjoys new plans and new methods. There seems to be a fascination in trying something different, and so the Circulation department plans a new method of informing its subscribers of expiring subscriptions. Instead of the expiration notice which has been mailed in an envelope to each subscriber, we plan to enclose an expiration blank in the paper telling you "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES WITH THIS ISSUE." In addition to this notice, the wrapper of the paper containing same will be marked with a blue cross. When you see this cross on the wrapper, remember it indicates to you that your subscription has expired, and in the same paper will be found the renewal blank, which you will fill out and forward at once to us, thus renewing your subscription before your name is taken from the list, and causing no interruption in the receipt of your paper. It is always well from time to time to notice the date upon your wrapper so that you may anticipate the renewal blank.

Remittances

to THE UNION SIGNAL should be made either by New York or Chicago draft or by money-order.

STORY TELLING

Once a year we give a party to our little mission band and award the three prizes which we have offered. I find I can work in much of temperance training in my efforts with the children in Junior Mission work. A part of each program has come to be a "talk by Miss Laura." The leader is allowed the privilege of making his or her own program, and those who are called upon for any duty are supposed to respond readily to any demands made. So "Miss Laura" once told a story for her contribution to the entertainment and help of the juniors, and since that time a story is always asked. THE UNION SIGNAL has proved a wonderful source to supply material, and I am grateful for the many helpful truths I have been able to present in an interesting, forceful way to the receptive minds and hearts of these dear young people, and children.

LAURA E. CORBIN, Liberty, Mo.

KIDNAPPED BY JOHN BARLEYCORN

(Continued from Page Six)

presence from that time forth. "I knew that he was given to occasional sprees, but I believed that love would help to keep him straight and when he asked me to become his wife I told him I would do so on condition that he attended strictly to business and did not touch a drop of whisky for two months," she said quietly. "He broke his promise on the very last day of the stated time. I am done with him."

When this statement was voiced abroad, the villagers wagged sage heads and some pitied Doris and some pitied Donald and some blamed one and some blamed the other.

"What a pity they didn't get married before it happened!" mourned the sentimental daughter of the village grocer. "They'd have to love each other awfully well then and try to cure each other's faults. I don't see why Doris Underwood says she isn't going to have anything more to do with him. I wouldn't treat my lover that way."

"I think it's mighty lucky the girl found out what she might expect of a handsome young rascal like Don Sherman," vigorously said the mother of the sentimental miss. "Marrying is too serious a business to enter into without careful forethought and preparation. If a man won't stop drinking before marriage, he's not likely to do it afterward."

So the talk ran on until the third day, when Donald Sherman came back and went to Doris Underwood's home and was refused admittance.

"What ails her?" echoed John Westfall, when Donald burst into the office a litle later with an incoherent tale of surprise and wrath and resentment. "Haven't you any idea, Donald Sherman, haven't you any idea?"

Donald stared stupidly, slowly rubbing his bloodshot eyes. "Why, what—what have I done to make her refuse to see me?" he demanded. "I haven't been up to anything but a little trip. A fellow ought to have the privilege of leaving a dry town now and then. Is it—my going away—that's the trouble?"

John eyed him steadily. "Didn't you know it was your wedding day?" he asked quietly. "Didn't you know that much, Donald Sherman, in the midst of your selfish eagerness to satisfy your craving for liquor? What woman, do you think, would easily forgive or forget treatment such as that given by you to Doris Underwood? Man, I fear you have ruined your chance for happiness. Doris Underwood is not one to say things unless she means them and she has asked her people not to again mention your name in her presence. She has given it out that she is done with you."

Donald sank into a chair and clutched his head with both hands. "Fool that I was! Idiot! Dolt!" he groaned remorsefully. "John, I give you my word I forgot the date as clean as a whistle! The awful craving for drink had been on me for days beforehand and I was half crazy. I wouldn't have done such a trick for a mint of money. John! Do you think Doris is past listening to anything I could say in explanation? But of course she must despise me too thoroughly to want to look at me any more," he finished miserably.

"I don't know whether she'd change her opinion if you proved to her that you could be the sane, sober fellow she believed you were or not, but you might try," suggested John, slowly. "I wonder if it's in you to conquer yourself, my friend? *Could* you do it?"

Don threw up his head and looked at his friend with a new and resolute expression. "I can and I will," he said firmly. "I've been a fool, but I'm not a coward, John. From this day I'll never touch another drop of whisky. I've had my lesson."

Six years later, when his dogged perseverance had at last convinced even the most skeptical of his friends, Donald Sherman ventured to try his luck once more with Doris Underwood. That his long and hard fight was not in vain the wedding at which John Westfall was best man fully proved.

Commencement Gifts

May be selected from among the following:

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, cloth $1.50; morocco $2.50

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60c

What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75c

Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Morley Murphy. Price, $1.35

Bee's Flower Children, Frances B. Callaway. Price, 75c

A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Price, 60c

A Modern Madonna, Caroline E. Stanley. Price, 60c

Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray. Price, $1.00

Two, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40c

SPOONS

W. C. T. U. Teaspoon, with Crusade church in bowl. Price, sterling silver, $1.50

Rest Cottage Teaspoon, with Rest Cottage in bowl. Price, sterling silver, $1.50

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

Terra Cotta Plaque, hand carved, hand tinted, Rest Cottage in bas relief. Price, $2.00

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 19, 1913. No. 25.

Out From the Hearthstone

Out from the hearthstone the children go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow:
A licensed wrong on a crowded street
Waits for the coming of the guileless feet.
Child of the rich, and child of the poor,
Pass to their wreck thro' the dram-shop's door;
Oh, say, will they ever come back as they go
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

Out from the hearthstone the children fair
Pass from the breath of a mother's prayer:
Shall a father's vote on a crowded street
Consent to the snare for the thoughtless feet?
Ah! fathers, your finest gold grows dim,
Black with the rust of such nameless sin!
Oh, say, will your dearest come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

—*Mary T. Lathrap.*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Washington Letter—"Votes for Women" Wins in Illinois—White Ribboner's Welcome" to Liquor Men—Will the Coming Man Drink Liquor?—A Prophecy for 1920—Disposing of a Barrel of Woes

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT—STATES TO FIX RAILROAD RATES—PROBING OF LOBBY METHODS CONTINUES—INTERNATIONAL OPIUM TREATY—POLICE CHIEFS DISCUSS ANTI-VICE MEASURES—WORK FOR ALASKA INDIANS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Woman suffrage had a regular boom in the Senate yesterday when Senator Ashurst of Arizona submitted the report of the woman suffrage committee recommending passage of the Chamberlain resolution for a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women. "In this republic," says the report, "the people constitute the government. That the granting of the elective franchise to women would add to the strength, efficiency, justice, and fairness of government we have not the slightest doubt. It is anomalous and archaic in a free republic, confessedly made up of, controlled by, and administered for all the people, to deny to one-half of its citizens the right of the elective franchise, thus precluding that one-half from the right to say what law of polity shall be its rule of conduct." Subjoined to this report, and made part thereof, is a memorial of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, signed by Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, and the seven other officers. This memorial is known as Senate Document No. 519, Sixty-first Congress, Second Session, and may be had on application to your Congressman. Senator Ashurst said he would use forceful energies to obtain a vote on the resolution at this special session, but that he would not press it in such a way as to arouse opposition or interfere with tariff legislation.

States to Fix Railroad Rates

The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision this week which gives states the right to fix railroad rates, both intrastate, and interstate, until Congress shall choose to regulate these rates. This decision is regarded as one of the most important ever announced by the Court, and has been under consideration for fourteen months. Railroad commissions from eight states and the Governors of all the states filed briefs, thus recognizing that the principles involved affected them all. At the same time the Court laid down far-reaching principles governing the valuation of railroad property for rate-making purposes. The decision was announced by Mr. Justice Hughes and consisted of 35,000 words. The Court was unanimous in its rendering.

Probe Into Workings of Lobbies

A complete probe into all the workings of lobbies and lobbyists will be the next move of the special Senate committee now investigating President Wilson's allegations that a powerful and insidious anti-tariff lobby exists in Washington. The reluctance with which Senators gave the names of men who have visited them and their almost general refusal to brand any of them as lobbyists have demonstrated the need for such a law as Senator Kenyon suggests in his bill calling for the registering of all lobbyists or representatives who come here to procure or prevent legislation. The great interest in this subject continues, the committee room being crowded at every session. Senator Gallinger caused a stir by declaring that he thought "the influence which President Wilson has brought to bear upon the Democrats of the Senate is equal, if not superior, in force and in fact to the influence exerted by the opponents of tariff reduction by the publicity campaign, the endless chain letters, and every other phase of outside influence." And so the probing goes on, with no prospect of the end in sight, but with the necessity for the enactment of new laws clearly demonstrated.

International Opium Treaty

China is the fourteenth nation to indorse the principle of Secretary Bryan's peace plan and has asked that the details of the proposal be sent it. When representatives from every civilized nation meet at The Hague July 1, ratification will be offered to an international opium treaty which will definitely mark the end of all traffic in forms of that drug prepared for smoking. At the instance of the United States government, all nations except one have been induced to stamp out the traffic in opium prepared for smoking, at a total annual loss to these nations of $50,000,000 in revenue. Great Britain, the heaviest sufferer through the breaking up of her Indo-Chinese trade, took a leading part in the movement from the first. Peru is the only civilized nation which has failed so far to join hands with the powers. It has taken the United States seven years to bring about this much-desired end. Dr. Hamilton Wright, an expert of the State Department, and Rev. E. W. Thwing, representing the International Reform Bureau in China, are the men who have fought the fight through, and planned each campaign. Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Crafts are now on the ocean en route to The Hague, to attend this conference.

Presidential Appointment for a Woman

And still another woman is to be honored with an appointment of responsibility and far-reaching influences for good. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York society leader and niece of E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate, is to have the honor of being the first woman appointed by the President to serve on a commission with nation-wide influence. According to a report at the White House last evening, President Wilson will name Mrs. Harriman as one of the three presidential appointees on the Industrial Commission. The President has long followed Mrs. Harriman's work in reconciling labor and capital in New York, and it is believed that he intends offering her a place on this commission as a recognition of her good work and the results she has obtained in the Empire State.

Police Chiefs of the World Discuss Anti-Vice Measures

Probably never before in our country has the subject of vice had such a going over by those best acquainted with its most hideous forms, as this week during the sessions of the annual gathering of the International Association of Police Chiefs, over two hundred strong. Many forms of vice and dealing with criminals were discussed, but the theme which aroused most interest and enthusiasm was that of the social evil and how to deal with it. A verbal battle between advocates of segregation and advocates of elimination of disorderly houses in the large city was waged for hours, each side contending their plan the best and only safe one. The discussion was so general and enthusiastic that it resulted in the appointment of a vice commission of five members to investigate conditions the country over, formulate recommendations, and report to the next meeting of the association. The investigation doubtless will be one of the most thorough ever undertaken in the United States. Major Sylvester, chief of the District of Columbia, gave strong endorsement of the Kenyon Red-Light Injunction bill. Under the proposed measure the renter or owner of a disorderly house may be proceeded against upon information filed with the prosecuting attorney by a person acquainted with the situation. If the accusations are well founded the court may order the house closed and the paraphernalia confiscated, a penalty being imposed upon the offender if the court's mandate is not complied with. "We believe," he said, "that only through education and sympathy on the part of the general public will it be possible to wipe out completely the disorderly house from the city." Views as to the leading causes of vice were given by a number of chiefs. Chief Kizer of Norfolk, Virginia, was of the opinion that the rathskeller and the palm garden, with their cabaret performances and boisterous hilarity, were the principal sources of present day immoral conditions in the large cities the nation over. Another, classifying the causes of the social evil, said that "natural perversity, bad associations, and poor home surroundings are the main causes." Chief among these, however, he placed "improper home environment with lack of proper advice and training."

Work for Alaskan Indians

There has come to my desk a copy of a statement made by Hon. Walter E. Clark prior to his leaving the position of Governor of the Territory of Alaska, in regard to the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives of the Territory. He says: "It is a singular fact that the great success attending the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic among the natives during the last two years, resulting in many prosecutions in the courts, is responsible for the impression in the public mind that this illegal traffic is actually on the increase at the present time. The work has been prosecuted so quietly that a great many persons have not even known that the work was being done by this office. In Southeastern Alaska where the principal work has been carried on, two special agents were employed for a period of a year and a half and one special agent for a year and ten months. As a result of the work of these agents 122 arrests have been made of persons engaged in the illegal traffic in liquor among the natives. Several Indians have been arrested and convicted for making 'hootch' and the paraphernalia destroyed. Drug stores no longer sell Jamaica ginger and other intoxicating extracts to Indians. Another good result has been that Indian testimony is constantly being given more credence by trial as well as grand juries." And much more, showing that work for the Indian is being well looked after in that far-away Territory.

I trust W. C. T. U. members of the D. A. R. will continue to send protests to Mrs. William Cumming Story, Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., against the passage of the resolution for a return of the sale of alcoholic liquor in the army canteen. Every white ribbon woman should feel this a personal obligation.

Saturday, June 14, 1913

As long as there is a sign of a saloon to blacken our streets with its curses of infamy, as long as the illegal and criminal traffic debases and degrades the manhood and womanhood of America, robs our nation of billions of dollars through loss in charitable support, in productivity and in efficiency, and steals from helpless children their birthright of well-being and training, we shall never cease to hold aloft our banner of protest, to wield our weapon of prayer, nor lose faith in God's promise to give us victory in the end.—Iowa W. C. T. U.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

BY A WHITE RIBBONER

On the occasion of the recent meeting in Cedar Rapids of the Iowa Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, the following words of welcome (?) written by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state corresponding secretary, were published in one of the daily papers, and are said by the local press to have been the chief topic of conversation among the liquor men. —EDITOR.

A welcome to a city should be representative and since the welcome accorded your association by the mayor of Cedar Rapids represents the thought of but a portion of its citizenship, it seems fitting that the entire community should communicate to you its sentiment. Hence, in behalf of those not represented by the mayor, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union extends this greeting.

It is quite usual in greeting a body to enumerate its accomplishments and tell of its worth and standing. Courtesy to the individual somewhat embarrasses us here. Shall we greet you as those who wreck homes, debauch manhood, prostitute womanhood, disgrace and impoverish childhood? Shall we greet you as those who place upon the taxpayer the heaviest burden in caring for the results of your traffic?

Why Are You Not Advertised?

Your position in a community is quite peculiar. We fail to find a city that enumerates among its advantages its saloons. The commercial club of our city advertises our manufacturing plants, our churches, our schools and colleges, but never once have the thirty-two saloons of the city been advertised as a reason for industries to locate here.

Your representatives in this city have lulled the city government to sleep with the idea that their places of business are law-abiding. But the motherhood of the city is aroused by the fact that the boys under age have been sold liquor by saloon keepers here, indeed so much as to induce delirium tremens. Naturally you will understand that your coming so soon after the prosecution of these boys in our courts and the sending of two of them to the inebriate asylum and one of them to the insane asylum, will fail to generate a great enthusiasm on the part of those interested in home and childhood. In view of this very recent event, you will understand, gentlemen, that the words of welcome of Mayor Rotl do not represent the thought of the fatherhood and the motherhood of Cedar Rapids.

Pertinent Questions

It is said by some that you help a town. Do you make better fathers, husbands, sons, and so raise the standard of citizenship? Do you bring comfort and happiness to mothers, wives and children? Do you add to the efficiency of the laborer or business men and so add to the material prosperity of the place?

> If your places of business are so demoralizing that they must be closed on election days and holidays, and so dangerous that they are closed in times of fire, riot, or other occasions of excitement, how can a city welcome you at any time?

Why Do You Fail to Exhibit Your Finished Products?

Any business is judged by its results. Some time since Cedar Rapids had a manufacturer's week. Every business in the city save yours exhibited its wares. Yet your ambition is to be classed as a line of legitimate business. The Packing House and Quaker Oats mills showed their splendid products ready to feed the world. The pump manufacturers and wood finishing concerns exhibited their contributions to comfort and esthetic pleasure. The clothing manufacturers gave evidence of prosperity. Did the saloons of Cedar Rapids use their windows or were those of other places loaned to exhibit their finished products? No, you find these in the penitentiary where eighty-five per cent of the inmates are your graduates. Seventy per cent of the insane are others. Ninety per cent of pauperism is another class. The great burden of private charity is due to the saloon. The taxpayer pays the enormous cost of the Knoxville colossal failure to care for your product. But only the Father of us all knows all the blight of manhood, the shame of womanhood, the wreck of home, the heartbreak of the innocent. Ah NO, gentlemen, you are not welcomed to Cedar Rapids by its homes and social interests.

How Can a City Welcome You?

Yours is not a legitimate business, so declared by the United States Supreme Court. Our stores open at their pleasure, close only on the day of rest. But in self-defense a community limits you as to times and seasons. If your places of business are so demoralizing that they must be closed on election days and holidays, and so dangerous that they are closed in times of fire, riot or other occasions of excitement, how can a city welcome you at any time?

It is passing strange that the political power you wield can stultify the officials of nation, state and city. But it is not long to be so. Not many more times will you be accorded a welcome to any city. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with men and women of sober, earnest purpose, is steadily working for that day when the God of Heaven shall say to you, "It is enough." You know, with us, that the time is near.

In the name of humanity, in the name of our God, the seven thousand members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa lead in this protest against your welcome to any city of the state.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

WILL THE COMING MAN DRINK LIQUOR?

KATHARINE L. STEVENSON

An intensely interesting symposium under this heading has recently appeared in the Sunday edition of *The Boston Globe*. The participants were Dr. Henry F. Hewes, physician and author; Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of Political Economy at Yale; Mr. George C. Dempsey, president of the Massachusetts Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, leader of the famous "Poster Crusade," which is now being carried on by the Associated Charities of Boston. Four columns are given to the subject and the several lines of argument are what would be expected when one considers the character and work of the several authors.

Dr. Hewes treats the subject from the position of the physician and scientist. He begins with the statement that, "In the struggle for existence in which man has been involved for countless years, most habits and practices which are fundamentally inimical to the progress of the race—practices which tend to lessen the efficiency of the individual and of the community to compete successfully with the fellow individual, or the neighboring community,—are, in the course of time, gradually restricted and finally eliminated entirely."

From this premise he proves conclusively that alcoholic beverages must ultimately fall into complete disuse since they lessen and finally destroy efficiency both in the individual and the community.

Professor Fisher's line of argument is practically the same, his closing sentence being: "My answer to the question, 'Will the coming man drink liquor?' is: 'No, he cannot afford to do this or anything else which will make him less efficient in his work.'"

Mrs. Tilton argues purely from the economic ground She says, in part:

"We are entering on a new period in civilization—a world filled up, the land all taken. Crowded worlds must be efficient worlds. There can no longer be that waste that existed when there was enough and to spare. Liquor is waste. It wastes health. It befuddles the brain. It wastes money. It lessens efficiency. When nations become crowded, when the cost of living gets high enough, efficiency will become a necessity, and whisky—that wage-taker and health-breaker—will have to go. . . .

"Science, economics and ethics form a strong triple alliance, and under their united pressure it is reasonable to assume that the coming man will not drink liquor."

But the argument of greatest interest to those who seek to know the strongholds of the enemy is that presented by Mr. Dempsey. As one reads it, it is easy to understand how the liquor traffic maintains its hold upon the people, even apart from the appetite which it so surely creates. When men of Mr. Dempsey's type of mind—men who can take well-known facts of history and so distort them as to make their lessons appear wholly unlike what they really are—are placed at the head of liquor associations it is not strange that a grip is kept upon the multitudes who are not accustomed to thinking out things for themselves and with whom logic is not a dominant mental characteristic. Mr. Dempsey argues, in brief, that men have always drunk intoxicating liquors, therefore they always will. He traces the origin of whisky and beer from Osiris, the Egyptian bacchante, who, according to Herodotus, taught the Egyptians 5,000 years ago to make wine out of barley in order that they might be compensated for the deficiency of the climate which made the growing of grapes impossible, and then follows with an account of the use of spirituous liquors up from Egypt to Rome, Greece, through the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races, and asserts that the path of progress has always been the path of alcohol, while the nations which have not drunk alcohol have failed to be factors in the world's evolution. To quote his own words:

"It is fair to argue then that the progress and development which was shown by the people living in the countries where wine and beer were used was because of wine and beer, rather than despite them. . . . The reason that these men had the best diet may be due to the stimulating effect of alcohol, but more largely to the fact that the liquid requirements of the body were furnished by substances which were aseptic, not only from injurious microbes that might have been taken into the digestive tract through other sources. The typhoid and cholera germs were distributed through the water route and not through the wine and beer route."

As the final conclusion of this abstruse, historical and scientific argument (!) Mr. Dempsey deduces the profound fact that in the line of all further human progress it is absolutely necessary that the coming man should drink alcohol.

Surely a mild expletive is to be pardoned in the face of such logic! "Ye gods and little fishes!" And a man has absolutely the effrontery to claim for alcohol the power to overcome disease in the face of such irresistible proof as Metchnikoff's experiment as to the effects of alcohol upon the phagocytes! With science pouring its floods of light upon the work alcohol does to the individual, with social science shining as clearly upon its effects in the community and in the nations, he would have us believe that only those nations who have drunk alcohol, and only those nations who have drunk it most heavily have led the van of human progress!

The trouble is that Mr. Dempsey does not carry his historical research far enough. He bids us consider the pyramids of Egypt. What of the degenerate race now inhabiting the land of the pyramids? He bids us remember that Rome conquered the world. But what of Rome sodden and drunken as she finally was herself conquered and overthrown? Trace the history of the alcohol-consuming nations and is it not always the history of a final overthrow through drink? Doubtless there have been other elements entering into the great problem of race deterioration, but no one who carefully studies can fail to see that the most general and far-reaching cause of a nation's decay has always been the fact that luxury, drunkenness and impurity have wrought in that nation their complete work and the finished product has always been decadence and destruction.

Mr. Dempsey may convince his own clientele, whose interests lie along the line of an affirmative answer, he may convince the victim of appetite; he may convince the thoughtless, illogical man or woman of today—but he will find it very hard work to convince the student of past history or the student of present-day conditions that "the coming man" will "drink liquor."

FOUR WHEELS FROM THE WATER WAGON OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS

"Drunkenness is the crime which embraces every other crime."

"We have lived to see that no one longer glories in the attributes of a drunkard."

"The old doctrine that a young man must sow his wild oats is folly."

"Men who drink are not capable of holding public office."

—*Washington (D. C.) Times*

MUST DECLARE POSITION ON TEMPERANCE

The temperance question is fast becoming a live issue in our national legislative halls. The time has come when the temperance people all over this nation are going to demand of candidates for Congress that they unequivocally declare their position on the temperance issues likely to come before the House and Senate.

—*Congressman Sam R. Sells*

THE OPIUM SITUATION IN CHINA

The action of the British Government in its recent decree that no more opium shall be sent into China from India has put England one notch higher up in the scale of human progress. The earnest, sincere, steadfast, courageous efforts of China to free itself from this curse have at last been splendidly rewarded and the Christian world rejoices. In commenting upon the situation, *The Times* brings out the fact that "a genuine atonement of guilt could be claimed for the Government if it had decided to buy back the 20,000 chests which China must still consume before she is free from the Indian drug. As matters stand, the Government of India pockets its surpluses, and China, by consenting to 'absorb' 20,000 chests, at least escapes the infliction of 43,000 more which would have been dumped upon her shores had the revised treaty of 1911 been fulfilled. The arrangement is a queer one, but in a rough way it seems to satisfy everybody."

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

PROHIBITION A CIVIC ASSET

MAYOR BENNETT of Rockford Ill., TELLS OF BENEFITS OF DRY REGIME

"Judging from the scores of letters and personal calls that I have had from the mothers of Rockford, I cannot help but believe that they are well pleased with the situation as it is at the present time," wrote Mayor W. W. Bennett, the chief executive of dry Rockford, in reply to an inquiry from the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL as to the value of prohibition in its effect on the children and young people. "Unquestionably the effect is the very best," continues the mayor. "Not only do our children come and go to school without passing the open saloon, but the same improved environment is here for the men at work in all lines."

In his inaugural speech, Mayor Bennett presents facts which demonstrate the value of a dry municipal policy. We quote from it as follows:

"Some there are who would eliminate the wet and dry issue from local political consideration. There is no warrant for the assumption that a great principle that makes for weal or woe in the home or in the body politic should be eliminated from political discussion. The issue will never be settled until it is settled right.

"There has been an honest doubt in the minds of many good citizens whether so large a city as Rockford could get along without the revenue from the licensed saloon and whether the withdrawal of business of those who would trade elsewhere would not cause a loss to our merchants and to the city of large sums of money. The experience that has come to a city that has seen both sides of this question has, I believe, demonstrated to the majority the wisdom of the present plan of control.

Prosperity Follows Prohibition.

"With prosperity abounding on every hand, bank deposits larger by nearly a million dollars on January 1, 1913, than they were on the corresponding date in 1912, bank clearings greater and increasing by a larger percentage than in any other city in the state of Illinois, postoffice receipts more than ever before, more cash business in our stores and places of business, collections better, everyone at work at increased wages, no idle houses and but few idle store rooms, with ninety-three arrests for drunkenness where liquor was obtained in Rockford, from May 7, 1912, to January 1, 1913, compared with 665 arrests for drunkenness from May 7, 1911, to January 1, 1912, when saloons were licensed, and with our tax rate this spring lower than any city in the state of Illinois in our class, **I am led to the positive conclusion that it is not only good morals but good business that the policy of dry territory for the township of Rockford should be maintained.**

City's Proudest Boast

"To me the proudest boast this city can make and her greatest asset is the fact that she occupies a position in the state in which she has no competitor—that here there is no such thing as segregated vice or a recognized red light district—that this city is demonstrating to the country her ability not only to pay all fixed charges consequent upon running a large municipality without the revenue from the licensed saloon, but that it stands fully abreast of the times in all things that are for the public good."

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" WINS IN ILLINOIS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE HAS CROSSED THE MISSISSIPPI

By a vote of 83 to 58, the bill granting to women the right to vote, passed the Illinois house of representatives, June 11, it having more than a month ago passed the senate. Governor Dunne has announced his intention to sign the bill. "I have been a believer in woman suffrage for a number of years," he said. "While I did not make it an issue of my campaign and have taken no part in the present fight, I have hoped that it would pass. Unless there is some constitutional objection I expect to sign the bill after it has come to me and has been approved by the attorney general."

The measure gives women who are citizens, twenty-one years old, and have resided in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election precinct thirty days, the right to vote for all offices created by statute since the constitution of 1870 was adopted. This includes presidential electors. A constitutional amendment will be necessary before women can be given the right to vote for state officers, members of the legislature and county officers.

"The great change seems to have come suddenly," says the *Chicago Evening Post*, in commenting on the victory. "In its immediate aspect it has; but in the larger view it falls into an appointed place in the well-ordered march of human progress. It has a background of thought, of inspiration, of service as noble as that of any other hard-won advance. The figure of Miss Frances Willard stands in that background. Around her are grouped the memories of even an earlier generation of high-minded women who fought for suffrage when the fight meant ridicule and abuse. The calm eyes of Jane Addams are in the picture. There rises, too, the image of Catharine Waugh McCulloch speaking for suffrage as a schoolgirl. Other names spring up —Mrs. J. M. Flower, Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Ellen Henrotin, Julia Holmes Smith, Mary H. Wilmarth. And back of them are the trooping ranks of women, young and old, who went to twenty-six legislatures at Springfield to make the plea that was granted yesterday at last."

The temperance people believe that with the women's vote they can drive the saloons out of many important cities in the state which hitherto have resisted their attacks. If the residence district bill, which passed the house and is pending in the senate, becomes a law, with the women's votes there is a good chance of making much of Chicago dry by voting saloons out of the residence territory, and possibly all of it if enough signatures can be secured to bring the question to a vote.

Miss Helen Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., expressed her joy at Illinois being the first state east of the Mississippi to grant to its women franchise rights. She feels confident that it will help to make the map of Illinois white.

Miss Hood called attention to the fact that "In 1878 the petition of 180,000 names for the ballot to be given to women in Illinois was secured by Frances E. Willard, who was then president of the state W. C. T. U., and by her presented to the legislature. This home protection petition was the plan proposed by Miss Willard of securing public sentiment in favor of the granting of the franchise to

(Continued on Page Ten)

"IS THE YOUNG MAN SAFE?"

REPRINTED BY REQUEST

"Is the young man safe?" the heart-wrung cry
Has an age-long ring that brings it nigh.
'Tis the nameless dread at the father's heart,
As he sees his son from the home depart;
'Tis the burden of many a mother's prayer
For the boy who wanders she knows not where;
'Tis the harrowing fear that will not sleep
Till it plows in the forehead its furrows deep.
"Is the young man safe?" Can he safely tread
In a path with crime and pitfalls spread?
Can he pass unscathed through the devil's snares
That are clustered thick in the city's squares?
Can he rest secure, when he little knows
That his seeming friends are his subtlest foes?
"Is the young man safe?" when in very truth
His path is strewn with the wrecks of youth!
Safe? When the state protects the den
That gluts its till with the lives of men?
Safe? When a man for a paltry toll
May set a snare for a fellow-soul?
"Is the young man safe?" when our laws condone
The "Thou shalt nots" on the slab of stone?
"Is the young man safe?" Let the Church and State
Heed David's cry at the city gate;
Let the Church forget its warring creeds
And wake to the call of living needs;
Let the city guard as its choicest wealth,
The young man's vigor and moral health,
God make us wise—for the hour is near
When the youth is gone, and the man is here.

—*Record of Christian Work*

A PROPHECY FOR 1920

EMMA L. ROSE, Brunswick, Ga.

CHARACTERS

UNCLE SAM, a tall man, dressed to represent the United States, in white pants, with white and red stripes down sides, swallow tail coat (blue if possible), blue vest with white stars and a tall hat with a blue band, and white star.

AUNT COLUMBIA, a blonde dressed in white with a silver star on her head.

Directions: A large United States flag with a white flag on the same pole, but rolled so that a string can be pulled at the proper time to let it down, should be hung on the left of the platform. On the other side of the platform there should be a picture of Miss Willard. There should also be a banner of white domestic with the words, in black letters, "A little child shall lead them." Another banner should bear the words, National Prohibition. The first banner must be stretched across the back and the other run on a gathering string and pulled across when national prohibition is decreed. Let as many children as there is room for appear on the platform, dressed in white and carrying flags, the W. C. T. U. to be the largest delegation.

If given in a church, Uncle Sam and Columbia enter the platform from opposite directions. All the delegates, except the Southern, must enter from Columbia's side and walk by Uncle Sam with proud bearing. The members of the W. C. T. U. should carry white flags lettered "W. C. T. U." In order to produce the finest effect, when the thread is pulled and the white flag floats side by side with Old Glory, the banner marked, "National Prohibition," should be drawn across the platform.

The various delegations march in to music, "The Bonny Blue Flag" being used for the Northern states, and "Dixie" for the Southern states. Any march can be used for the Eastern and Western states. The W. C. T. U. enter singing, "We Are Marching to Victory."

(Enter UNCLE SAM and AUNT COLUMBIA.)

UNCLE SAM: Float on, thou stars and stripes, float on over the brave and the free. Thou art so many jewels in my crown of possessions. Thy stripes are the color of the blood of the brave patriots who fought and bled and died to possess this country, the blue background the color of the deep blue sea they crossed in coming to this glorious land, the pole so straight and strong from which thy proud folds wave, an emblem of our dealings with other nations. Float on, thou flag, lonely and alone; float over us in peace and prosperity. Thus shalt thou ever float.

AUNT COLUMBIA: And for the white why not add purity to your list, Uncle Sam?

UNCLE SAM: I will at your suggestion.

AUNT C.: But how can you do that with a legalized liquor traffic abroad in the land?

UNCLE S.: But where will you find a nation more prosperous than ours? Why should sadness and sorrow ever come to its people to whom have come peace and plenty. We will live on in prosperity, enjoying the beauties that are ours.

AUNT C.: Yes, Uncle Sam, if only one great evil were out of the land, all would be peace, purity and prosperity.

UNCLE S.: To what do you refer, Columbia? I see no great evil in our land and if you do, I want you to name it to me.

AUNT C.: Why, Uncle Sam, the curse of our nation is rum and unless you rid the land of that, ruin and desolation and death will result even more truly in the future than in the past. Oh, how the temperance workers are hoping for prohibition in 1920!

UNCLE S.: Prohibition in 1920? Columbia, what are you talking about? We may never have a prohibition nation.

AUNT C.: Oh, yes, Uncle Sam, it will come, for the women of this land have decided that the nation must protect their sons and daughters, and they are working to that end. Why, even now I hear the tread of many feet and feel a great sense of expectancy, as if a very notable event were approaching.

UNCLE S.: All you say is true, Columbia, but the inherited tendency for drink has been handed down, and this, you know, can only be overcome by education. Here comes a delegation, Columbia. I don't care to see them.

AUNT C.: Oh, yes, Uncle Sam, you must hear what your people wish to say.

UNCLE S.: Let them enter and I will receive them.

(Enter six girls representing the New England states. The first girl carries a banner labeled in large letters, "Maine.")

FIRST GIRL: Aunt Columbia, since I was the first state in the Union to adopt prohibition, I beg to speak to Uncle Sam in person. Uncle Sam, I pray you to listen to my words. Maine has done much for the nation. Its growth has been phenomenal and its citizens claim that no state in the Union is so safe to live in. Our banks have more money per capita than any other state. All the year our roads are alive with tourists in their cars and nothing happens to destroy their pleasure or safety. For fifty years we have stood as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, holding out a beckoning hand to every other state in the Union.

The children of the state have never seen a saloon sign or a saloon, and do not know the taste of alcohol. That is one thing prohibition Maine has done for humanity. In our recent campaign against men of millions and tricky methods we won the battle, for the Lord has said, "Not by might but by my spirit." Yes, we still hold our law, and we expect to do so. It is the best law ever enacted in the glorious old state, and we want you to give a Federal law which shall furnish similar protection to every state in the nation.

UNCLE S.: I cannot grant your petition. Men want their liquor, the government has to be run, and the liquor traffic brings more money into my vaults than any other business under the sun. You girls would better go home and rock the cradle.

ALL SIX: All right, Uncle Sam, but don't forget that the hands that rock the cradle rule the world, and we demand a saloonless nation.

(The New England states file to the back of the platform.)

AUNT C.: Another delegation awaits your pleasure.

UNCLE S.: I refuse to see them.

(Enter Western states, the first girl bearing a flag marked in large letters, "Kansas.")

FIRST GIRL: We have come a long way to see Uncle Sam.

AUNT C.: Uncle Sam, you must see these people. They are entitled to a hearing and I am of their sex and insist that you listen to them.

FIRST GIRL: I was second of the states to adopt prohibition and our onward march has been a marvel to the nation. Look, too, at North Dakota, the pride of the nation. It has few inmates in its jails, its poorhouses or its asylums. Does not this prove that alcohol furnishes the inmates of these institutions? We want every state in the Union to line up with us and defy the accursed liquor traffic and demand national prohibition.

(The Western states leave the platform. Enter Middle states.)

ALL: Uncle Sam, our story is indeed a sad one: Many fathers within our borders have been ruined, their lives wrecked, their health and homes blighted, and today they fill drunkards' graves. For their sakes we beg you to give us national protection from this terrible evil that brings disaster upon all who come in contact with it.

UNCLE S.: Who dares to hurt you? I will send my soldiers to protect you.

ALL: Oh, Uncle Sam, it is not that kind of protection we need. It is protection against the liquor power.

UNCLE S.: I cannot and will not grant any petition that will abolish liquor from my people. Columbia, I am tired of all this. How much longer will it last, do you think?

AUNT C.: Until they succeed in their efforts to float side by side with Old Glory the beautiful white banner of prohibition.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HAROLD'S BIG FRIEND

EDNA M. SAXE, Evanston, Ill.

In Two Parts—Part I

"Come here, sonny," called a hearty voice as a very dejected-looking boy, shuffling along with an occasional vigorous kick at the loose stones in the path, looked up in response to a shrill whistle. "Do an errand for me, bub? Come across and I'll tell you about it." The big, round-faced man fairly radiated good humor, and the boy, after one glance, covered the space to the man's side in an amazingly few strides."

"What can I do for you, sir?" Harold asked a trifle slowly.

"What a fine boy you are to be sure," smiled the man, "just the boy I wanted to meet. Take this package to Sam Carter's hardware store and give him this card. Tell him I did not have time to get up to the store this trip. Here's a quarter for your trouble, and"—as he fumbled through his pockets, "a box of cigarets. You'll—"

"Oh, but I don't smoke cigarets" quickly interrupted Harold. "I never mean to smoke."

The man burst into a hearty laugh. "And how old may you be to speak with such finality, my little man?" And the big fellow fairly beamed on Harold as he waited for the boy's answer.

"I'm nearly twelve. My Sunday school teacher told me that boys who smoke cigarets never grow big and strong, that they always stay little runts."

"So, that's it. Well I'm fairly good-sized, don't you think?" and he stretched himself to his full six feet and more. "I've smoked cigarets a good many years. But if you don't want them, give them to some other boy. Maybe your Sunday school teacher is right about it. Run along now, I have just time to catch my train. But first, what's your name, my fine little fellow?"

"Harold Mason, sir, and I guess if you grew up and think it's all right to smoke, I'll keep the cigarets. Goodbye, sir," Harold held out his hand half shyly to his genial friend.

The whisky drummer, for such was Harold's acquaintance, despite his "innocent" business with the hardware merchant of Fosterville, hurried to the train. The look in Harold's eyes haunted him. He approved of boys' smoking, for smoking led them later to the saloon, and new recruits kept business lively; still he was sorry that he had been the one to give the boy the first downward push, and he heartily wished the cigarets were safely back in his own pocket.

Harold lost no time in making his way to the hardware store. His errand performed, his discontented mood, momentarily forgotten, returned. Was this not Saturday afternoon, and had he not wanted to go fishing with the boys, and instead his uncle had kept him at home to weed the garden. How he hated that garden, and the chickens that had to be fed when he wanted to play ball. How he loathed the farm where he must work every minute while the other boys were bathing in the river or going for long jaunts in the woods. That afternoon Harold had left his uncle's with the determination never to return. His uncle did not want him anyway. He always said boys were of no account. Should he leave Fosterville and the farm? Should he go back? He remembered the birch rod in the barn and thought of the added work his uncle would require of him for this afternoon's desertion. No, he would go his own way, and resolutely he started down the street away from his home.

"Hello, Jack," he called as he spied a chance acquaintance, an older boy who belonged to the village gang. "I've got some cigarets. Got some matches? Let's go to the grove and have a smoke."

Jack duly admired the box of ready-made Turkish cigarets and the two boys presently reached their destination. Harold, with some misgivings and pangs of conscience, lighted a cigaret and puffed at it as Jack did. Soon he felt very queer, but with a stealthy look to see if Jack were watching him, he continued to puff resolutely. Oh, how wretched he was! His head—surely he would die at once. It was just as well, he thought, as he lay back on the grass and closed his eyes. Perhaps his uncle would be sorry when he was gone. Jack, seeing how matters were, soon took himself off, and the sick boy was alone.

After what seemed a long, long time, Harold slowly opened his eyes. Some one was bending over him, and rubbing his hands. It was daylight and he was still in the woods.

(Continued next week)

Every Day Science For Little Folks

TALK IX

HARRY AND MAY'S PROMISE

ALICE M. GUERNSEY

"Mamma," cried Harry, as he came running into the house, "mamma, John Green, down at the mill, says that beer is good to drink. I told him it would poison him, because there's alcohol in it, but he said, 'Fudge! I'll risk it! It never hurt me!' But it makes folks drunk, and so there is alcohol in it, isn't there, mamma?"

"Certainly there is, my boy, though not so much as in whisky and brandy. But then those who drink beer, or cider, or any of the liquors that have but a little alcohol in them, take a good many drinks each day, so they get almost as much alcohol as if they took but a glass or two of the stronger liquors."

"Jennie Lane says she saw a drunken man the other day," said May, "and he couldn't walk straight. What was the matter with him, mamma?"

"Some of the nerves in his body were asleep, so his feet could not obey the orders sent by his brain. The command, 'Walk,' started from the telegraph office in his head, but his feet did not receive the message correctly. Instead of moving forward, as they should, they went sideways, and sometimes did not move at all."

"Why don't folks stop drinking when they see how bad it is, mamma?"

"One strange, sad thing about it, little folks, is that alcohol makes those who drink these liquors want more and more. And they grow so fond of it that it seems as if they couldn't give it up."

"Well, mamma, I'm never, never, going to drink stuff that can poison me the least little bit," said Harry.

"And I won't, either," added May, while mamma said softly, "God help my dear boy and girl always to keep this promise."

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Evanston, Illinois, June 19, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Some Disadvantages of a Dry City

There are numerous cities in the United States that, despite the constant reiteration of the advocates of the liquor business that the abolition of the saloon will ruin them, persist in registering their desire to remain in that supposed defunct and dying condition. Rockford, Illinois, is one of these communities, and its chief executive takes delight in advertising to the world some of the glaring disadvantages of the system. He calls attention to the fact that one class of business which has heretofore flourished as a green bay tree is practically killed, namely, the traffic in girls and women in the vice district, for when the saloon was voted out, the red light district vanished. He proclaims also that his city is experiencing frightfully dull times in its police courts compared with former years, and contrasts with it saloon-infested Springfield, an Illinois town of the same size as Rockford, showing that in the former, business is so brisk along the lines of crime that there have been 2,870 arrests, and in the dry city only 295. Another indication of the dull times due to the elimination of the saloon is that the city has fewer policemen than any town of its size in the United States. In his public addresses the mayor is wont to make much of the fact that, although a large number of new houses were erected last year, it is almost impossible to find a place for rent. As to the banking business, the condition is really alarming, for since the town went dry, the bank deposits have increased almost a million dollars. Not having saloons in which to spend their money, what can the poor men do but start a savings account? The postoffice employes in this benighted burg are being sadly overworked, for in the past year, 1912, the business surpassed any previous year of the city's history. Quite absurdly unconscious that according to the prognostications of its liquor friends it ought by this time to be totally bankrupt, the city is said to have more to show for its taxes than any other city in the state. Unaware that by aligning themselves on the side of the anti-liquor forces, according to certain authorities, they are committing commercial suicide, 158 of the 160 members of the retailers' association are said to be advocates of the abolition of the saloon, claiming that they have discovered that in a saloonless city collections are better and bad debts fewer. Altogether the Illinois city is so self-satisfied over these disadvantages that it is recommending them to every other city in America.

The advantage of all these disadvantages would be greatly enhanced, it should be remarked, by making them state-wide, and even nation-wide, rather than by confining them to the limitations of a city, with the possibility of a change in conditions every year or two.

A Business Man's Point of View

Profit and principle are nowadays working hand in hand to abolish the liquor business. Men with large industrial interests are realizing more and more that their profits are disastrously affected by a saloon environment; that as a matter of business policy they must surround their plants with a dry zone or suffer the consequences in depreciated efficiency in their employes.

During the West Virginia campaign not only the railroads, but the gas companies, the coal operators, the lumbermen, the iron mills and practically all labor-employing industries of the state gave their influence for prohibition. "They had seen by actual experience," says Judge J. C. McWhorter, "how demoralizing was the liquor trade to their interests. They knew that the saloon constituted a fixed charge upon their business. One lumberman said he figured in his business each year a loss of $5,000 on account of drinking among his employes, destroying their efficiency and disorganizing his business." The same authority also tells of a Pennsylvania brewer sending a check for $250 to help finance the prohibition campaign, because he had a large amount of money invested in the state in legitimate labor-employing industries, and he knew what liquor did for the business.

In a story of how Coatesville (Pa.) revolted against the saloon, in the current number of the *Sunday School Times*, Mr. Charles L. Huston, vice-president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Co., tells of the marked improvement experienced as a result of the changed conditions. He says, "The labor situation in the large industries, instead of being adversely affected, as was prophesied beforehand, has been decidedly improved, there being no difficulty in getting sufficient men, and those who are already employed being much more dependable in their work, especially the floating element composed largely of negroes and foreigners.

"Men who formerly spent Saturday evenings in the bar-rooms are now assisting their wives in their shopping. One man who never took any money home before stated that he had paid his store bill and laid by fifteen dollars the first pay-day, and expected to pay his store bill and lay by twenty dollars the next pay-day. A man who had previously taken his drink regularly on going to and returning from his work, now that he cannot get it, says that he realizes that he is a hundred percent better man than before. A man who was a chronic borrower from one of his friends, a bread baker, is now able to pay his bills and has spare cash in his pocket. Such instances could be multiplied in great numbers."

If so much of benefit can accrue from the elimination of the sale of liquor from a community, how immeasurable will be the improvement when the sale and manufacture of liquor shall be forever banished from the nation.

LOOK AFTER THE "ATMOSPHERE" IN YOUR COMMUNITY

A speaker at the recent convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, Louisville, Ky., remarked that he would very much dislike to leave the question of what to do with the liquor traffic to the American people in their present frame of mind. "I would be afraid," said the man, "to leave it to them sitting as a jury, because juries are very often influenced by what is in the atmosphere and the atmosphere today is not favorable to our side of the question." If every man and woman who is looking confidently forward to "a saloonless nation in 1920" will do his part in creating an atmosphere favorable to national prohibition, there will be no question as to the verdict to be rendered by the American people sitting as a jury on that momentous question.

ILLINOIS SUFFRAGE VICTORY AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The liquor men of Illinois may have been widely jubilant over the passage of the woman suffrage bill, but the press seem to think the contrary. "It was interesting to observe," remarks the *Chicago Daily News* editorially, "that the fight on woman suffrage at Springfield was mainly a fight by friends of the liquor interests." "Ask the women to name the elements and influences arrayed against them," comments the *Chicago American*, "and they will say first, 'Whisky' and next 'Bossism.' One of the members of the legislature from a saloon-infested ward of the city of Chicago was heard to characterize the victory for women suffrage as 'the biggest blow the saloon ever received.'"

Progress of Civilization Retarded by Alcohol One Thousand Years

DR. CHARLES GILBERT DAVIS, Chicago

"From my observation as a physician, I have long since come to the conclusion that alcohol, from its destructive action on the brain and spinal cord, has pushed backward the progress of civilization for at least a thousand years," says Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, of Chicago, in an article in the May issue of *Case and Comment*. "Alcohol is a poison. It is an established scientific fact today, admitted by scientists all over the world, that alcohol does disturb the mechanism of heredity.

"The evidences are palpable on every side, and may be noted by any one who cares to investigate. The descendants of those addicted to the inordinate use of alcohol compose to a large extent the great army of nerve-exhausted individuals which we classify as neurasthenics.

"They are weak, exhausted, lacking in physical and mental stamina, weak-willed, inefficient,—unfit. Cropping out of this class of neurasthenics from alcoholic parentage, we have epilepsy, idiocy, hysteria, insanity, eccentricities, and numerous other manifestations of degeneracy.

"After these nerve-destroying conditions have continued for a few generations, the power of hereditary co-ordination is so destroyed that we have arising these physical deformities which we call the *stigmata*.

"Weaken the trunk of a great tree, and it may fall in one of many directions, dependent upon the conditions of its environment. Create an unstable nervous system and it is sure to fall—to go off in a tangent—one of many possible directions, dependent upon external influences. In this case we may have epilepsy or insanity or feeble-mindedness or eccentricity, or we may have a criminal."

INTEMPERANCE A FACTOR IN CRIME

Rev. O. L. Keplinger, chaplain of the Indiana State Prison, in an article on "The Prevention of Crime," in *The Congregational Advance*, says, "To my personal knowledge many crimes are committed under the direct influence of liquor, while of those which are not, many are planned in the saloons. In a year of county option in Indiana we received 129 less men at the prison than in the year previous thereto when all the counties were wet. Eighty-three per cent of the men received claim their downfall was due to liquor. Ninety per cent of our parole violations are due to liquor.

"If intemperance is so large a factor in causing crime, then it follows that whatever develops temperance will help prevent crime. Consider these figures from Kansas covering a period of thirty years under prohibition. Of 105 counties in the state, eighty-seven have no insane, fifty-four have no feeble-minded, ninety-six have no inebriates. Thirty-eight poor farms have no inmates and throughout the state there is only one pauper to every three thousand population. In July, 1911, fifty-three county jails were empty and sixty-five counties had no prisoners serving sentences. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years and in one county there has not been a grand jury in twenty-five years. Who dares say that prohibition would not help in other states to prevent crime?"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RECEPTION TO WORLD'S W. C. T. U. OFFICERS

The New York state W. C. T. U. will tender a reception to the officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and foreign delegates to the World's Convention in the large assembly room, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Street, New York City, Thursday evening, October 23, 1913.

6:30—7:30 Reception

7:30—8:30 Buffet supper

8:30— Greetings and addresses of welcome.

Cards of admission to the reception and buffet supper, to be followed by the addresses of welcome and responses, one dollar each.

A limited number of tickets of admission for the addresses of welcome and responses—entitling holder to seats in boxes at 8:30 p. m., fifty cents each.

Tickets to be obtained of MRS. HELEN J. ANDRUSS, *State W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.*

THEN AND NOW

A Wisconsin man, resident of a dry town, thus compares present conditions with the days when saloons lured men from their work and from their homes:

"Ten years ago when we had saloons, there were at least seventy-five women in this town who annoyed me by trying to get my laundry work, and now I can hardly find a woman who will take in washing at all. Since their husbands began work and since there are no saloons for the men to loaf in the women have become so independent that we can scarcely get a single one of them to scrub offices, clean store windows or do house-cleaning."

The storthing of Norway has unanimously agreed to extend woman suffrage so that all women will have the right to vote at parliamentary elections without regard to the amount of their income tax.

How little the market would feel the loss of the whisky business! Also, if the money spent for liquors were spent for necessities and comforts every line of legitimate business would be increased. —*Exchange*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

TEMPERANCE WORKERS' CALENDAR

Sunday

Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people. *Prov. 14:34.*

Monday

Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? *Isa. 58:6.*

Tuesday

It is impossible but that offences will come; but woe unto him through whom they come! *Luke 17:1.*

Wednesday

Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. *Isa. 40:3.*

Thursday

Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee. *Isa. 41:10.*

Friday

For the nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted. *Isa. 60:12.*

Saturday

For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? *1 John 4:20.*

OUR CONFLICT

Our Fathers to their graves have gone,
Their struggles o'er, their victory won;
But sterner toils await the race
That rises in their honored place;
A moral conflict with the crime
And folly of an evil time.
So let it be: in God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight;
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours,
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given,
The Light, the Love, the Truth of Heaven. —*Alliance News*

PROHIBITIVE REGULATION OF THE SALOON

The town of Hecla, South Dakota, increased its saloon license to $1,500 and then passed an ordinance prohibiting a grogshop within 150 feet of the main street. As this is the only street on which business houses are located, and as home owners bar saloons among the residences, Hecla is virtually "dry." Liquor dealers have permits but they cannot find locations for their saloons. They have "personal liberty" to sell, but the citizens exercise personal liberty to prohibit by shrewd restrictive measures. It is a case where regulation prohibits!

We are indebted to *The Farmer's Wife* of St. Paul, Minn., for the baby faces which appear on the cover page.

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RED LETTER DAY

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" WINS IN ILLINOIS

(Continued from Page Five)

women. She did heroic work in these early years when the question was not a popular one, and was one of the foremost leaders in paving the way for the victory which has just been given to the women of our state."

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, another Illinois white ribboner, framer of the bill, who has been prominent in the fight for suffrage, ventures the prophecy that the influence of this victory on the states now engaged in suffrage campaigns will be such that they will be certain to win.

"It is the greatest thing Illinois ever has done," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools. "If you had been deprived of your civil rights ever since you were of legal age, how would you feel when you were finally given them? Do you believe words could express your happiness over the event? The attitude of the legislature in this matter indicates a breadth of view very encouraging to these new made citizens —the women."

"The passage of the suffrage bill will do more to inspire the women of other states than any suffrage victory that has ever been recorded in America," said Mrs. Virginia Brooks-Washburne, the reformer. "When the women have the power to vote for public officials and to hold office we shall have a cleaner city politically. Graft and corruption will be checked. The time of the vicious public dance hall will be eradicated and riotous loop cafés will be put out of existence."

Colored Friend of Suffrage Shows Heroic Qualities

The contest over the measure in the house was a close one, although the final vote showed six more votes than were needed recorded in favor of the bill. "Every method known to desperate lobbying," said one of the suffragists, "was brought to bear upon Mr. Jackson, the only colored man in the house, but he had said he would stand for the women of his race, and he did stand a solid rock of manly determination."

Credit for the final victory is due to the splendid efforts of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president, and of the Illinois W. C. T. U., Miss Helen L. Hood, president.

THE SALOON NOT FAVORED OF THE LAW

The *Nevada State Journal* in a recent editorial analyzes the saloon as follows:

There is no vested right to conduct a saloon in a state or in a county or in a city or in any particular part of a city.

In this the saloon business differs from many other businesses. A shoemaker has a constitutional right to follow his occupation anywhere. A grocer may open a store in any place and ask no man about it. Those occupations are favored of the law. Public policy and the police power frown not upon them.

But a saloon man is not favored of the law. He must get permission every step of the way. He must get a law of the state to license his occupation; a permit of the county to open his place; an ordinance of the city to permit his business and a permit of the city council naming the exact place where he may open his doors.

If the law shall not favor saloons generally no court in the land will compel the authorities to permit a saloon to exist; yet should the civil authorities forbid a groceryman to engage in business or should the law forbid him, he may invoke the power of the courts to enforce his right to pursue his occupation.

The saloon business goes by favor. That is shown by the fact that a saloon man must ask for a permit. He does not demand. The council can give or it can refuse. The council is clothed with discretion and sound discretion only. It is supposed to act on the demands of public sentiment.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH WOULD ELIMINATE SALOONS

The following section from the resolutions passed recently by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Maryland, meeting in Baltimore, places that body in the category of religious denominations which are coming out squarely on the liquor question:

"This convention expresses its conviction that the ultimate and complete elimination of the saloon, as it now exists, is a necessary step toward the cure of the drink evil, and particularly that it place itself on record as favoring such reasonable measures as will remove the liquor question from the sphere of politics and permit of its solution on a moral and social basis, through the passage of such legislation as will enable the whole matter of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors to be settled by referendum to the people, whose interests are vitally concerned therewith."

JUDGMENT FROM THE BENCH

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ARRAIGNED

Judge L. B. Long, Ohio

The saloon is an institution whose very existence is a crime, and whose name is a synonym of lawlessness. It is an outlaw in nearly three-fourths of the territory of the United States, and its existence in the remaining territory is merely by suffrance. It knows no law; it obeys no law. Its growth is indigenous to our cities and municipalities. It flaunts its criminal presence in the faces of decent people. It takes its stand in our principal streets. It debauches our citizenship. It robs our sons of the strength of manhood, our daughters of the virtues of womanhood. It chloroforms the moral instincts of the community. It saturates the very air we breathe with its noxious fumes of indecency, vulgarity and profanity.

Judge Paul Cella, County Judge, Arkansas

I have yet to find a man who will defend the open saloon as a moral institution. Viewed in a moral aspect it is the mortal enemy of peace and order, the despoiler of men and terror of women, the cloud that shadows the face of children, the demon that has dug more graves than all the pestilences that have wasted life since God sent the plagues to afflict the Egyptians. I am requested to license an institution in our county for which no man can offer an apology save that it will produce revenue. I am told cities need the revenue from high license; but this can have no effect whatever in the decision on a question of moral wrong. The necessity for revenue, if it exists, amounts to nothing more than a temptation to sell our convictions for a few thousand dollars.

I believe good people know that unlike any other business, the liquor business cannot be trusted to keep its unclean hands out of political affairs. When any advocate of the saloon makes any such assertion he deceives no man. I am determined to grant no liquor license while I am county judge.

DISPOSING OF A "BARREL OF WOES"

HOW A NEW MEXICO W. C. T. U. USED HEROIC METHODS

MRS. MARY E. BLATCHFORD, President Farmington (N. M.) W. C. T. U.

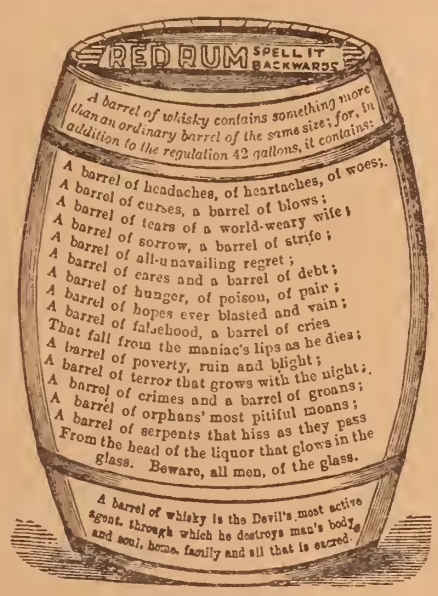
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Farmington just one year ago, following the municipal election making the town dry. But it has not been dry by any means. Bootlegging has been carried on in several places, endangering many young lives, and when we have asked, "What can we do about it?" the reply has always been, "I don't know—we can't prove anything," though the proof was before our eyes in drunkenness and carousing. Many times we have heard it said, "Why doesn't the W. C. T. U. do something?"

We are not organized as a vigilance committee. We are working along the lines of education, and by agitation endeavoring to induce the voters to secure for us laws that will better protect our homes.

When the news came to us that an Indian had lost his life through liquor bought at Farmington (was burned to death while drunk in his hogan); when the report came that the peace had been disturbed at an entertainment at Fruitland, and then when notice was posted up on the outside of the post-office that two barrels of brandy would be sold at public auction on our streets, on Saturday, May 9, we wondered what would be done about it. So we called a meeting of the W. C. T. U. and decided to go to the sale and see for ourselves.

We took our position back against the post-office building, not obstructing the side-walk in any way, but right beside one of the barrels of brandy which was to be sold. After it had been sold and men were preparing to remove it, we saw that nothing would be done, and the vile stuff would go forth to blight other homes. We deliberately stepped up, removed the cork in the side of the barrel with a grocer's hammer, and said, "If there is no law to protect us, there is no law to protect them." When the word came to pour it out there was no time lost. The owner of the barrel and the officer of the law, hearing the gurgling sound, turned back and tried to save it, but it was too late. Patience had ceased to be a virtue. It was all done very quietly; even people in the nearby stores never knew of it until afterward. We stepped back on the side-walk after giving our names to the officers, and sang the temperance doxology.

We left the scene to interview the owners of the two drug stores, but that



is another story. Before night the ones who had been howling, "Why doesn't the W. C. T. U. do something?" were saying that we had done a very unwomanly act, and in one sense of the word we had. It was a manly act, an act that the men should have performed, but did not. Many women have been forced to do manly acts to pay their grocery bills and rent, and to clothe their families, while the supposed protector of the home was, and is, spending his money at the licensed saloon or in blind tigers. It was done in defense of our town law, in defense of our homes, in defense of our good name. The scourge of small cords is sometimes more effective than singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

For several hours the women lingered about the streets waiting to be arrested, but nothing was done. In the meantime some one sent to Aztec for the mounted police to come down and "quell the mob"—the "mob" that was at its various homes and about its work and devotions on the Sabbath day.

Monday morning the mounted police and the officers of the law asked that we pay fifty dollars for the barrel of booze that had been destroyed, and the *best men* of the town gallantly came forward and paid for the liquor that they claimed belonged to the state. Then it was a fight on our own ground, and they proceeded to arrest five of us (picking out the ones they most desired) on three different charges, all of which were either withdrawn or found defective.

Crowds of temperance people and some others thronged the hall to see us tried, but the case never came to trial. We went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and those who opposed us no doubt found that they were fighting against God.

We think that when the officers of the law, and the mounted police and the justice of the peace looked into the determined faces of about two hundred of our best citizens, many of them women, their hearts failed them, and before all of us had departed to our homes, we saw the mounted police in an automobile hiking toward Aztec.

The best men of the town are thoroughly aroused, and the women are standing by them and the town board for better enforcement of the local option law, and for good government in Farmington. And may God add his blessing to our little town.

WHAT NATIONAL PROHIBITION WOULD DO

A prohibitory law would take the government out of the liquor business, and when the traffic is "outlawed" and no revenue is received from it, the government would oppose the business instead of protecting it.

It would make the traffic a crime, and those who engage in it criminals.

It would put the use of liquor under the social ban, as society will not uphold the use of stuff which it is a crime to deal in.

It would stop the sale of nearly all of what is now being used, and the $2,000,000,000 which is now annually spent for liquors would be used in the purchase of necessities or of comforts for those who are now deprived of them because of the liquor traffic.

An enormous army of men are now kept busy hanging over saloon bars and emptying glasses down their throats in consuming the $2,000,000,000 worth of liquor annually sold. Prohibition would "demobilize" this army, and the men could be employed at some useful and productive occupation. With the enormous sum now spent for liquors turned into proper channels, and the army of drinkers employed in producing instead of consuming, why should not the high cost of living drop a few notches?

Prohibition would take the saloon out of politics. When a majority of the people record their votes for prohibition, no party will dare openly oppose it.

It would stop the production of children with inherited appetites for intoxicants and the production of children endowed with brutal tendencies by parents who have been made brutes by drink.

It would remove the principal breeding places for vice, crime, corruption and debauchery of all kinds, and the only place where gamblers, thugs, outlaws, *et al*, feel at home.

It would shift the responsibility for the evil done by the traffic from the shoulders of the people to the shoulders of those who continue to sell and those who continue to use the stuff contrary to law, **for so long as the saloon is legalized, protected and licensed, those who voluntarily receive a share in the profits also assume the responsibility for the evil.**

It would stop the annual sacrifice of thousands of human lives on the altar of Bacchus.

It would do away with the misery, want, sorrow, degradation and crime that is now the result of the traffic.

It would very nearly, if not quite, depopulate the jails, prisons, poor-houses, insane asylums and houses of prostitution.

These are a few of the great things that prohibition would do, and the **admission by the brewers that dry Kansas pays government tax on less than one-hundredth of a gallon per capita, while wet Wisconsin pays government tax on 64.51 gallons per capita** is very reliable evidence that prohibition does prohibit, and that this is the reason why the liquor interests are making such a desperate fight to prevent the passage of any law which tends toward prohibition.

—*Enos W. Ricker*

Would National Prohibition Create a Labor Panic?

The liquor interests are emphatic in their assertions that the result of closing the breweries and saloons would be a panic. Rev. Charles Stelzle, in an article published in the *Christian Observer*, based on figures taken from the United States' census, proves conclusively the fallacy of the argument that the saloon as an institution is a necessity in order to give employment to those who are engaged in the liquor business. From it we quote:

The United States Government is not in the anti-saloon business. We can therefore safely depend upon the figures furnished by the Bureau of the Census. In the Bulletin of Statistics on Manufactures 1910, Table 1, we find that in the United States there were engaged at that time in all industries 6,616,046 workers. The wages paid these workers amounted to $3,427,038,000; the cost of materials amounted to $12,141,791,000; the capital invested was $18,428,270,000. But in the manufacture of distilled liquors, beer and wine there were only 62,920 workers. The annual wages paid these workers amounted to $45,252,000; the cost of raw materials was $139,199,000; the capital invested was $771,516,000.

The Bureau of the Census in its Bulletin, page 8, makes the following comment upon the relative importance of the brewing and distilling industries: "The figures . . . are, therefore, misleading as an indication of the relative importance of these industries from a purely manufacturing standpoint. That importance is best shown by their ranking in number of wage-earners; in this respect the brewing industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries of the country, and the distillery industry forty-third."

The tonnage on the railroads of the country derived from the liquor industry amounts to only .003 of its total business. There isn't much in it for the railroad man. Of the total crop of grain for 1911 only 3 per cent was used in the liquor business. There isn't much in it for the farmer. Invariably when compared with other industries the liquor business is at a disadvantage.

Following are five great groups of industries: Textile and its finished products; iron and steel and their products; lumber and its manufactures; leather and its finished products; paper and printing. Comparing the number of wage earners to each $1,000,000 invested in each of these industries, we find the following: liquor, 77; textiles, 578; iron, 284; lumber, 579; leather, 469; paper, 367. These figures prove that the liquor business employs only one-fifth as many workers for the same amount invested as is the case in the average number employed in the other five groups of industries.

What about the value of the product of each individual worker and the percentage of that product which goes directly to him? Here are the United States Census figures: Liquor, 7.3; textiles, 19.7; iron, 19.8; lumber, 26.8; leather, 15.8; paper, 20.5. This shows that in the liquor industry the worker receives only one-third as much as is received on the average by the workers in the other five groups. It is undoubtedly true that the liquor industry pays a higher rate per worker than is paid in most other industries, but it must be remembered that the liquor industry employs very few women and children, so that the rate would naturally be higher than in most of the industries with which it is being compared.

However, the brewer and his family are paying dearly for the slightly higher rate of wages which he receives. From Thomas Oliver's "Dangerous Trades" we quote the following figures with regard to the annual mortality of males engaged in different occupations at successive periods of age:—The death rate of all occupied males between fifteen and twenty years of age is 2.6 per thousand, while for brewers it is 2.7 per thousand; between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five it is 7.3 for all occupied males and 10.8 for brewers; between forty-five and fifty-five it is 20.7 for all occupied males, and 30.8 for brewers; between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-five it is 36.7 for all occupied males and 54.4 for brewers. This excessive death rate among brewers destroys the value of the argument which the brewery owners are making with so much self-complacency with reference to the high rate of wages paid in their industry.

If the money spent for intoxicating liquor had been spent for bread and clothing, it would have employed about seven times as many workers. What becomes of the argument that there will be a labor panic if the liquor industry is destroyed?

WHY WEST VIRGINIA DECLARED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

After trying and failing with regulative license laws so long; after amending or re-enacting our liquor laws nineteen times to no avail; after trying license regulation since the organization of the state in 1863 only to find our saloons lawless, degrading and destructive of everything that is good, we determined to change our plans; we said, there can logically be but one remedy for the liquor evil, and that is prohibition. We said, "If prohibition is the proper remedy in cases of strikes, riots and fires and occasions of that kind; if it is the proper remedy on election days when by law we close all saloons; if it is the proper thing to do to keep all saloons a certain distance from churches and school houses; if it is a good thing to close all saloons on Sundays and at certain hours of the night; if the restrictive and prohibitive features of license regulation are good things; then it must logically follow that prohibition absolute at all times and in all places must be a better thing and the more effective remedy." All other remedies having failed, we said, "We will try prohibition once. We will apply to the liquor evil the same principle we apply to the bawdy house evil and every other criminal thing, and prohibit it altogether."—*Judge J. C. McWhorter*

Purchase Power of Money Now Squandered for Liquor

Upon a conservative basis we may safely say that the annual drink bill in America is $1,800,000,000; that is to say, that is the amount which is spent at the retail price for intoxicating liquor. The amount spent per annum by the consumer for bread and clothing is about the same. Suppose that the money now spent for liquor should be spent for bread and clothing. What would be the effect upon labor? The Statistics of Manufactures for 1911 gives the following figures with reference to each of these groups of industries as they are related to the number of workers employed, wages paid, and the cost of raw material used:

Wage Earners Employed—In the liquor industry, 62,920; bread and clothing, 493,655.

Wages Paid—Intoxicating liquor, $45,252,000; bread and clothing, $244,196,000.

Cost of Raw Material—Intoxicating liquor, $139,199,000, bread and clothing, $744,337,000.

It is at once apparent that if the $1,800,000,000 now spent for liquor were to be spent for bread and clothing, it would give employment to nearly eight times as many workers, who would collectively receive five and a half times as much wages, or nearly $200,000,000 more. But this is not all, for the cost of the raw material necessary to produce $1,800,000,000 worth of bread and clothing

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

BEGAN YOUNG
Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the last six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even though this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers who were visiting me to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping teaspoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

To World's and National Delegates

The National Officers have selected the Pennsylvania Railroad as the Official Route from Chicago to World's and National Conventions.

No advertising or announcements of any special train from Chicago on any other railroad will appear in the columns of our official papers. We have not authorized a special train or any arrangements with any other line running out of Chicago. There is no desire on our part to divide the official party.

We would ask white ribboners who are being interviewed by other roads to receive their representatives courteously and to refer them to the chairman of transportation at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston.

Southern delegates cannot join the party in Chicago; they therefore hope to have a special train, taking the delegates from Gulf and Atlantic states. We feel assured that parties from the west will stand together for a "White Ribbon Special" from Chicago to New York, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as authorized by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

WOULD NATIONAL PROHIBITION CREATE A LABOR PANIC?

(Continued from Page Twelve)

(retail price) instead of liquor, would be over $600,000,000 more than the liquor industry now uses. This means the employment of a tremendously large number of workers in addition to those considered in our calculation.

The advocate of the liquor business will insist that we must include the army of saloonkeepers, bartenders and salesmen, and all others engaged in the manufacture of the articles used in the preparation and sale of liquor, but this factor has been eliminated from the entire process, because whatever may be said with reference to the liquor business upon this point may also be claimed for the bread and clothing business, only in a larger measure. It requires many more people to sell $1,800,000,000 worth of bread and clothing than it does to sell liquor of the same value. This is one of the principal reasons why the item of wages is so much larger in the bread and clothing business than it is in the liquor business. It could hardly be demonstrated that if the money now spent for liquor should be spent for bread and clothing not only would all the salesmen, saloonkeepers and bartenders find work in legitimate business enterprises, but the men who make glass bottles, furniture, harness, delivery wagons, and every other thing used in connection with the liquor business, would be more steadily employed, for there would be a still greater demand for their products.

Practically then, we have come to the consideration of the sixty odd thousands who are engaged in the manufacture of liquor; but this includes large numbers of engineers, machinists, carpenters, drivers, bottlers and other craftsmen who are employed in breweries and distilleries. The Census figures state that in 1900 there were only 20,962 brewers and malsters and 3,144 distillers and rectifiers in the United States. The number had increased very slightly since 1890, and it is not likely that the Census of 1910 will show a material change in this number. If their trade should be destroyed what would become of them? It is of interest in this connection that the Statistics of Manufactures 1910, Table 1, shows a group of industries which from 1904 to 1909 lost just about sixty thousand workers. There was no labor panic during these years. Those who lost their employment no doubt suffered some inconvenience on account of the transition from one trade to another, but the adjustment was made without a shock to the labor market, even though it involved more than twice as many as would be seriously affected through the abolition of the brewery and the distillery.

A similar instance occurred when the typesetting machine was introduced in the printing business. Many thousands of highly skilled workmen were practically compelled to learn a new trade, but these printers are better off today than they ever were. There is no doubt that those employed in breweries and distilleries would soon adjust themselves to the new situation were these industries to be abolished.

ROSE BEADS

Fragrant, Handsome, Lasting, and Unique

Hand-made from the famed Oregon Roses

For prices and description address,

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

A PROPHECY FOR 1920

(Continued from Page Six)

(Another delegation of twenty-five older girls walks in unannounced.)

ALL TOGETHER: We are sent by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to demand protection for the sons of the country. Your subjects give them to you for your army, your navy, your government, and you protect them, you claim. How? By letting our flag float over them while they are debauching themselves in dens which you protect, if not sanction. Their nerves are being deadened, their brains paralyzed, and they are losing their manhood and all that fits them for the high places in life God intended them to fill. Think of the creatures made monsters by drink. Can you trace in them a likeness to God in whose image they were made? Poor, depraved wretches with every God-given attribute drowned by rum, poor shuffling helpless pieces of humanity! God forgive the man who first put the cup to their lips and pity the poor souls whose one great desire is to drink the poison that ruins their lives. Uncle Sam, we beseech you to discontinue this terrible butchery that leaves in its wake sin, sorrow, and ruin, and give us national prohibition.

(The girls leave the platform.)

AUNT C.: Uncle Sam, here is another crowd larger than the rest.

(Enter Southern states, and as many members of the Loyal Temperance Legion as the platform will hold, the first girl carrying a banner marked in large letters, "Georgia.")

FIRST GIRL: We represent the new South and the Loyal Temperance Legion. Georgia was the first Southern state to adopt prohibition and we will never surrender it. The legioners demand that things be cleaned up before they are grown.

(The other delegations join the Southern states.)

ALL: We have determined to have national prohibition ere our brothers know shame, dishonor and disgrace, and we tell you now, you *must* decide tonight between national prohibition and being pressed to death by delegates. (All press around him.) Which do you choose?

UNCLE S.: I will let you float your white flag by the side of Old Glory, if that is what you want.

ALL: You do not understand. We do not desire to put our white flag by the side of Old Glory, much as we love it, until you give us national prohibition. Again we ask, which do you choose?

UNCLE S. (almost breathlessly): You shall have prohibition for the nation.

(Wild cheering followed by the singing of "Columbia.")

AUNT C.: Oh, sweet, pure spirit of Frances Willard, dost thou see the consummation of thy most cherished dream? We, the white ribbon host of the world and the Loyal Temperance Legion, have builded well in thy honor, and we dedicate this nation of peace, purity, and prosperity, first to God, then to thee.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

There is no excuse for the voters of Kansas who fail to intelligently perform the duties of citizenship, for in the handbook, "Kansas Voters' Manual," written by Mary E. Dobbs, corresponding secretary of the state W. C. T. U., is contained knowledge which should arm them for the political fray. Its contents are well classified topically and carefully catalogued. The booklet has been endorsed by the executive of the state W. C. T. U. and adopted by the Kansas Good Citizenship League, and while designated in its foreword as an aid to women citizens, as a reference book for men it has its mission.

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship, and her daughter were welcome visitors at National Headquarters during the past week. Miss Starrett is a member of the class graduated this year from the Northwestern University.

The Petworth union of Washington, D. C., was addressed at its May meeting by the superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Home of that City. Two hundred leaflets, "Warnings to Girls," as published in a recent UNION SIGNAL, have been ordered for distribution among the mothers and daughters. A mothers' meeting was held May 28 at Friendship House, a settlement in the southeast section of the city, under the direction of Mrs. Homiller, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits.

The W. C. T. U. of Morgan county, Ill., held its annual spring institute in Meredosia, June 4. The session with Mrs. Hattie B. Daniel, county president, in charge, and Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Evangelistic superintendent, as speaker, although attended by fewer visiting delegates than heretofore, presumably on account of the busy season of the year, was most profitable. Jacksonville will entertain the fall convention, the date to be decided later.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Central W. C. T. U. held a tag day recently to raise funds toward meeting expense incurred in making extensive improvements in its headquarters. This house has been in the possession of the union for four years and in that time has sheltered many homeless women and girls until work could be found or friends reached. Although the day was very rainy, the workers were courageous and persistent, and nearly $400 was raised. The union also held a rummage sale which put $130 in the treasury.

At the convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Fifth District of Michigan two large tables were provided with a full supply of the clean, up-to-date literature our National Headquarters issues for us—300 of Mrs. A. S. Benjamin's "just off the press" leaflet, "Why Study Parliamentary Law," were taken in less than five minutes, while the S. T. I. helps recently put out by Mother National were in great demand.

The W. C. T. U. of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, has placed in the public schools the scientific temperance instruction charts and manuals and in the high school the book "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley. Copies of Congressman Hobson's speech, "The Great Destroyer," have been sent to all the high school pupils.

Palo Alto, California, the seat of Leland Stanford University, had a lively city election in May. The six councilmen elected were the ones endorsed by the W. C. T. U. It was the largest vote ever polled in Palo Alto, larger even than the presidential election. One of the judges said the women were waiting in line, "string after string" of them, and to the women the credit is given for the election of these picked men. One of them is a young Christian lawyer who had previously worked hard to secure, and did secure, a stringent anti-cigaret ordinance that prohibited the sale or gift of cigarets to any one under twenty-one years of age.

The Pine Grove (Ore.) W. C. T. U. is active in many lines of temperance endeavor, being especially interested in the work for the young people in the public schools. As a feature of its Frances E. Willard Memorial meeting held at the high school, the teachers and pupils participating, the union presented to the school a picture of Miss Willard.

The Brown county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held its institute June 5 in Timewell, and the following day in Mt. Sterling, the county president, Mrs. P. V. Morris, acting as chairman, and Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent Evangelistic work being the convention leader. Very interesting meetings were reported, with three fine papers from local women.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.

Barlow's Indigo Blue will not Spot or Streak Clothes

In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.

Free Samples Mailed.

ADAM PFROMM & CO., Wholesale Druggists

233 North Second Street, Philadelphia

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, has been at work for two weeks in Cayuga county, N. Y. The successful policy of the county is to hold two institutes, one in the southern part and the other in the north, thus enabling many more women to attend. Mrs. Dietrick spoke at both of these county institutes, made twenty-nine addresses, gained twenty-five active and eight honorary members, and in addition addressed 950 school children.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER ONE)

WHICH WILL YOU PROTECT BOY OR SALOON?

PROHIBITION LEADS TO PROSPERITY

Before the days of prohibition there were licensed saloons, breweries and distilleries throughout Maine. These have all been banished.

Under license, Maine was a poor state. Under prohibition, Maine has become very prosperous.

One-third of the people of Maine, including women and children, have money in the savings institutions.

The valuation of the cities and towns of Maine is constantly increasing at the rate of $20,000,000 annually.

Maine has an excellent public school system. Not a dollar of revenue from the liquor business is needed or received to support the schools of Maine.

Maine is a great pleasure resort. About $15,000,000 each year are left in the state by summer visitors and tourists—people who do not depend upon the saloon for entertainment.

Maine takes care of its children instead of taking care of saloons. Of the 3,000,000 child laborers in the United States, Maine's proportion would be 35,000. Maine has but 1,400.

Prohibition reduces crime. During five years in Maine there were 33 murders. During five years in Massachusetts there were 424. In proportion to population 145 murders in Massachusetts to 33 in Maine.

Prohibition hurts the liquor business by reducing the amount of liquor manufactured, sold and consumed. This is why the liquor people are always opposed to prohibition.

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

WORLD ADVANCE OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Think of a Moslem woman lecturing on woman's rights in the University of Egypt! Think of women in New Zealand (descendants of the tribes of Maoris who only fifty years ago were cannibals and ate each other) voting and even serving as members of the New Zealand Parliament! Think of Oriental women in Burmah and Bombay in organized groups and voting on municipal matters!

These are real conditions at the present time. They are all the result of the Christianizing, civilizing agencies and the upward progress of the world of womankind. The Seventh Conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Budapest, Hungary, which opened on June 15, is a demonstration of the elevating influence of the woman movement and its irresistible advance around the globe, showing the rapid strides taken recently in internationalism and in the breaking down of divisive forces between the nations.

Twelve delegates each, from twenty-three countries already organized for the political equality of women, assemble at Budapest. In addition the World's Woman Suffrage Alliance at this biennial welcomes leaders from new national suffrage associations in Poland, Roumania, Galicia and China. All countries where women now vote, including the nine American suffrage states, send official delegates to what is undoubtedly a record-making convocation.

Preparation for World Meeting

Hungary, where the convention meets, has recently felt the uplift movement and has redeemed its former economic waste by enfranchising a large number of women. Within the past year several women have been elected to the school board in Budapest, whose city council appropriated a large sum for the entertainment of the World Suffrage Alliance. The general government and various municipalities have contributed to help entertain the Congress and the Hungarian suffragists (composed of every class from peasant to aristocracy) have been making complete preparations. For more than a year a "committee of interpreters" has been holding conversation classes in French, German and English so that hostesses may be well equipped. The history of the woman's movement in different countries has also been studied. The meetings are held in the Redonte, on the Danube, a building with seven halls and numerous small rooms. Large public mass-meetings, conferences and social functions are the order of the program, which includes a hearing before the Hungarian government and a public reception by the city of Budapest, whose gracious Lord Mayor has declared that "the elite of the intellectual world takes part in the woman suffrage movement."

Great gains prove cause for rejoicing among the world's suffrage workers. Since the last World's Conference in Stockholm, Sweden, 1911, California, Kansas, Arizona, Oregon and Alaska have given women full suffrage, and Kentucky has granted school suffrage.

In Spain women who are the heads of families have been granted the right to vote in villages. Spanish women have been admitted to the university. Suffrage has been endorsed by the Labor Union Congress of Italy, where there are 62,543 organized working women. Women now enjoy full suffrage in Iceland, where before they had only municipal suffrage. In China, where the franchise law requires an educational qualification, there are twenty newspapers conducted by women and a national council of Chinese women has been formed. A suffrage bill has been presented in the Russian Douma, which has given married women extension of personal rights and free disposal of property. Women are active in municipal elections in Vienna, Austria, where a national campaign is under way for the restoration of former electoral rights to women. The women of France are also conducting an active campaign for the ballot, woman suffrage having been recommended by the National Commission on Universal Suffrage and favored by half the municipal councillors of Paris. The understanding of the need for woman's vote has grown in an astonishing manner in Germany, where 11,900 women are filling honorary positions and the national suffrage movement is well organized and active. Woman suffrage is an issue in Belgium, where the demand is for universal suffrage that will include women. The Belgium Woman Suffrage Association has observed its twentieth and that of Denmark its fortieth anniversary. The first woman's suffrage journal has made its appearance in South Africa, where the Woman's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa was formed in April, 1913. The British National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is president, now numbers over 400 local societies and has over thirty organizers in the field. Last year it expended over $150,000 for its work.

The International Men's League for Woman Suffrage, at its recent initial meeting, called for the support of woman suffrage by all men in the interests of economic equality, and of peace, for the reduction of the white slave traffic, and for the protection of children. As an affiliated body of the World's Woman Suffrage Alliance, the International Men's League for Woman Suffrage holds two afternoon sessions and an evening mass-meeting at the big Budapest convention.

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Evanston, Illinois

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TO

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union

to be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

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By again noticing the date on the wrapper of your paper, as receipts are not sent for single subscriptions. Within three weeks after your remittance has been forwarded the date of expiration appearing on the wrapper should be set ahead one year. If the date is not changed within this time notify THE UNION SIGNAL office at once.

When sending in a large list of subscribers, do you not itemize names when forwarding the receipt?

No. We are asking the friend sending in the list to make a duplicate copy. This can easily be done by using a sheet of carbon paper. Place the sheet of carbon paper between two plain sheets and then write the names. In this way the one writing will make the two copies. Forward one copy to THE UNION SIGNAL office and retain the other copy for reference. We are very sure that all our friends will gladly do this and thus help out in the clerical work of THE UNION SIGNAL office.

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By money-order, New York or Chicago draft. In this way the sender is protected, and should the letter be lost a duplicate draft or money-order can always be secured.

He Wanted To Own It

He wasn't interested in temperance and didn't like to have his wife spend money on it. She borrowed THE UNION SIGNAL of a friend and laid a Campaign number on the table open at a fine article by a prominent governor. The bait took; the husband read that article and others; for a few weeks he read the papers and said nothing, but at last he asked, "Mary, where did you get this paper? It's fine."

"It's Mrs. D.'s. I borrowed it," was the reply. A brief silence was broken by the remark, "Better own it," and a dollar was laid in her hand.

"I WILL NOT GRANT A LICENSE NEAR A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN"

JUDGE WILLIAM HUGHES, New Jersey

Recently in Paterson, N. J., an application was made for a liquor license to cover a saloon near a large manufacturing concern. Judge William Hughes, in the court of common pleas, turned down the application and in doing so said:

"I will not grant a license for a tavern near a large manufacturing establishment and cause what I know from experience will result in injuries to employes and loss to their employers through the employer's liability law. I would feel personally responsible were I to change the present conditions of peace and quiet and accord now in that neighborhood by dropping into it a saloon which I am satisfied is desired merely for the purpose of drawing custom from a large manufacturing establishment during the noon hour. This application is protested against by the people living in the vicinity, by the owners of the factory now being built and by men who will be employed in the factory, but the most important fact connected with the whole matter is the positive detriment to the safe conduct of a large manufacturing plant the saloon would be were it to be established in that vicinity."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 26, 1913. No. 26.

Suffrage as a Duty

I LEAVE it to others to speak of suffrage as a right or a privilege. I speak of it as a duty. What right have you women to leave all this work of caring for the country with men? Is it not your country as well as theirs? Are not your children to live in it after you are gone? Are you not bound to contribute whatever faculty God has given you to make it and keep it a pure, safe and happy land?

—*Rev. James Freeman Clarke.*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—National President's Message—Frances E. Willard's Early Suffrage Experiences—Oregon's First Suffrage Milestone—Medical Opinions on Coca Cola

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A SENATOR—INVESTIGATION OF WEST VIRGINIA MINING SITUATION—EXTENSION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—BILL TO REDUCE NUMBER OF HOUSE MEMBERS—SENATE HONORS BRAZILIAN MINISTER—STATISTICS REGARDING POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Senator Works of California, a day or two ago reported to the Senate a case of bribery. He had received a letter from a carpenter living in Santa Barbara, California, of whom he had never heard, who desired the position of postmaster in that city and offered to pay the Senator $1,000 if the position were given him. Upon receipt of the letter Senator Works turned it over to the Postmaster General, who in turn placed it in the hands of the Department of Justice. The man was arrested by a deputy United States marshal on a Federal indictment charging him with an attempt to bribe Senator John D. Works. He was astonished when the warrant of arrest was served, admitted having written the letter, and added, "But I did not know it was a crime to offer to pay a member of Congress for getting a political job. I thought that was the common practice." And so the poor man will learn his lesson.

The probing into the personal affairs of Senators continues. Indeed, the number of investigations now under way is certainly astonishing, and bids fair to "turn and overturn." Without doubt it is the "new broom" endeavoring to make a record.

Investigation of West Virginia Mining Situation

A committee of senators are now in Charleston, West Virginia, investigating the way the mines of that state are conducted. Mine owners, coal operators, miners, etc., are appearing before them. It has been claimed that an armed train fired on a miners' camp during a strike, and that defenseless women and children were exposed to the fusillade. Senator Martine of New Jersey became so incensed at the testimony given by miners that it was with difficulty he was restrained from taking things into his own hands and administering physical vengeance on those who it was said were responsible. The excitement in the room was intense, but the firm dignity of Senator Kenyon who assumed command soon restored order and the investigation continued without further interruption. It is expected that next week the whole proceeding will be brought to Washington. As to adjournment, the past few days have been the hottest of the year, and as at best the Senate chamber and the House are not the coolest rooms in the city, this may make a difference with the plans, but as the tariff bill has not yet left the hands of the committee it will necessarily be weeks yet before the members can leave. If President Wilson's further plan for the discussion of the currency question prevails, it will still further hinder an adjournment in the near future.

Extension of Food and Drugs Act

Through action of the administration yesterday a long step was taken toward insuring to the American consumer absolutely pure and wholesome meat and meat food products. Probably the most radical and far-reaching extension of the food and drugs act since its enactment was made this week when Secretaries Houston, McAdoo, and Redfield, charged with enforcing this statute, ruled that meat and meat products in interstate or foreign commerce, which hitherto have been exempted from the provisions of the pure food law, may be seized if misbranded or adulterated. Beginning at once manufacturers of meat foods will be required to comply strictly with the food and drugs act, as well as with the meat inspection law. Under the new decision the government can control meat foods from the hoof to the retailers, subject only to the limitations of the power of the Federal government in interstate commerce. The department is empowered to require all manufactured meat products to conform fully to its labeling regulations, and can enforce its penalties, prosecutions, and seizures for misbranding and adulterations. To stop the sale of milk that comes below the required standard the United States Attorney's office has issued 171 warrants for dairymen, druggists, grocers, and other sellers of milk in the District, it being declared that they have sold milk containing an "excessive amount of bacteria." Between 200 and 300 milk cases are now awaiting trial. Under the pure food and drugs act the maximum penalty which may be imposed is a fine of $200.

Bill to Reduce Number of House Members

Representative Campbell of Kansas, a Republican, has introduced a bill to reduce the number of members in the House of Representatives after March 3, 1917, to 233 members, in place of the present membership of 435.

In the House a member is elected for a term of two years. He must be twenty-five years of age, must have been a citizen of the United States at least seven years, and must reside in the state from which he is elected. The ratio of representation in the House of Representatives in 1913 is one member for every 193,175 inhabitants in the state, making a total in the Sixty-third Congress of 435. Each state, however small its population, is entitled to one member.

In the Senate, however, the representation from every state is equal. Each state without regard to population has two Senators, so that Nevada with a population of less than 50,000, has the same vote in the Senate of the United States as has the state of New York with a population of over 7,000,000. Thus, there are twice as many Senators as there are states, who are elected for a term of six years. The Constitution provides that one-third of the Senators shall be elected every two years, and no state shall elect both of its Senators at the same time. The qualifications of a Senator are three: He must be thirty years of age, must have been a citizen of the United States nine years, and must, when elected, be a resident of the state from which he is chosen.

To make room for the increased membership, the mahogany desks and revolving chairs, which have been in vogue since 1800, were last year removed and seats similar to those in the British Houses of Parliament substituted, at a cost of thousands of dollars. The members are now dissatisfied with the arrangement as they declare they find it awkward when making an address to turn about and pick up manuscript or papers of reference from one's seat, and there is a good deal of talk about going back to the "good old way," which was far more convenient.

Senate Honors Brazilian Minister

In allowing Dr. Lauro Muller, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, the use of the floor the Senate recently departed from its almost universal custom of extending this privilege to any except those having official right. Dr. Muller is visiting this country as the official representative of Brazil, returning the visit of Elihu Root who when Secretary of State officially visited the South American Republics. He was invited to the rostrum by Vice-President Marshall and the Senate took a half hour's recess, when the Senators were introduced and gathered in a group about him for interchange of thought. That the courtesy was appreciated, not only by Dr. Muller but by his country as well, was evidenced by the following cablegram received by Vice-President Marshall and read in the Senate:

Rio de Janeiro, June 15, 1913.

His Excellency, the President of the American Senate, Washington:

I have the honor to inform your excellency that the Senate of the Brazilian Republic unanimously resolved at its to-day's session to approve the suggestion of Senator Mendes de Almeida to have presented to your excellency an expression of sincere gratitude at the demonstration of high distinction which the great American nation has given to the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, Dr Lauro Muller.

(Signed) PINHEIRO MACHADO,
Vice-President of the Senate.

Members of the Senate were deeply gratified to learn a few days ago that Senator Burleigh of Augusta, Maine, has left the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and, by advice of his physicians, gone to Atlantic City, accompanied by his wife and daughters. Senator Burleigh went to Baltimore on the afternoon of March 4, immediately after he was sworn in as Senator, and occupied a bed at the hospital until his departure for Atlantic City. During this time he underwent two critical operations, but his physicians now assure him he is on the road to permanent recovery.

Statistics Regarding Population of United States

During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the white population of the United States increased about twenty-two per cent while the colored increased only eleven per cent, and most of this difference was due to immigration of the former. The Indian has increased about twelve per cent, the Chinese have decreased in numbers, and the Japanese have nearly trebled. Among all classes of the population the birth of boys has exceeded that of girls, but equality appears to be brought about by a higher death rate among the males. The New England states now have a population of 99.[illegible] males for each hundred females. In the District of Columbia there are now 98.[illegible] men to each hundred women.

Saturday, June 21, 1913

RELATION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE TO WORK OF POLICE

LOS ANGELES' CHIEF OF POLICE PAYS TRIBUTE TO INFLUENCE OF WOMAN VOTERS

At the International Association of Police Chiefs, held recently in Washington, D. C., C. E. Sebastian, chief of police of Los Angeles, California, made a strong defense of woman suffrage. He is reported by the Washington papers to have urged his fellow-delegates to employ women in police work.

"In speaking of the relation which woman suffrage bears to the pursuit of criminals and to crime in its entangled ramifications and just how votes for women in California have reduced crime and facilitated methods of apprehending violators of the law," he said, "I may surprise you when I present to you a list of the laws passed by our legislature at its recent session, each act affecting women and children. Had it not been for the interest our women voters displayed in these laws, many or all of them would have died in the committees.

"First of all, it was through woman suffrage we obtained recognition for our policewomen, and my experience with them causes me to believe that in every municipal department there is work for women. Chicago now favors this.

"The explanation for this is that women and girls do not hesitate in talking when questioned by a sympathetic woman police official, but oftentimes will suppress a crime against themselves rather than lay bare their story to a man. What has tended to decrease crime in Los Angeles and other California cities is not so much what women voters have done; it is the tremendous, though unconscious influence which they command. There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of crimes of violence in our city since suffrage was granted. Since women have had equal rights with the men at the ballot box they have displayed a deeper interest in questions concerning the social evil, and are keenly alive to the necessity of seeking ways and means to lessen its spread while endeavoring to ascertain how to eliminate it from the list of moral and police problems."

NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S OPTIMISTIC MESSAGE

MRS. STEVENS PAYS TRIBUTE TO WIFE OF MAINE'S GOVERNOR— MISS GORDON AND MISS ANDERSON HUGHES SPEAKERS AT MAINE INSTITUTE

"Interesting and inspirational" was the description given by the local papers of the W. C. T. U. institute held recently in Lewiston, Maine. In introducing the president of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. R. Catland, president of the Lewiston union, referred to her as "the woman best known and best loved throughout this country because of her high principles for righteousness, temperance, and purity of life."

Mrs. Stevens in reviewing the triumphs for temperance of the past two years, said, in part:

"I presume there have been held in our nation alone during the past year at least seventy-five thousand W. C. T. U. meetings, and all of them to a more or less extent have been jubilee meetings, for all through this year and other late years the temperance cause has been making progress. Considering the mighty magnitude of the movement we have reason to rejoice and not to be discouraged in any degree. It may be especially enlivening to speak of the temperance victories of the past two years.

Forward March of Prohibition

"First and foremost among them I place the action of the state of Maine in holding its prohibitory law against the attacks of all liquordom. Last September Maine secured another prohibition victory by the election of a governor who stands for prohibition and its enforcement—and the consequent defeat of the re-election for governor of the man who stood for local-option-license. We rejoiced at the declarations made by Governor Haines in his inaugural address and we rejoiced even more at his heroic action in securing the enforcement of the law. White ribboners and numberless other temperance people have expressed to the governor their gratitude and we must continue to express it by encouraging and upholding all faithful officials.

"West Virginia achieved a great victory last November by putting prohibition in the state constitution by a majority of 92,000.

"The passage by the United States Congress of the Webb bill is a remarkably significant victory and its good effects are already felt in all prohibition sections of the country and it does furnish protection from the invasion of the out-of-state liquor sellers.

"Of course there was rejoicing at the announcement given out early in March that the 'white ribbon régime was to prevail at the White House.' The temperance attitude of Secretary Bryan is too well known to need comment. We rejoice at the action of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, in ordering that the thirty-five saloons on the United States side of the Panama Zone be closed, and also rejoice that Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is a pronounced temperance man.

Tribute to Wife of Governor Haines

"There are many other significant signs of the times—the best temperance times we have ever known—which I might enumerate, but I must say that while we are so deeply appreciative of the action of the 'elect women' in Washington we must be and are equally thankful to the first lady of Maine-land—Mrs. William T. Haines. She is a stalwart temperance advocate. She has said to me that she would rather her husband should be overwhelmingly defeated while standing for prohibition than to be elected by license votes.

"Our cause is a winning cause. Victories are to multiply even more rapidly and I verily believe that by 1920 we will win National Constitutional Prohibition."

Trio of World Gatherings

Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., spoke in a most interesting fashion of the trio of important meetings which are soon to be held—the International Sunday School Convention at Zurich, Switzerland; the Anti-Alcohol Congress at Milan, Italy; and the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Far-Away New Zealand

Referring to the achievements of her native land, New Zealand, Miss Anderson Hughes, in a brilliant address, told of its old age pensions, its low postage rate of two cents to any point in the world, and its law giving women full suffrage. Miss Hughes claimed that the vote of the women had largely assisted in bringing about a reform along temperance lines. She said that a number of years ago licensing districts started to carry local prohibition and there are now districts covering hundreds of square miles under prohibition. No district in New Zealand having once carried prohibition has gone back to license by the people's vote. She gave the figures of the Clutha police commission to show that during the last three years of license in that district the arrests for drunkenness were 146, and during the three years immediately after the saloons were closed, only six arrests were made, and the police stated that four of these were taken from the trains coming from license towns. It is a frequent event in New Zealand prohibition towns for the judge of the supreme court to be presented with a pair of white kid gloves because there is no item of business or crime on the calendar; and in several places benevolent societies of long standing have ceased to exist, there being no poverty now that saloons have gone.

Women Use Ballot

In reply to the argument that women do not want and would not use the vote she stated that the largest petition for suffrage in New Zealand did not exceed 30,000 names, but immediately 109,161 women were enrolled and in the first election 85.18 per cent of those enrolled voted.

IN BLACK AND WHITE

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Calif.

Everywhere and always the dramatic appeal through the eye is more powerful than the self-same truth spoken in ever so apt expression. And so the story of the temperance status of the thirty largest cities and towns in Los Angeles county was made so telling and strong that those who saw it can never forget it, or the sharp contrast in light and shadow. The brilliant idea was first crystallized into action by Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair at the Los Angeles county convention held at Glendale, and there it instantly won such high praise for its remarkable effectiveness, that it was repeated a month later at the state annual convention at San Bernardino.

In the quiet after an interesting number on the program, the piano began softly to play "Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations." Growing louder there came an alert, eager procession of young women, twenty-five in number, dressed in white. Each carried a card on which was printed in large letters, the name of a dry or white city. The Frances Willard chorus sang while the group filled the space in front of the platform. Suddenly, the triumphant tones changed to a dirge, and with a catch in the breath, the spectators waited for a slowly-moving, sad little group of five women, heavily draped in black, who came down the aisle to the platform. They represented Los Angeles, Vernon, Santa Monica, Venice, Redondo. After giving the strong points in the prohibitory clauses and ordinances of the dry towns, the wretchedness of the black cities was recounted. Los Angeles so felt her weight of woe that she could not speak, but hung her heavy head in shame at the mention of her 200 saloons, over 218,000 drunks in the year 1912, 37,879 people in jail in the same time, $846,670 spent for police, police judges and those who care chiefly for the results of the liquor business, the revenue from which is but $442,000. Vernon is the only town in the county having no church, although it has four saloons, and a roadhouse which is a disgrace. Santa Monica keeps its saloons. It is argued that the old soldiers, of whom there are hundreds at the Home, should not take their money to Los Angeles. At Redondo, corporation interests protect the liquor dealers, while at Venice it is vainly imagined that an open city is the greater money maker for a sea-side town, the wonderful growth and development of Long Beach, with its "cast-iron" liquor ordinances, being forgotten.

As the procession retreated the chorus encouragingly sang, "We are Coming to the Rescue," waving long strands of white ribbon in perfect time with the music.

OPINIONS ON COCA COLA BY MEDICAL EXPERTS

ALSO ON CAFFEINE, THE DRUG USED IN MAKING COCA COLA

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, New York

Government chemists, working under the Pure Food and Drugs law, brought suit in the winter of 1911 against the Coca Cola Company, charging that Coca Cola is deleterious to health, and that it is prepared under dirty and unsanitary conditions. Much testimony was given as to the effects of caffeine, the drug which is now the active ingredient of Coca Cola. The manufacturers admit the presence of caffeine, but try to establish that it is harmless, indeed beneficial. In this they are sustained by some medical men of good standing. It is much as it once was with alcohol; the experts do not all agree. As temperance people long ago decided in favor of being on the safe side as regards alcohol, so some of them have decided in favor of being on the safe side of caffeine and Coca Cola. That there is reason to avoid Coca Cola the following testimonies will show. These are extracts from Notice of Judgment, No. 1455, published by the department of Agriculture, a report of the Government suit against the Coca Cola Company, referred to above.

The analysis of Coca Cola made by the Bureau of Chemistry showed that it contained caffeine, phosphoric acid, caramel coloring, glycerine, lime juice, essential oils, plant extractive, alcohol, water and sugar. This analysis was sworn to by H. C. Fuller, a government chemist, and is referred to occasionally in the following testimony:

Dr. Henry H. Rusby, professor of *materia medica* at New York College of Pharmacy:—"It is my opinion that caffeine is apt to be deleterious to human health; it depends on how much is taken and on the peculiarity of the individual. Very often it has bad effects. If amounts varying from nine-tenths of a grain to one and a quarter grains of a mixture, such as that described to be the product known as Coca Cola, were taken into the system in repeated doses it might be injurious to health. If used by young people or children it would be bad no matter how little were taken."

F. P. Morgan, an employe of the Department of Agriculture:—"I conducted experiments with rabbits, feeding them Coca Cola, Merchandise No. 5 (the coca extract used in making Coca Cola, with some other ingredients), and Merchandise No. 5 plus 1 grain of caffeine daily, carefully noting the effect of said substances. The weight of the rabbits decreased, although they received the usual amount of food, air and sunshine. Of the three rabbits treated first, one died in 19 days, another in 60, and the third was killed in 114 days. Autopsies showed inflammation or congestion of the stomach or intestines, or both. Two rabbits were experimented on in 1908 with Coca Cola syrup. The weight of these declined on the average 19.7%. One lived and the other died. They had been given daily two-thirds of an ounce of Coca Cola syrup mixed with water. Autopsies showed signs of thickening and chronic inflammation in the stomach of one, and sub-acute inflammation in the other. I fed four other rabbits with Coca Cola syrup in 1908, giving them an ounce of Coca Cola syrup with water. One lived 8 days, one 18 days, one 38 days, and the other 78 days. The loss of weight was on the average 21.4%" Results of other rabbit experiments were similar.

Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of the Division of Drugs of the Bureau of Chemistry:—"I have seen children from four years up drinking Coca Cola at fountains. * * * I visited the plant of the Coca Cola Company at Atlanta, Ga., and observed the method of manufacturing Coca Cola. * * * The basement of the factory, where the vats are suspended, was festooned with spider webs and flies in the webs, some of them overhanging the vats. The steps leading from the basement were very filthy. * * * I noticed the help there, including the negroes, were chewing tobacco. I saw no cuspidors, but noticed the help spitting on the floor or platform or anywhere they happened to be. The closets were ventilated into the building.* * * The coloring matter added to Coca Cola has a tendency to obscure from view the foreign substances in the syrup." (The analyst had testified that he found bits of straw in the syrup, part of a bumblebee, some legs of insects and other matter which was apparently dust or dirt.)

Dr. John Witherspoon, professor of medicine in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.:—"My experience with Coca Cola shows that continued users of it are seriously impaired in digestion. Young people soon form the habit of taking Coca Cola, and take sometimes, eight, ten, fifteen, or twenty drinks a day. Some become extremely nervous, and weak, and the heart becomes rapid and irregular. They really look like morphine habitués, so far as their efforts to control it are concerned. I have treated probably thirty or forty patients afflicted with the Coca Cola habit during the last four or five years. I have had three cases in the hospital that I have treated

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

FRANCES WILLARD'S EARLY SUFFRAGE EXPERIENCES

In the light of the recent victory for woman suffrage in Illinois, a special interest attaches to the history of the pioneer days of the movement. In "Glimpses of Fifty Years," Frances Willard tells of the effort in 1878 of the white ribbon regiment of Illinois, with her at its head, to secure the passage by the Illinois legislature of a law providing that the "question of licensing, in any locality, the sale of any and all intoxicating drinks, shall be submitted to and determined by ballot, in which women of lawful age shall be privileged to take part, in the same manner as men, when voting on the question of license."

This petition, says Miss Willard in a foot-note, "was sealed and placed in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society, not to appear until the day of Jubilee when women vote in Illinois."

"We had great hearings at the State House, which we decorated with the petition," writes Miss Willard, "all the names being pasted upon a strip of cloth nearly a quarter of a mile long; we sang 'Home, Sweet Home' in the Senate chamber; held prayer meetings in the committee rooms and on top of Lincoln's monument, and convened mass-meetings throughout the state to the tune of:

"'Rally then, rally then,
Ye men of Illinois;
Give woman home protection vote,
To save the tempted boy.'"

Of the lack of success which attended their efforts, Miss Willard says: "That we did not get an iota from the Illinois legislature goes without saying. It is chosen by the saloon and legislates for it almost exclusively. The beer and whisky interests of the world are nowhere centered as in our state, with Chicago and Peoria as the foci of an ellipse in which our politicians move as in an orbit. But all the same we roused the people so that, under our local option law, six hundred and twenty-five towns went for prohibition out of eight hundred and thirty-two voting that spring, and nothing so encouraging was ever known before nor has been since."

Of the days spent at the legislature in working for this suffrage measure. Miss Willard gives the following description:

"Rest Cottage was like a rag-bag by reason of the petitions stacked everywhere. My dear old mother, president of the local union when she was seventy, took turns with Anna Gordon, ironing the 'Big Petition' smoother than a shirt bosom. I used to take my little tin dinner-pail as of old in district school days, and go over to the Illinois State House every morning, some kind ladies being there with their sewing to stay with me, and we thus kept house for weeks. The state geologist let us fix up his room with flowers and birds and pretty home devices. A good temperance man was in attendance to take our cards in to the legislators when they were not busy, and we interviewed them man by man, setting their names as plus or minus, according to their promises. One day all the grangers came in a body and pledged us their votes. Another, a party leader, agreed to make the speech of presentation when our petition should come up, but a week later he came in and said the caucus (Republican) had threatened him; he had also, 'heard from home and didn't dare go back on the men who had voted him in.' 'If you women had votes and could reward them that stood by you and punish them as wouldn't, your bill would be all right,' he said commiseratingly as he slunk out of the room." Miss Willard tells of other leaders with whom she had interviews. One said, "Ladies, I'm ashamed to admit I'm bound hand and foot, and can't do as I would. My wife put her hand on my shoulder, when I left home and said, 'Won't you please stand by the temperance ladies?' and she looked straight in my eyes so earnestly I could have cried. But I said, 'No, my dear, I can't; my law practice is nearly all from the saloons, my hopes of promotion are from them. I have no sons to help me earn money, and I'm bound to support you and the girls in good style, so don't say another word,' and then I left her. Now, ladies, if I denied the plea of the woman I love better than any other being on earth, you'll not urge me, I know."

"As we still pressed our plea this man of kindly nature had tears in his eyes," adds Miss Willard; "his lips quivered, and he left us, saying, 'I want to help you, ladies, more than you know, *but I just can't.*'"

OREGON PASSES FIRST SUFFRAGE MILESTONE

ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

Oregon suffragists have passed their first milestone in the use of the newly acquired ballot in the city election of Portland, when the first wholly clean officiary in the history of that city has been elected. We have had now and then, with regrettable lack of frequency, such men as Dr. Harry Lane, now United States Senator, but the forces of corruption have held sway for years under man suffrage. Women have been told that it was "up to them" to prove that they should have the ballot by changing this condition of years in one day, and they have gloriously measured up to this requirement, though made by those who so much lacked the sense of humor that they could not see the inconsistency of the demand! Even the antis who in the pre-election campaign had preached on every corner that women lacked the moral fiber to vote for moral uplift, now united in the cry that they should do the almost impossible in electing certain candidates in a hotly contested campaign with the administration that was in making a fight for its life and that of the "gang" rule. But when the smoke of the battle was over every man elected was from our list of candidates. The W. C. T. U. took an active part in the campaign, there being six of our organizations in the Public Welfare League, which was composed of twenty-seven church and moral societies.

Every candidate was measured, the acid test given being his belief in a restricted district or connection in any way with the saloon interests. More than 50,000 cards having on one side the names of endorsed candidates and on the other the names of the societies composing the League, were distributed personally through the churches, the W. C. T. U. sending out over 8,000 of these.

Governor West Active in Good Work

June 1 has come and with it the operation of the good laws passed by the recent legislature. Governor West immediately took the initiative in "clean ups" and one of our cities that has been in the hands of the underworld ever since its incorporation was the scene of interesting action with the governor present in person at the request of the ministers of the city, several of these being sworn in as deputies to assist in the wholesome house cleaning.

At the request of the state president of the W. C. T. U., who placed the legal discrepancies of another little city before him, the governor caused the door of the saloon to be locked and the Weinhard Brewery, that had promised legal support to the illegal selling of liquor in the place, withdrew when they found they had our "fighting hero" instead of the local men to meet.

Governor West called out the militia recently to enforce law in one of our cities where saloons have always held sway. The underworld had marshalled a mob to shower the party with rotten eggs as it left, having cleaned out the red light district and landed the men as well as the women in jail. White ribboners went to the depot to give a send-off in the form of a rose shower, and the streets fairly swarmed with them. When the liquor people saw this army they slunk away and the farewell to the militia was a triumphant one. I tell you we are doing things here. Our blessed governor has "an army with banners" *and ballots* behind him now.

W. C. T. U. Wins Another Dry Town

We are in possession of one more dry city because the Clatskanie W. C. T. U., with its plucky little president, Mrs. Minnie Hyde, carried out a campaign against the almost impossible odds, fighting it in the courts as well as with the people. The legal counsel of the state W. C. T. U., Mr. Walter Critchlow, was

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THE EDITOR'S DAUGHTER

MRS. WILLIE HUDSON, Chadwick, Missouri

For six years the *Searchlight* had flaunted editorially the banner of democracy; against each new brand of legislative graft, its editor had fired a broadside of fiery denunciation. He knew just how to word the most convincing argument; to riddle through and through each plausible pretense; to make his meaning so clear that a child might understand. Politicians hated him, for in no scheme could they secure his co-operation; he divined their inmost thoughts and exposed them from the very housetops, stating names and facts without fear. One by one the best paying advertisers had withdrawn their support until now only a few remained. Still the *Searchlight* survived the shock and gallantly strove to maintain its independent footing.

There had until recently been no question of temperance in this sparsely settled eastern state; so condoned were the occupations of saloonkeeping and gambling that the wives and daughters of men so employed were received as society leaders; their clothes were of the best eastern stamp; their hands glittered with precious stones; they felt themselves because of easily acquired wealth to be distinctly of the "upper class." But of late a few Christian women had banded themselves together in an effort to stamp out the drinking and gambling which threatened the ruin of their husbands and sons. Once started, the cause had gained first one recruit, then another, until at last the sporting interests were alarmed at its growth. Because of the thriving business done with the workhands of neighboring ranches for many miles around, it was considered legitimate to charge an exorbitant rental for buildings employed as saloons or gambling halls. Thomas Keene, president of the largest and most important local bank, lender of private moneys and holder of a handful of fat mortgages, counted in his rental list eight buildings so used. He found himself as eager to make money as in the days of his extreme poverty. He was one of the rich men of the town who had never taken offense at the *Searchlight* editorials. None of them had attacked his particular brand of infamy and the devastation wrought by them amused him. "That fellow will starve to death yet," he had said many times, yet he admired the editor's courage and ability.

"If I could persuade him to write a few editorials about personal freedom and open business opportunity, it would do a lot of good," he said to his wife. "It will probably cost me something but I want to put up a row of brick buildings on the north side this fall and I ought to rent at least three of them for saloons."

"His daughter is coming home from the East next week," said his wife. "Let him see that she needs good clothes, a cook and a few other luxuries and he'll take your check all right. I'll supply the social stimulus. The class he has about him are no associates for her—they are impossible—socialists, workingmen and their wives. Oh, they are quite impossible."

"There's a diamond sunburst in it for you, Hattie," laughed Mr. Keene as he passed down the steps. Later in the day he met the editor on the street and strove to ascertain his attitude toward the temperance agitation. Being unsuccessful, he changed the topic abruptly: "I hear your daughter is coming home soon. You'll have to fix up a better house for her, won't you, old man?"

"She knows her father is short on this world's goods," laughed the editor. "She's not expecting much."

The daughter of one of the richest men in town came by at this moment. Her expensive lingerie gown and white kid shoes attracted the speaker's attention.

"I suppose it costs considerable to dress a girl like that," he said wistfully. "My sister has always insisted on dressing Helen since she has lived with her. When I refused to have her do it she took it so to heart that I let her have her way."

"It takes a lot of money to make the modern girl happy," agreed the banker. "I know it does to keep mine contented. By the way, Fred, if you can help me quell this temperance agitation, I'll make you a deed to one of the best building lots in town. Lumber is cheap with me, too, since I bought the lumber yard." The other tried to speak, but the banker went on hurriedly: "I can bring across some advertising, too, that would help the *Searchlight*. Think it over. Think it over." And he was off down the street, leaving the other looking after him.

Of course, the editor told himself he would do nothing of the sort. It was because he had played the game straight that he had influence; he had earned respect and he would keep it though he lived in the dingiest house in town. It certainly was dingy. He had not thought much about it but now he remembered that the paint was almost obliterated by the snows and rains of probably fifteen years. The wall paper was torn and soiled and the yard fence tumbling down. He had been busy and it had not mattered greatly; it was only a place to sleep and the old Indian woman who shambled in and out during the morning hours, kept it cleaner than the kind of hotel he could afford. He remembered his sister's home, its stately porch pillars, the carefully chosen furnishings, the deft maid who served the meals. It would be hard for Helen; the girls of this town were snobbish, too, and she might care for society. Probably she would, raised like that. He had worked hard enough but he had dedicated his talent upon the altar of democracy and justice and it seemed that the easiest chance for financial success lay along the wrong pathway. Well, he could paint the house and paper the inside walls; that would help some. He must not expect a young girl to understand his fight for principle and if she were a bit ashamed of her father's financial status, he must not be disappointed.

Three days passed—a week (Helen had written that she was delayed) and the shabby little house took on a festive air. Fresh white paint outside and warm buff and blue paper within made of it a homelike domicile.

The editor cleaned the yard last, raking and burning until bedtime. The neighbors came out one by one and leaned upon the fence, for this was an unfashionable neighborhood and simple friendliness prevailed. Clean, fresh-looking women they were despite their many burdens.

"I'll bring over some pansy plants in the morning if you'll spade the ground," volunteered a busy little mother of six. The editor looked at her with sudden appreciation. What friendly, good people these were. If Helen would only like this kind. They suited him thoroughly.

At last the day came. He was to meet her train at four o'clock. As he walked down past John Keene's residence a dogcart with two bewitching blossoms of maidenhood within came around the corner. Their lacy white parasols fluttered in the breeze, their diamonds glistened on their white fingers and they chattered like happy magpies as they drew rein before the stately house. A groom appeared as if by magic and one of the girls tossed the lines to him without turning her head.

This was the sort of girl Helen had known at school, the editor thought. Perhaps he would help John Keene after all. He didn't mind poverty for himself, but—he suddenly felt a twinge of remorse, of loyalty to his hardly won vantage place of decency and he walked on with bent head. He wanted to do right but he would like a little money, too.

When he reached the station, the passengers were descending from the platform of the fast express. She was here at last, a slender little girl in a neat blue traveling suit who caught her father about the neck with a degree of enthusiasm only possible to youth. Tears wet his eyes, but hers sparkled with happiness. "Here I am home, father," she cried cheerily.

Youth and health and beauty and spirit, ah, if he could give them the right setting. Strange he had never thought of these things before.

During the next few days, Helen made many pleasant speeches about the fresh cleanliness of the little house.

"She knows it hurts my pride to offer her a home like this," thought the father miserably.

She had been at home a week, when one afternoon the minister's wife came and coaxed her away for a walk. The editor sat in his office chair. He had been balancing his books and the outcome was discouraging. There was no question about it, a country newspaper editor must either graft or starve. He was starving. The telephone rang. Wearily he reached for the receiver. "Busy today, William? No? Well, I'll drop over in about a half an hour."

He put the receiver back on its hook. No need to ask John Keene the reason for his sudden sociability. Keene was

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FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

"For God, and Home, and Every Land,"
We women firm will ever stand;
This fight is one of faith alone,
Till deadly foes be overthrown.

For God we live our life alway,
Trusting in Him by night and day,
For God we speak and think and do,
His grace alone can keep us true.

For Home we stand, for love and peace,
A home where jarring notes shall cease;
A home where Christ Himself is King,
Whose presence makes e'en sad hearts sing.

For every land we lift our prayer,
That all may His salvation share,
Till round His Throne we all shall meet,
"Kindreds and nations" at His feet.

Come then beneath our standard wide,
Let it be spread on every side;
For God makes Home in every Land,
Oh! come and join our Temperance Band.

—*M. E. W.*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

FUN FOR THE FOURTH

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Fourth of July program committee had a problem to solve. The Junior Branch had decided to have a Fourth of July picnic. They had appropriated for it seventy-five cents—all the money left in the treasury. With this the program committee was expected to provide a special treat of some kind.

"What shall it be?" asked Dorothy.

"Let's buy ice cream for everybody!" said Emily.

"We might get a five-cent dish for each girl. That would take 50 cents. We would have 25 cents left." Emily was good at figures.

"Let's ask Miss North what she thinks about it," said Dorothy.

Miss North listened to the plan. Then she said: "That is a very good idea, but is there not a better one? The ice cream would be gone in a few minutes. Each girl brings her own lunch and we'll probably have some pennies to spend. Why not get something that will help in the program and keep up the good time all day?"

The girls quickly agreed. And after a long talk with Miss North they made out the following list:

1	dozen tiny flags	$.05
2	rubber balls at 5 cents each	.10
1	dozen Fourth of July paper napkins	.05
	red paper	.05
10	lemon sticks	.10
2	quarts peanuts	.10
10	lemons	.10
½	lb. small candies	.10
	popcorn	.05
1	firecracker shaped box	.05
		$.75

With Miss North's help, the lemon sticks were wrapped, first in a little wax paper and then (with a three-inch bit of brown wrapping twine placed at the end) the lemon sticks were smoothly rolled in the soft, firm, red paper.

"They look exactly like firecrackers. Aren't they fine!" exclaimed Emily enthusiastically.

Then ten squares of the red paper were cut out. In each was placed some of the small candies, and the ends being tightly twisted together the little packages closely resembled torpedoes.

"We'll use these and the flags for awards in the contests and races," said Miss North. "And the two balls and this fire-cracker box filled with popcorn will be needed for special awards."

The club started at eleven o'clock for the pleasant picnic grounds in the park. Lunch was first in order, and that being disposed of, the party rested a little, while Miss North read a Fourth of July story.

Sides were then chosen for the games, Emily and Dorothy being the captains. The first game was "Duck on a Rock." A large level space was chosen. Miss North produced a tin can which she had brought for the purpose. This was set upon a large brick about twelve feet from the goal where the players (each armed with a small stone) attempted in turn to knock over the tin can. The players were numbered (one side even and the other odd numbers) and played in the order of their numbers. After each threw her stone, she took her place beside it. When the tin can, or "duck," was knocked over, the successful player was obliged to run to the "duck," set it back on its base and tag some one of the opposite side before the latter could pick up her stone and run back to goal. The tagged players were out of the game.

Each one on Emily's side, which put out the most, was awarded a little flag, and waving these, they gave three cheers.

"Peanut pass" came next. The girls were seated on the benches, four box covers being placed for deposits at the four ends of the two lines and ten peanuts were used for passing. Dorothy's side having won three times out of five in this, they were given flags as awards.

"Three cheers for our side," said Dorothy, and they all cheered.

The box lids and peanuts were used again for the "Peanut Race," covering a twenty-foot run with a single peanut in a spoon. Two players, one from each side, contested in this and Dorothy's side again won, each being given one of the red torpedoes.

For the next game—the familiar "Jenkins Up"—one of the long picnic tables was used. The two sides faced each other and Emily's being the winner, they also received red torpedoes.

"It is nearly time for refreshments," said Miss North, "but first have a game of 'Still Pond.'"

"What's that?" asked Emily. Miss North explained that it was a form of "Blind Man's Buff," but the players must stand perfectly still when "Still Pond" was called.

After the refreshments (peanuts) had been enjoyed, and the girls had rested a little, they were ready to play "Going to Jerusalem." Benches holding ten seats were arranged, the extra places being occupied as the players fell out. This popular game was played twice, the winners being given the two balls.

The balls were used in the next game—that of overhead pass ball. Emily's side won. The awards were a firecracker (lemon stick) and a lemon each.

"Do not eat these just yet, if you please, girls," requested Miss North. "I'll keep them for you and give them to you a little later when you rest before starting for home."

"Fox and Geese" and other circle games were played. Then the firecracker lemon sticks and lemons were distributed and the happy picnic started gaily for home.

"We won ours," said Emily proudly as she inserted her lemon stick into the heart of her lemon preparatory to extracting its juice through the candy.

"I'm glad we got all these things instead of ice cream," said Dorothy, ignoring the boastful remark. Wrapping her candy fire-cracker and torpedo in her decorated paper napkin, she held them up to view and waving her flag, said:

"I'm going to take these to Anna Comstock, whose mother is sick, and she couldn't have any good time today."

Miss North smiled and looked pleased. Taking the firecracker box of popcorn (which the program committee had presented to her) she whispered to Dorothy:

"Take this to Anna, too, Dorothy. She is such a good little girl and so kind and sweet, it is a pleasure to make her happy."

HAROLD'S BIG FRIEND

EDNA M. SAXE, Evanston, Ill.

In Two Parts—Part II

"Well, Harold, my boy, how are you?" Fairly hungry, I expect, after a night in the woods. How about it? Do you think you could raise up a little and eat some of Auntie Belle's hot broth?" asked Mr Richmond, who for some time had been his teacher in Sunday school. Slowly, with the aid of the kindly arm, Harold raised to a sitting position. Skilfully the man fed him the broth made by his good wife, at the same time keeping up a steady stream of cheerful conversation. "How did you find me, Mr. Richmond, and what day is it? Have I been here long?" asked Harold after a slight pause.

"This is Sunday morning, and you've been out here all night. Your uncle telephoned last night that you had not come home. Jack Stevens told me this morning that you were here in the grove. Auntie Belle fixed up something for a hungry boy, and I came right over for you. That's the whole story. Let's try to stand up now and see how strong you are. Your uncle said you might stay with me, so you're to come to my house. I wonder if you can walk that far, you little scamp, or shall I carry you," smiled Mr. Richmond as he gently raised the boy to his feet and steadied him carefully.

"But, sir, I'm going to go away and leave Fosterville forever."

"Well, well, we'll see about that all in good time, but I don't believe you could go very far just now. Auntie Belle's at home making fresh apple pie for a young truant this minute, though it is Sunday morning, and I told her you deserved bread and water more than a lot of indigestible pastry. Come along now and show a little gratitude for her kindness."

Slowly they made their way to Mr. Richmond's house, where Auntie Belle gathered the sick, motherless boy into her strong arms, put him in a big chair and petted him more than he had ever been petted in all his short life before. After Mr. Richmond had gone to church and Sunday school, Harold sobbed out the whole miserable story to Auntie Belle, the friend of every boy in the village.

The next Sunday Harold went to Sunday school with Mr. Richmond. During

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

When the Governor of Illinois affixes his signature to the bill passed by the legislature, granting suffrage to women, there will be in the United States approximately three million women who are entitled to vote for presidential electors.

Campaigning for equal suffrage is a popular way of spending a summer vacation in Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota. In all four states the question is to be submitted to the voters in 1914.

"Public opinion is the governing power in a governmental system such as ours, and the sole hope of success is to convert the majority to our cause," said one of the speakers at the recent convention of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers. It is the privilege and duty of the friends of national prohibition to see that "the majority" has presented to it such overwhelming evidence of the devastation wrought by the liquor traffic and the drink evil that public sentiment shall in the next decade decide to annihilate the liquor business.

NO GOOD IN ARGUING AGAINST THE INEVITABLE

The press of the country as a whole seems to read in the recent victory for woman suffrage in Illinois, the first state east of the Mississippi to take this action, a certain prophecy of unlimited suffrage in the nation. "June 11," says the *Chicago Record-Herald*, "should be heavily underscored in the book of dates, not merely because it gives the sure promise of limited suffrage to the women of Illinois, but because that promise contains the certain assurance also of unlimited suffrage for the women of the United States. This is the great outstanding fact which came forth from that vote of 83 to 58 in the Illinois House of Representatives. If the movement was a western one it has received now a new and tremendous impetus throughout the country."

"The Larger Housekeeping" for Women

What the enfranchised women of the new suffrage state east of the Mississippi will do with their privileges is a question uppermost in the minds of the public of that commonwealth. The answer can undoubtedly be found in the very recent history of Washington, Oregon and California, as well as of other equal suffrage states.

The women voters of Kansas within the last few months have given a splendid demonstration of their ability to successfully carry on the "larger housekeeping," in the cleaning up of the city of Topeka, and electing as its mayor, chief of police and other officers, men of the highest type. The recall of unprincipled officials in Seattle and Tacoma is an illustration of what can be done in the way of civic housecleaning when the women are permitted to wield the suffrage broom. Portland, Oregon, has by the aid of its women voters, accomplished commendable feats of which the president of the state W. C. T. U. tells on another page. That the California women are already making an impression on the civic life of their great cities is shown by the testimony of the chief of police of Los Angeles which appears in this issue.

"Our women are new voters," says Mary McDowell, a prominent social settlement worker of Chicago, "but they are not crude and undeveloped housekeepers, and this keeper of the home has developed at last into the municipal housewife, and the limits of her home responsibility are stretching farther and farther out toward the collective family life of our great cities. She begins to see that safety to her own loved ones lies in the use of her housewifely habits for the welfare of all the children of all the people. Everybody's child must be protected if her own children are to be safe."

The Temperance Test for Diplomats

That the Secretary of State is averse to the appointment of distillers, brewers or liquor dealers of any kind to diplomatic positions in the foreign service is the opinion of the press. His unfavorable attitude toward a candidate for the position of minister to the Balkan states, who is an officer of a brewing company, causes some of the papers to question as to whether or not Mr. Bryan is justified in his reported judgment.

It is inconceivable that our government should for a moment think of sending as its representative to an European country a man who represents a traffic which the United States courts have declared has no legal standing and on the best authority is acknowledged to be a source of crime and vice. Whatever may be the view of the men who control our government affairs as to the policy of restricting or prohibiting the sale of liquor, there certainly can be but one opinion as to the undesirability of the United States being thus misrepresented in a foreign court.

It is bad enough to have the dollar mark stamped upon our representatives in foreign countries; it would be immeasurably worse to have them branded as connected with the liquor business. The dictum of the Secretary of the Navy that men who drink are not fit to hold public offices ought of itself to settle the question.

Then, too, men engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling liquors can hardly be expected to refrain, or even at all times to be moderate, in their indulgence in the wares that they are urging upon others. Should the national interests of America in a foreign court be trusted to a man whose brain may at any time be befogged and clouded by drink? Not many days will a bank of any standing tolerate in its employ a man who is known as a frequenter at places where drink is sold. Can the United States entrust grave responsibilities to a man who dallies with drink? A railroad corporation makes strict rules requiring abstinence in its employes. Shall a nation set a lower standard? The public has, we believe, grown too intelligent on the subject of the drink evil to tolerate the appointment of any man who is engaged in the liquor business as a representative to a foreign court.

"They Shall Know the Records"

Admitting that the temperance forces of this nation "have more influence than ever with state and national politics," Mr. M. F. Farley, president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, in an address before the Iowa branch of the organization, at its recent meeting in Cedar Rapids, made the statement, "There are many Congressmen who are opposed to our interests and vote against every measure that looks toward the development and betterment of our business, and vote for every measure introduced by the opposition. I intend that the 250,000 saloonkeepers throughout the United States shall know the records of these Congressmen."

Should not such a declaration be to every Christian man and woman a challenge to see that not only the saloonkeepers, but the right-minded, home-loving, truly patriotic voters of this nation are reminded of the records of these same Congressmen? The names of the men whom the president of the liquor association would thus consign to a political graveyard should be household words in the homes of the community from which they come; they should be mentioned at the family altar, and in the pulpit and at the midweek service. The men who are thus marked for political death by the liquor interests are individuals who possess statesmanlike qualities that make it very much worth the while of the American people to retain them as officials. This is one of the practical ways in which we may secure "a saloonless nation in 1920," for these men, blacklisted by the liquor fraternity, will be needed to carry the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

British Temperance Women Appeal to English Parliament to Give Them Suffrage

The following resolutions, drawn up by the Countess of Carlisle, president of the National British Women's Temperance Association, were passed by the May Council of that organization:

"That this council solemnly beseeches Parliament to break down the sex barrier which keeps women outside the pale of free citizenship, and speedily to entrust to them the duty of voting in Parliamentary elections. This claim is made by the British temperance women in a religious spirit, for they believe that electoral power, if wielded in a God-fearing way, is a mighty weapon for the redemption of the people from the intemperance, the vice and the abject poverty, which drag down and destroy the life of so large a part of the community."

"That this council declares that it wholly repudiates and condemns the lawless methods of the 'Militants' and holds that the crimes committed in the campaign of violence, promoted by certain persons in the name of women's suffrage, is degrading the great and righteous crusade for women's emancipation, which has for its goal the perfecting and uplifting of womanhood."

All except three of the 1,000 delegates voted for the second resolution.

MISS ANDERSON HUGHES OPPOSED TO MILITANT POLICY

"We are utterly opposed to the spirit and the policy of the militant suffragets and would add that it is in no sense approved by our organization," said Miss Anderson Hughes, white ribbon missionary from New Zealand, to a reporter for the *Portland Evening Express*.

When asked why the woman vote in New Zealand had not brought national prohibition, she explained, "It would have done so eighteen months ago by a very large majority had it not been settled by a majority vote, but the heavy handicap of having to get sixty per cent of the voters prevented its adoption. However, we are hard at work for national prohibition and have great hope that even so large a majority will be secured and the proposition carried at our next poll in eighteen months."

Of prohibition in Maine, Miss Hughes said, "I am much pleased with what I have learned of prohibition and its enforcement. It was most gratifying to be in one of your large manufacturing cities and to be assured on every hand by people of influence and opportunity of judging that the prohibitory law at present is as perfectly enforced as any other law on the statute books."

BAPTISTS DECLARE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

At the Northern Baptist convention recently held at Detroit, Mich., the following resolution in favor of national prohibition, was adopted:

"We believe that civilization, social relations, industrial and commercial prosperity, political purity, domestic tranquility, and the demands of God and our age for the highest efficiency in the individual all unite in the call for the destruction of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. We gratefully recognize the advanced position taken by Congress in the passage of the Webb-Kenyon bill, and the growing favorable interest of great corporations in the suppression of the use of intoxicating liquors for economic reasons. We would respectfully and earnestly request the Congress of the United States to submit for ratification by the states an amendment to the National Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors to be used for beverage purposes."

SUGGESTS POLITICIAN'S WARNING AS WOMAN'S COMMISSION

Since the fateful day when the Illinois legislature distinguished itself by passing a bill granting to the women of the state all the suffrage rights in its power to confer, the newly enfranchised women have received from pulpit and press not only congratulations but charges to consider seriously the new responsibilities placed upon them. Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones suggests that they accept as their commission the warning given by a legislator of unsavory fame who in the last hours of the struggle over the passage of the bill, reminded his fellow politicians, "If this bill passes, it will be ever remembered by you all the days to come, for it will change the political map of Illinois, wiping out all party lines."

"It is for you to change municipal and state factions into housecleaning and housekeeping problems," says Dr. Jones. "It is for you to vote so as to lift the standards of personal character and purity in public service so high that no man or woman will receive the vote of high-minded men and women whose personal character and everyday habits are not such as will make him or her a welcome guest at the family table, one children can be taught to honor, love and emulate.

"The women of Illinois have now a chance to lead in that crusade which will make the saloon and the battleship twin children of medieval darkness, obsolete curios in the museum of outgrown things."

Dr. Mary Whetstone, the Minnesota state superintendent of Medical Temperance, to whom Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of the same department, sent 6,000 free leaflets for distribution at the convention of the American Medical Association held in Minneapolis in June, writes most encouragingly of the cordial treatment she received at the hands of the committee of arrangements: "The chairman is one of our noblest doctors. He remarked, 'I wish such literature could be placed in the hands of all the people.'"

A four-mile dry zone is to be created around the Illinois State University, the legislature having passed a law to that effect. The day is coming when every state will pass a similar measure for the protection of its young men and women students.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PERMELIA MAHAN—AN APPRECIATION

Lora S. La Mance, a Missouri Comrade

Thousands of hearts are saddened over the sudden home-going of Miss Permelia Mahan, the well-known reader and National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer. Never had she felt better in body or stronger of brain. Life's cup was full to the brim. She wrote to Mrs. Stevens and to Miss Gordon: "My work is now done and reports are in. I shall go home to Lexington, Illinois, within a few days." Four days later she was indeed on her way to her girlhood home. She walked into her room at a hotel for a needed rest, and lo! God gave her eternal sleep. Truly, her work was done, and she was going home.

We have no right to call hers a lonely death. She had lived close to Christ. Rest assured, He sent His heavenly messengers to escort her to her glory home. A sad home going? No. She died in the full vigor of her mental powers and at the height of her usefulness. She bore her garnered sheaves with her. She was spared every parting pang, then came the glad surprise of Eternity and its fullness opening radiantly before her.

We who knew her best loved her most. Of the Board of Organizers, few would be more missed. Missouri was her adopted home and to Missourians there was but one Permelia Mahan. Dear, brave, loyal soul—she never sought honors. She never tried to push herself into the limelight. She was generosity itself. She was above pettiness. Her mental endowments were great, her humor irresistible, her judgment sound. God took her at her best. She would have wished it so.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Emma Alexander, a faithful and loved member of the W. C. T. U. of St. Johns, Mich., for several years secretary of the union and an active worker in the Flower Mission department.

In the going home of Rev. Richard B. Frampton and his wife, Mary R. Frampton, the W. C. T. U. of Royal Oak, Md., has been doubly bereaved, and has sustained an added loss in the death of Miss Blanche V. Harris, twenty-three years old, who entered W. C. T. U. work at the age of sixteen. Rev. Frampton was the oldest honorary member of the union, having passed the mile-stone of four score years, and was ever a ready helper of his wife, who was local president.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

My Dear Comrades:

This means every W. C. T. U. member. Have you a superintendent of this department in your union? Granted that you have, I trust you are sustaining her efforts in willing, helpful service, for she needs your assistance in the preparation and perfect development of the program. If, for some reason, no one has been elected to fill this position, will not the president see that socials are held and the remaining Red Letter days for the year observed?

The first one after you read this article will be July 21, the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's secretary for the Loyal Temperance Legion, when you may assist the L. T. L.'s in making this a glad day for the children. Read to them the biographical sketch of Miss Gordon, that they may know at least a small part of what she has accomplished for our great cause. Sing her songs from the song books she has prepared.

We should remember July 31, the birthday of Mary Allen West, Temperance Missionary Day. The program the writer has prepared on the World's W. C. T. U. Convention might be carried out at this time, that our members might become more familiar with the life and work of Miss West.

"Often from that other world, on this
Some gleams from great souls gone before may shine,
To shed on struggling hearts a clearer bliss,
And clothe the right with luster more divine."

August 3 is the birthday of Lady Henry Somerset, and Fresh Air Mission Day. Read her life-sketch written by Miss Helen Hood, and speak of this work among the poor of our crowded cities and their appreciation of boat, trolley and steam-car rides when they can obtain a breath of God's pure air.

August 28 we should remember with reverence, for it is the birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, a woman who was strong in her convictions of right and duty. It took courage to take the stand that no intoxicating liquors should be served at any time, even at diplomatic functions. The biographical sketch prepared by the writer might be read. Speak of the new administration; of the courage of the Cabinet officers in not serving intoxicants. This action should have the commendation of our women at all times and places.

September 28 is the day which gave to the world its peerless leader, Frances E. Willard, and means much to the white ribbon host. Prepare the children of the L. T. L. to assist in your service by singing songs. Recitations taken from the Medal Contest books might be given with profit to both speaker and hearer.

Be diligent and faithful in the performance of duty. "Do that which is assigned to thee, and thou canst not hope too much or dare too much."

Should any of the superintendents need more report blanks please send at once to me, stating the number needed. Send your report early, or it may not be possible to print it in the National Report.

Booklets may be purchased from the National superintendent or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Price of sketch of Miss Gordon and Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, 10 cents each; of Mary Allen West, 15 cents each; of Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, 3 cents each. Yours for success,

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON.
212 E. Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Mrs. Mary Kuhl, $25.

Royalty (gift of Anna A. Gordon): Temperance Songster sales, $101.43.

Michigan: Plainwell $2.08, Big Rapids $2.26, Manistee $3.32, Hopkins $2.05, Byron Center $1.50, Manton $1.50, Elsie $1, Milford $1, Bay City $1, Kalamazoo (Pangelly) $1, Oceana Center $1, Henderson $1, Fremont $1, Lansing (Central), Detroit (Liberty), Capac, Ann Arbor, Urbandale, Rives Junction, Petersburg, Hesperia, Howell, Orleans, Crystal Falls, East Jordan, Lansingburg, Delton, Fenton, Harbor Beach, Gladwin, Jackson (Central), Coldwater, Oak Park, Lansing (Lathrap), Lockwood, Ceresco, S. Haven, S. W. Dryden, Kingston, White Pigeon, Bristol, Shelby, Saginaw, Sparta, Vicksburg, Tecumseh, Dowagiac, Oak Leaf, Allen, Centerville, Owasso, Norwood, Wheatland, Henderson, Mancelona $1, Nashville. Total $102.71.

Texas: $84.01.

Illinois: Catlin.

Kansas: Burlingame, Kackley $1, Alta Vista, S. Ottawa $3, Salina $3.05. Total $11.05.

West Virginia: Monitor $2.25.

Louisiana: $8.10.

Wisconsin: Appleton, Albany, Baraboo, Beloit, Brodhead, Clinton, Clintonville, Demarest (Eau Claire), Delavan, Fairwater, Hayward, Melrose, Green Lake, Hingham, Kilbourn, Lake Mills, Menominee, Madison (Willard), Mondovi, New Auburn, New London, Oshkosh, Plainfield, Racine, Ripon, Sharon, Springville, Soldiers Grove, Stoughton, Sturgeon Bay, Springfield, Whitehall, Whitewater, West Plainfield, Windsor, Brooklyn, Cambria, Dodgeville, Hancock, Mazomania (Mrs. Mary Ellsworth). Total $82.

New Jersey: Lakewood, Barnesboro, Newfield, Rahway No. 1, Merchantville, Camden (Central), Newark (Gordon), Bloomfield, E. Riverton, Riverside, Vincentown, Pennsgrove, Mullica Hill, Newark (No. 2), Millville (Willard), Millville (No. 1). Total $24.

North Carolina: Black Mt., Washington, Mt. Airy, Woodland, Margarettsville, Albemarle, Milwaukee, Leaksville, Wilmington, Pineville, Guilford College, Winston, High Point, Wilson, Taylorsville, Salisbury, Elizabeth City $10, Reidsville $5, New Berne $5, Weldon $4.55, Raleigh $3, Greensboro $3, Charlotte $3.40, Pollocksville $2.20, N. Wilkesboro $1. Total $69.15.

Nebraska: Nickerson, Walbach, Seward, Gordon, Weeping Water, North Loup, Dunbar, Utica, Burkett, Franklin,

(Continued on Page Eleven)

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

The *Wooster* (O.) *Daily News* has recently honored the white ribboners of the state and city by a special W. C. T. U. edition. In it appear pictures of the state officers and from beginning to end people are made to recognize the reason for its being, namely, the agitation of the subject of state-wide prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. of Reno, Nev., Mrs. Florence Church, president, has entered an emphatic protest against the sale of liquor in any form in connection with Belle Isle Park, a beautiful little island on the Truckee river which runs through Reno. "In view of the fact that the park is convenient to our young people and regarded as attractive by them, we come asking that the management shall speak in a voice ringing true and clear for the protection of childhood and youth."

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, sailed from Montreal June 14 on the steamer "Scandinavian" for a two months' visit to her son, who is an American preacher who has been called to a London pastorate. Mrs. Dietrick returns the first week in September for the fall and winter work and the big conventions.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U., spoke at the Delaware county institute held in Walton, N. Y., May 22-23, with the county president, Mrs. F. C. Daniels, in charge. Mrs. Boole urged renewed effort along rescue and temperance lines, and gave a cordial invitation to the women to attend the World's Convention in Brooklyn, in order to obtain a larger vision of the work of the W. C. T. U. Dr. Mary Gage Day, in an address before the institute, advocated the teaching of a white life for the boy as well as the girl.

The Dale church, in a country district of North Dakota, has honored the W. C. T. U. through its mothers' day service. By request of a lady not a member, a collection was taken for the W. C. T. U. "in honor of the W. C. T. U. mothers who are doing so much for the homes of the nation."

The annual convention of the Orleans county (Vermont) W. C. T. U. was held May 20-21 at Derby Line. The union at that place has the distinction of being "international," as a part of the dues are paid in Canada and a part in the United States. Mrs. Emma Howland of Boston gave a very impressive address. In a debate, "Resolved that the United State would be benefited by giving women full suffrage," the decision was in favor of the affirmative. A matron's silver medal contest, with six contestants, was held, the medal being awarded to Mrs. Daisy Baldwin. Orleans is thought to be the banner county of the state in ability and enthusiasm

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Hamilton county, N. Y., lying in the woods and mountains of the Adirondacks, has just held its first W. C. T. U. convention, with representatives present from each of its four unions. To reach by railroad any one of the communities in which the unions are situated would mean a drive of from twenty to forty miles through the woods and often over very bad roads, but the earnestness of the women showed that the work is there to stay. On account of the illness of Mrs. Hattie Lawrence, county president, Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who has been in the county each year for three years, and who organized all of its unions, was in charge of the convention. Good reports were received from the unions, each one of which invited the convention to meet with it next year.

At the Los Angeles county convention it was voted to subscribe to a clipping agency in order that there shall be sent to the president, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, every item printed in the county papers relating to temperance. While the expense is comparatively small, the benefit will be considerable to the president, enabling her to keep very closely in touch with every portion of an extremely large county.

Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, Tennessee's state organizer, is at home in Nashville for the month of June for a well-earned rest before joining the temperance forces in South Carolina in July. She met with marvelous success in her work in West Tennessee and by her pleasant and winning personality and eloquent addresses accomplished much good.

Very interesting short talks were given as follows at a recent purity meeting of the South Lansing (Mich.) W. C. T. U.: "What Has Been Done in the Past Year to Purify the City," by Mrs. Sarah Wiley; "What Is Being Done," by Mrs. F. Wiley Johnson; "What Will Make for a Better City," Mrs. Francis Cooper; "What We as W. C. T. U. Women May Do," Mrs. Clara MacDonald; "How Reach the Boys and Girls," Mrs. Brokaw.

Mrs. Eugenia A. Hinemon, Arkansas' state organizer, on a visit to Union City, her former West Tennessee home, spoke to a large and appreciative audience Sunday evening, June 8, at the First Christian church. Mrs. Hinemon is an enthusiastic worker, and holds the important offices of state recording secretary, college organizer, and state and college secretary of the Y. P. B. After her splendid address she was greeted by a host of her friends.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Osceola, Fairbury, University Place, Clay Center. Total $28.

Oregon: Culver, Yoncalla, Turner, Riddle, Philomath, Milton, Portland (Lents, Deborah Livingston, Brooklyn, Arleta, Willard, Sunnyside, Sellwood, University Park, Central $2.55, Albina $5), Astoria $4.50, Baker $5.15, Aumsville, Albany, Corvallis $5, Brownsville, Dufur $5, Cottage Grove, Enterprise $3.50, Canby, Forest Grove $5.19, Carlton, Gardiner $3.80, Creswell, Newberg $2.50, Dundee, Salem $3.55, Eugene, The Dalles $3, Echo, Union $1.10, Falls City, Gresham, Plainview $2.08, Lebanon, Redmond, Roseburg, West Salem. Total $111.92.

New York: New York City (Fordham), Central Bridge, Howe's Cave, Sloansville, Johnson Creek, Wilson, Grahamsville, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Holland Patent, East Avon, Burke Y. P. B. $1, Brooklyn (Bethesda, Lucy E. Hayes), Mt. Vernon, Akron $5, Buffalo (Cold Spring $3, Niagara, Number 1, Riverside $1, West Side $3, Eden, Hamburg, Holland $1, Sardinia $1, Springville $4, Alabama $1, Elba, Le Roy, Oakfield, Pavilion, Churchville, Clarkson, Greece, Rochester (Central, 9 and 10th, 6th $2.33, 15th, 12th, 18th, 19th), Spencerport, W. Henrietta, Canajoharie, Cranesville, Ft. Plain, Manny's Corners, Dundee, Middlesex, Penn Yan, Brasher Falls, Canton, Colton, De Kalb Junction, Hermon, Gouverneur, Henvelton, Lawrenceville $1.25, Madrid, Massena, Norfolk, Norwood, Nicholville, Parishville, Potsdam, Raymondville, Winthrop, W. Hermon, Circleville, Cornwall, E. Leptondale $3, Pine Bush, Walden, Port Jervis, Middlehope, Middletown, Montgomery $2.65, Warwick $2.50, Breesport, Elmira (F. E. Willard) $4, N. Cheming, Post Creek, S. Elmira, Penn Yan Y. P. B., Monton Falls, Broadalbin, Gioversville, Johnstown L. T. L. $1, Northville, Castile, Kucksville, Pekin, Delevan, Cattaraugus, East Otto, E. Randolph, Franklinsville, Little Valley, Olean, Otto, Portville, Ilion, Little Falls, N. Ilion $1, Belmont, Bolivar, Richburg, Bloomfield, Mariners' Harbor, Pleasant Plains, Port Richmond, Prohibition Park (Central), Sailors' Snug Harbor, Stapleton, Tottenville, W. New Brighton, Holley, Kendall, Morton, Knowlesville, Murray, West Kendall Y. P. B. $1, Patterson, Berlin, Transit, Washington Heights, Laurens, Fishkill $3.25, La Grange, Camden, Pleasant Valley, Pawling, Pine Plains, Rhinebeck, Schultzville, Stanford, Wappinger Falls $1, Washington, Canaan, Copake, Hudson, Livingston, Philmont, Glens Falls (Central, Mission), Luzerne, Warrensburg $3, W. Glens Falls, Brooklyn (Wayside Home Y. P. B.). Total $306.98.

Vermont: Montpelier, N. Bennington $4.28, Ivarburg, E. Bane, Wilmington, Montgomery, Woodstock, Bristol, Monkton, Newport, N. Troy, Orleans, Coventry, Manchester, Rupert, Jaimae, Newfane, Barnet $3, Lincoln $1.50. Total $40.78.

Tennessee No. 2: Fisk University Y. P. B. $2.

Maine: Damariscotta.

Ohio: Anna, Atlanta, Lore City, Archbold, Massillon, Foraker, Pisgah, Junction City, Bascom, Delphos $1, Warren, Cook, Greenfield $1, Lucy Vankirk W, Harriet McGiffert, Alexis Y. P. B., Onward L. T. L. $1, Adamsville, Bristolville, Fitchville $1. Total $36.

Florida: Winter Haven.

Arkansas: Mena.

Tennessee: $8.80, Memphis (F. Willard). Total $10.80.

Southern California: Holtville, Paris, Arlington. Total $6.

Rhode Island: Carolina, E. Greenwich, Pawtucket Y. P. B. Total $6.

North Dakota: Hofflund.

Making Temperance Sentiment in Montana

Special Correspondence

Montana is working steadily. Mrs. Hutchinson, state president, has been afield, doing, as she always does, good work. Mrs. Hathaway, former state superintendent of schools, and the new state organizer, has begun work along the Musselshell river, and will doubtless give a good account of herself. It is in her blood. Her mother is Mrs. I. N. Smith, a former state president and the present state superintendent of Institute work. Mrs. La Mance, National organizer, completed her two months' work on June 1. She reports that May was a particularly successful month.

Troy, in the heart of the pine woods, bravely started a union, weak in numbers, but strong in faith. A young lady, Miss Helen Callow, took the leadership, and her sister and mother are two of the main workers. It almost seems as though the family is the unit over there!

Libby could not see her way clear toward organization, but named a woman to co-operate with the state W. C. T. U. Eureka had only the briefest time, but she gave a fairly good audience that proved to be a most liberal one.

Columbia Falls, as already told in THE SIGNAL, has a union of six, the president of which is past seventy. She never stops at anything that a union ought to do. She sees that it is done or does it herself. She has just raised $100 and put in a fountain for "man and beast" in Columbia Falls. It is not at all an easy point, but this faithful president, Mrs. Bryant, sent her speaker to the schools, held an institute and had an evening lecture. Oh, for a hundred women like her in every state!

La Salle is a country union. It had a tip-top audience as to size, and they were the best of listeners. Country union though it was, it took its speaker to another point, Grand View, and then to Pine Grove, both country preaching points. In spite of rain, audiences were good. At Pine Grove the speaker came under the auspices of the Kalispell Y. P. B., and the members relieved La Salle of her care and took her to Kalispell. The good feeling between Montana unions and their willingness to co-operate with one another is one of the hopeful things about this state. It is one of the wettest states in the union. Saloons are everywhere. The legislature seems a creature of the liquor interests, but these earnest women, working heart to heart and hand to hand, are going to change all this.

Organizer's Address Causes Spirited Discussion

Kalispell is one of the cleanest cities in Montana. It is a stronghold of the W. C. T. U., and the efficient state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cora M. Marsh, lives here. The Y. P. B. of Kalispell has the strongest organization in the state. A union service, all the churches uniting, was held and the largest contribution in the state was raised for field work. That was worth noting, for Montana, counted as a missionary state herself, gave in cash and good pledges, over $600 during Mrs. La Mance's itinerary through the state. Mrs. La Mance also spoke before the pupils in twenty-one school rooms, held a suffrage meeting with the clubs, and last but not least, spoke on the street from an automobile. Fifteen minutes after the last affair a discussion arose in a saloon over this street address. It became so earnest that in two minutes a dozen men were arguing with fists as well as tongues.

Essex, hidden in the great forests of Glacier Park, a government reservation, never once had a thought of giving up. It was late when the train stopped with the speaker. There was no place to meet but the stuffy little school-house that a pocket handkerchief would cover. But people crowded it full, gave a $5 collection, though they were all from the families of railroad employes, and sat up with their speaker until the two o'clock train came along. Valier had a good institute. Conrad arranged for one, but a wreck frustrated their hopes of having a National worker, so they held a meeting all by themselves. Collins had made elaborate preparations for an institute also, but the speaker could not be with them at their appointed time. Simms and Ft. Shaw had to divide a day between them. These four ill-luck towns, one right after another, all did the best they could under the circumstances and thereby proved that they were very much alive.

At Great Falls, Mrs. Alice Barnes Hoag, National evangelist, and Mrs. Anna Walker, long one of the National superintendents, met Mrs. La Mance and all three spoke from the same platform. At Helena, the capital, Mrs. M. W. Alderson, the state recording secretary, met her and went with her. A suffrage address was given to the clubs of the city in the afternoon and a regular lecture at night. At Townsend the state president met the speaker and spoke from the same platform. That afternoon proceedings were varied by these two white ribboners addressing the large and influential Mothers' Club of the city. This journeying of the state officers to greet, help and advertise a sister worker shows the spirit of co-operation that prevails.

White Sulphur Springs women formed a promising union. Ringling, named after the circus people, held its meeting in the railroad depot between trains, and a saloonkeeper and some of his customers were in the audience.

Glendive had successful meetings, and is preparing to give the delegates at the coming state convention the time of their lives.

OREGON PASSES FIRST SUFFRAGE MILESTONE

(Continued from Page Five)

its backer and the enemy found they had no puny infant to meet.

The state W. C. T. U., thanks to "Mother National," will make a fine temperance exhibit in the coming Christian Citizenship Conference. The large room used for the literature tables at the Portland National Convention will be devoted to this purpose. The White Temple will be the scene of the great temperance sectional conferences, while the main conference will be held in the Multnomah Stadium with a capacity of 10,000. If the interest now manifested in the gathering should continue, it will doubtless be necessary to hold overflow meetings.

Essay Contests in Portland Schools

For some years we have been making gains in our work in schools, and this year we will be able to record still greater triumphs. Our essay contest work, which has been very encouraging for some time past, is gaining much ground, and the hard work of the years is now bearing fruit. This is somewhat due to the influence of our state superintendent of public instruction, himself the son of a white ribbon mother who was the close friend of the state president, also to our persistence in reaching the teachers through every possible avenue for many years, and partially due to the cumulative sentiment legitimately resulting from Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools. It is due as well to the growing popularity of the W. C. T. U. and the temperance movement.

Yesterday we had the public reading of the Portland high school essays and if one of these does not capture the National prize, other states will have to look well to their laurels. Practically every pupil in the grades above the fifth has written on the topic, as it has been taken in as a regular part of the grade English work, while voluntary in the high schools. The final acceptance of this work in the Portland schools is due to the persistency of Mrs. Jane Donaldson, our Multnomah county superintendent, with the co-operation of the state superintendent, Mrs. Buland, who resides in Portland, but is the result of the aggressive work of the state and county officers for a long period. It is a matter of rejoicing that this for which we have worked so long is finally within reach.

Institutes are now the order of the day, the state president and state superintendent being busily at work in their interest, attending many of them, while Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace and Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, both of whom are in the state, have given most valuable assistance. This is Mrs. Silbaugh's fourth year with us, and at each visit we prize her more and, with no suggestion from her, each year we have voluntarily raised her salary. Incidentally it is but just to say that aside from the fine work she has done in building unions and sentiment for state-wide prohibition, she has never taken one cent from our treasury, having left us richer in dollars as well as sentiment each time. Mrs. Wallace is new to our state and to the coast work, but will leave many a kind memory behind her when she leaves us soon for her Kansas home. She has brought us facts with reference to practical prohibition which are certain to be of value to us.

BOTH GAINED
Man and Wife Fatten on Grape-Nuts

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is now no longer as prevalent as formerly.

Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," writes an Ills. man, "and up to two years ago was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds.

"Then I heard about Grape-Nuts food and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first, but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine, she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts too. Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat.

"A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years, and was a heavy meat eater. Now since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion.

"I could name a lot of persons who have rid themselves of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OPINIONS ON COCA COLA

(Continued from Page Four)

to break off the habit. As they gave up the habit their health improved."

Dr. Louis Le Roy, medical professor in University of Memphis:—"I have had occasion to treat patients who were users of Coca Cola, and found, as a rule, they were nervous and irascible. When they gave up Coca Cola their nervous condition generally improved. Coca Cola has a tendency to be habit-forming, its habit-forming propensities being most marked in neurotic, nervous patients, and nervous women."

Worth Hale, assistant in pharmacology in the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service:—"I am of opinion that the use of a caffeine solution such as Coca Cola is described to be would contribute to Bright's disease."

Dr. William Salant, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington:—"I have experimented with caffeine since January, 1909, continuing my experiments up to about two weeks ago. I used no fewer than 600 animals. Repeated doses of caffeine administered to animals, three-fourths grain to each pound weight of animal given daily, produced impairment of appetite and loss of flesh and strength. Then from the ninth to the sixteenth day of the experiment death ensued. Quite a number died after one or two days of the treatment. Caffeine appears to have a cumulative effect, and its use produces nervousness, nervous irritability, and muscular tremor."

Dr. Albert P. Matthews, professor of physiological chemistry, University of Chicago:—"On the spinal cord caffeine produces an effect practically identical with strychnine, differing from it only in degree."

Dr. William F. Boos, pharmacologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston:—"Caffeine acts on the spinal cord of the human being, producing an increased irritability. It also has an effect upon the centers of the brain, stimulating those centers to increased activity, the effect of which is deleterious to health, as the stimulation is carried out at the expense of the organism. The effect of caffeine on the consumer is at times to produce sugar in the urine or the viscera, which is decidedly deleterious to the organs. It weakens the resistance of the organs toward disease."

Dr. J. H. Musser, professor of medicine, University of Pennsylvania, since deceased:—"Caffeine affects the nervous system by causing an excitement resulting in headache, perhaps tremulousness, irritability of the nervous system and heart, and possibly causing palpitation. It acts locally upon the stomach, causing irritation, bringing about increased secretion, causing excess of acid, and in other ways impairing the digestion. I have seen a copy of Mr. Fuller's analysis of Coca Cola, and consider that the frequent administration of such a substance to a human being in the amounts in which it is ordinarily consumed would seriously affect the health of the person taking it. The effect would be most serious on persons in poor health, those of unstable nervous system, children, and young people. I consider caffeine a habit-forming drug because taken for a period of time there is a craving or desire to repeat the dose. I have been called on to treat persons afflicted with caffeine poisoning. When the caffeine was withdrawn from them their health improved. In my opinion the consumption of Coca Cola, assuming that it contains the ingredients shown by Mr. Fuller's analysis, would seriously affect the health of a normal individual. Caffeine is an artificial stimulant, and, the effect of artificial stimulation is harmful to human health."

Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, professor of medicine at Yale Medical School:—"A simple dose of a mixture such as Coca Cola will produce deleterious effects in a child or nervous person. * * * I have had to treat a good many persons who were suffering with caffeine poisoning. I consider caffeine a poisonous and habit-forming drug."

Dr. S. S. Cohen, professor of medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia:—"Caffeine is a drug, and a poison. Considering the amount of caffeine found by Mr. Fuller to be present in Coca Cola, I should say the harmful effects of Coca Cola would be those of caffeine in general. Its harmful effects would be more noticeable on young people, nervous people, and invalids than upon adults who are perfectly healthy."

Dr. J. W. McQuillen, Chattanooga, Tenn.:—"I have observed in several cases the effects of Coca Cola on patients. Where it was taken in excessive quantities it produced nervousness, loss of power of the retentive faculties, sleeplessness, gastro-intestinal disturbances, and irregularity of the heart. * * * I consider it detrimental to health."

As the Coca Cola Company advertises that their drink never contained cocaine but caffeine only, the following testimony is of interest. Charles A. Crampton, a chemist:—"In 1902, while connected with the Federal Government I analyzed samples of Coca Cola and detected the presence of cocaine."

In the spring of 1911 the Coca Cola Company employed Prof. Hollingworth of Columbia University to make extensive experiments with caffeine, hoping to establish its harmlessness. These experiments appear to have been very carefully carried out, and the report of them is of real scientific value. Yet they cannot give much comfort to the Coca Cola Company, which paid for them, for they appear to bear out to a large extent the testimony against caffeine given in the foregoing. Some of those undergoing the experiments complained of nervousness, sleeplessness and dizziness. One complained of choking sensations, hot head, and cold extremities, nervousness, and weakness in arms after doses of 4 to 6 grains. Another complained of perspiration, dizziness, muscular quivering, feelings of exhilaration, and of apprehension and distrust after doses of 2 grains and over. The report says on page 162, "After 4 to 6 grain amounts nervousness, feverishness, headache, irritability and disturbed sleep are the effects." Women of light weight experimented on showed dizziness, attacks of perspiration, numbness or coldness of extremities, nervousness, drawn feeling in throat and head, and sleeplessness after doses larger than 2 to 3 grains. As an average glass of Coca Cola, according to the company's own booklet, contains one and a quarter grains of caffeine these susceptible persons experimented upon would be injured by two glasses.

There seemed to be shown in these experiments of Hollingworth, as in those of Prof. H. C. Wood, also made for the Coca Cola Company, an addition of energy or an increased capacity for work from the caffeine, and this without after depression, but this may be the result, as the Hollingsworth report says, of the weakening of fatigue sensations by the drug action. No small addition of energy could compensate for the evident poisonous action of the drug as manifested in the nervousness, numbness of extremities, muscular quivering, sleeplessness, etc., experienced by subjects of the Hollingworth experiments. Prof. Wood used frogs, not human beings.

As the Hollingworth tests continued for only forty days the cumulative effect of caffeine could not be determined. Nor could the professor kill his human subjects to learn the effect upon the inner organs as did the chemists of the Department of Agriculture with the rabbits. Evidently the best that can be said of caffeine from these expensive experiments is that it adds some energy without seeming to show a following depression.

Those who value health will heed the warnings of medical experts who advise against Coca Cola. It is wise to be on the safe side. There are plenty of delicious fruit drinks to be had so that soda-fountain patrons need not suffer from thirst by avoiding beverages containing drugs. It is well also to avoid foaming drinks, as the foam is often made of soap bark. The New York City Health Commissioner warns against this.

This is now ready in leaflet form at 30 cents per 100, and may be bought from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, or from Mrs. Allen. Those desiring large quantities would better order from Mrs. Allen.

ROUSING NEW SONGS (Octavo)
"Keep the Magic Slogan Ringing" "We're Headed Straight for the White House." Will give tone to any meeting. One dime each; 6 for 50 cents. Roll of sheet music sent "on approval."
Ella S. Clark, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

A SOUR STOMACH
gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.
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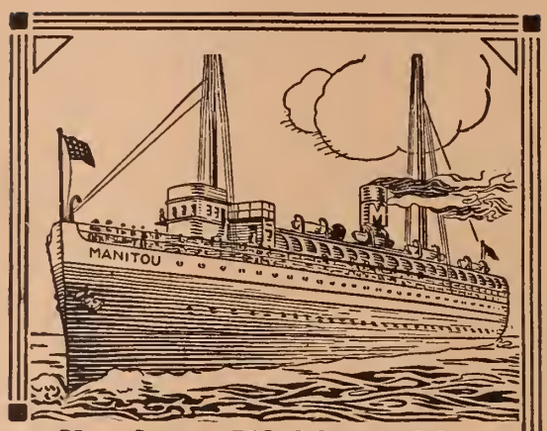

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AMONG OUR UNIONS

A very successful institute has just closed in Albion, Neb. The press, the pulpit, the school and the city officials lent of their best to make this a memorable gathering for righteousness. In addition to the many interesting discussions, papers and addresses, Rev. Hinman gave to the evening audience a strong address on "Woman Suffrage."

In preparation for the immense crowds which attended the exercises at the opening of the East Haddam (Conn.) bridge over the Connecticut river, June 14, Middlesex county W. C. T. U. and the local unions placed barrels of free ice water in close proximity to the saloons which had enlarged their bars for the occasion. Seventeen hundred pages of literature were distributed by the young people.

A union meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Lambertville, N. J., and the missionary societies of the city was held in the Presbyterian church June 13, with Mrs. Woodruff, state superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, as the speaker. The union is planning to rent a store window for a temperance display, using the posters later in stores, barber shops, factories, churches, and on fences and barns.

Plans are completed for the Washington county (Me.) institute to be held in Calais June 26-27. Among the special features will be a "Minister's Hour" in which every clergyman in the county is invited to participate and a Bryan banquet at which grape juice will be served, and one of the bright women will offer a toast to the "Bryan Idea." Mrs. Effie Lambert Lawrence, the county president, is arranging a four weeks' automobile tour of her territory. At the meetings held along the way Miss Rose Davison, National organizer, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence will be the speakers, and Miss Anna Hemphill, the state L. T. L. secretary, will sing.

The third annual convention of the Second district (Ky.) W. C. T. U. held in Madisonville, June 12-13, was the most enthusiastic and best attended so far in its history. The work for the next twelve months will be carried forward with renewed vigor. Five subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL were secured. Mrs. M. M. Day was elected district president.

Under the auspices of the Enid (Okla.) union Mrs. Mary A. Sibbett, National organizer and lecturer, delivered an address at the Evangelical church on the white slave traffic and the needs and problems that confront the parents and children of today. Since the first of the year this union has observed Willard Memorial Day, International Temperance Sunday and Flower Mission Day. The observance of the latter took place in the home of Mrs. E. A. Nichols. An address on "Flowers" was given by Rev. L. C. Walter, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in which he showed that life is largely what we make it or as we take it. Enough flowers were donated to make fifty bouquets, which, with text cards attached, were taken to the sick.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER TWO)

DO YOU KNOW THESE FACTS

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE FARMER

If all the distilleries and breweries were closed, the farmer's market for corn would not be affected. The liquor traffic uses less than two and one-half per cent of the five leading grain crops of the land.

For every bushel of grain used by the breweries and distilleries more than forty-four and three-fifths bushels are used for legitimate purposes.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE WORKING MAN

The liquor traffic pays to wage earners in the manufacture of liquor less than $46,000,000 annually.

But seventy-five times as much is paid to wage earners by the total number of manufacturers.

It is better, therefore, that one saloon-keeper should lose his job than that seventy-four of his patrons should lose their jobs.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE CAPITALIST

The grain used by the liquor traffic is wasted; labor expended upon it is wasted; money spent by the buyer of liquor is wasted.

Capital invested in the liquor traffic decreases the aggregate wealth and increases taxation.

The same capital used in productive industries would add to the general prosperity and reduce the public burdens.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE NATION

The total amount of revenue received from the liquor traffic, including duties on imports, is less than $350,000,000 annually.

The cost of the traffic to the nation is more than $5,000,000,000, or over fourteen dollars for every revenue dollar received.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND YOUR BOY

The raw material of the saloon is the boy.
Its finished product is the drunkard.

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

ANOTHER FORTUNATE LIBRARY

Kindly send us The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Gordon. We wish it for our city library.

WOODBURN, OREGON

IN "SUNNY STANISLAUS"

The "best yet" was said of the annual convention of the Stanislaus (Cal.) county W. C. T. U. convention held the latter part of May in the thriving dry town of Turlock, which is located in one of the best irrigated districts of the state. Three state officers delivered addresses and special features were a parents' and teachers' hour with the school in attendance, the reading of essays with prize awards, a white ribbon recruit and a matrons' grand gold medal contest, the medal for the latter going to Lucy Hoover Turlock. The county is called "sunny Stanislaus" because of the wealth, health and contentment of its people, due in large part, it is asserted, to the absence of saloons in its midst. The W. C. T. U. had no small part in bringing about this highly appreciated condition of affairs and is now enjoying, with others, the reward for its labors.

HAROLD'S BIG FRIEND

(Continued from Page Seven)

the week that Harold had spent with him the man had realized more than ever before that his boys, as he called them, although they were young, had nevertheless begun to face life's problems, and they needed to begin at once to make right decisions.

"Each boy before me," began the teacher, after the class had come to order, "is furnished with a wonderful engine which is to be his through life. It is the most perfect and most wonderful machine in the world, for God made it. Each boy has a spark of divinity which is given to him as a sacred trust to be kept pure and unspotted through a long life in this world. We are each one started on a long journey, and through the aid of these beautiful nicely-working machines which have been given to us, there are no heights we may not reach if we walk hand in hand with our Elder Brother, the pattern God has given us for our lives, and if we shun the things which are harmful and which leave a sting. Each boy wishes to be a man. Which is the more manly, the boy who smokes cigarets and drinks until he becomes a slave to appetite, or the boy of hard, sound muscles, and well trained mind, the boy with clear eyes shining with the enjoyment over hard fought games, the boy who delights to conquer and look out at the world with unabashed eyes, for he has done it all honestly, the boy, who because he is walking hand in hand with his Elder Brother, cannot be tempted to low habits or unwise conduct? Boys of twelve are none too young to start in partnership with this Elder Brother. When He was twelve he was in the temple talking to the wise men. If you start in this partnership you will never want to smoke cigarets, drink intoxicating liquors or do anything that will injure the delicate machine with which He has endowed you, or spoil your chances for success. If you are true to your allegiance to Christ there will be no place in your life for habits that will unfit you for greatness. Who will be the first boy to say that he knows the sin of doing anything that will harm his wonderful machine, and who wants to live his life in partnership with his Elder Brother?"

Harold's hand went up. "I do, Mr. Richmond, and I want to sign a pledge never to drink or to smoke cigarets." Following Harold's example many of the other boys also signed their names.

That afternoon, Harold wrote a letter to the splendid, big man who had given him the cigarets. "Surely," thought Harold, "he could not have known all about them if he smokes them himself and gives them to boys, for I know he means to be good."

Clearly Harold remembered the name and address which appeared on the card he had delivered to the hardware merchant: "Mr. Silas Fisher, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill."

"Dear Friend," he wrote in big boyish letters,

"I was very sick from the cigarets I smoked, and Mr. Richmond, my Sunday school teacher, took me to his house. At Sunday school today he showed us the way to become great men and live lives without a sting here or ever. I have started out today with Jesus, my Elder Brother, as partner, and I mean never to do what will harm myself or any one else. I am so sorry no one ever told you when you were young about the harm of smoking cigarets, but I wish you would never smoke any more or give them to boys. Wouldn't you like to go into partnership with my Elder Brother?

"Your friend,
"Harold Mason"

A few days later Mr. Richmond handed Harold a letter with the Chicago postmark. "How's this, young man? How comes it that you have correspondents in Chicago?"

The boy started toward the barn, and tearing open the letter, read:

"Dear Friend:

"I wonder if your Elder Brother would take me, too. I have smoked my last cigaret, and I have no more for boys. I have decided from now on to sell only hardware. I will be in Fosterville in a few days and we will talk it all over.

"Sincerely yours,
"Silas Fisher"

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER THREE)

ALCOHOL

MANY LEADING PHYSICIANS DO NOT PRESCRIBE ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Alcohol poisons the blood, arrests the development of the corpuscles, and hastens their decay.—Prof. Virchow, M.D.

I have found no case of disease and no emergency arising from accidents that I could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquors, than with such.—Dr. Nathan S. Davis, M.D.

I feel that we are employing a dangerous remedy when we use alcohol.—J. H. Musser, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Other things being equal, the less alcoholic liquors are resorted to. the better the chances for the patient's recovery. Alcohol does not nourish, but pulls down; does not stimulate, but depresses; does not strengthen, but excites and exhausts.—Dr. Norman Kerr, England, President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety.

Alcohol is a narcotic poison of which the pernicious effects are to be seen on every hand.—G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Pathology, University of Cambridge, England.

Alcohol cannot be included among food substances. It is impossible to determine how small a quantity of alcohol will not have injurious effects.

Alcohol undermines the powers of resistance to sickness, so that the apparently quite temperate drinker succumbs to a lung inflammation, or an infectious disease which the sound, normal body easily overcomes.

Alcohol has only one effect on the brain and that a paralyzing one. —Commission appointed by the Russian Society for the Protection of Public Health.

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.

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Evanston, Illinois

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The following, having sent the name of one new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, are members:

1. Mrs. Jennie Forquer, Newcastle, Pa.
2. Mrs. Frances A. De Graff, Amsterdam, N. Y.
3. Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Lexington, Ky.
4. Mrs. Carrie Baker, Riggsville, Me.
5. Mrs. Vesta W. Shreves, Winfield, Kan.
6. Mrs. Cora M. Kellum, Winslow, Ill.
7. Mrs. M. O. Nelson, Danville, Va.
8. Mrs. V. K. Rollins, Augusta, Me.
9. Mrs. E. Mylar, Hollister, Cal.
10. Isabel Morse, Roxbury, Mass.
11. Miss Alice Bell, Las Animas, Colo.
12. Mrs. Marie Erickson, Minden, Neb.
13. Mrs. Ada Zimmerman, Fort Plain, N. Y.
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17. Miss Carrie E. Jackson, Foxcroft, Me.
18. Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Oil City, Pa.
19. Mrs. Emma McRay, Colorado Springs, Colo.
20. Mrs. Jennie C. Hyde, Marietta, Ohio.
21. Miss Addie A. Austin, Chicago, Ill.

"Delighted!"

I am so delighted with the "Win One Circle" plan. It seems to me THE UNION SIGNAL is such an inspiration to every subscriber that all would want to help in extending the subscription list, and if once they took it, they never willingly would try to work without it. "If every one mend one, the world would soon be mended," so knowing the value it seems to me we should speak every one to our neighbor, and try to win her co-operation in this battle for God, Home and Native Land, and in no way could this be done so well as to have THE UNION SIGNAL a weekly visitor in the home.

Cordially,

EMMA L. STARRETT

Are You a Member?

The circle is enlarging each day and with its increased membership comes equally increased interest in our splendid paper, as well as added workers with deeper purpose.

Are YOU a member of the "Win One Circle?"

Value of Samples

"You sent me samples of your papers about five years ago and they were the means of organizing a real live W. C. T. U. in Warner, Canada, which was then my home. Will you now send me samples of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* to help in organizing a union at Worley, Idaho, a new town?"

THE EDITOR'S DAUGHTER

(Continued from Page Six)

hand in glove with the B. P. and O. railway company. That meant railroad advertising. Keene owned the leading hotel, was president of the most important bank, and could lend a thousand dollars on ten years' time as easily as most men might lend a dollar. And yet Keene needed him, the impecunious editor of his town paper. He thought hard. There was probably a good deal of money in the saloon business for Keene. He had heard rumors of a proposed building along the north side. There was social advantage for Helen too. That seemed to mean much to women. He was tired, the road was long and beset with difficulties, and temptation surrounded him.

He straightened himself in his chair. He would help John Keene to hold his saloon trade. He could make his argument so plausible that not one of those who trusted him could divine his real motive. It was settled, then. He, too, would live in a good house, drive his own machine, occupy a place of honor in his community on gala days and be one of the "ring." He awaited the coming of the banker. A few moments more and it would be over. He was coming now. Yes, there were footsteps along the path. Honor died hard, but he had made up his mind.

He awaited a knock. The door opened suddenly and a radiant-faced young woman came in. It was Helen and on one lapel of her little blue suit was pinned the badge of white which her mother had worn.

"I've been having the nicest time, father," she cried eagerly, "and I've found more good friends than you can imagine. Mrs. Tremune took me down to the W. C. T. U. headquarters, and when the ladies found that I belonged back east, they were so lovely to me. O father, the W. C. T. U. women are the finest in the world. They are so honest and unaffected and so interested in helping everybody. The lady who gave you the pansies is one of them and there are four right on this street. And, father, a lady who didn't know who I was, told the others that she had heard that some influence was about to be brought to bear on you in regard to the temperance movement and then our neighbor next door said that there *was* no influence that could affect you in such a matter; that she had known you for years and she *knew*. You will never realize how proud I am of you, father. To think that so many would rather give their daughters fine clothing than to give them honorable, decent men for fathers! I love you! I love you!" And impetuous Helen caught her parent about the neck and wept upon his shoulder.

The editor's voice was unsteady. "Tell me, dear," he said, "how would you like to help me write an editorial in favor of prohibition, for Thursday's edition?"

Another knock came. The Hon. Jonathan Keene stood without. "Come in," called the editor, smoothing his disheveled hair. Pompous, self-possessed, half-patronizing, the gentleman stepped inside. "My daughter and I," said the editor quickly, "have just been discussing the composition of an editorial in favor of prohibition which will appear in Thursday's *Searchlight*."

The visitor's face took on an added touch of color. "In that case it would perhaps be better for me to see you some other time," he said. He turned to leave the room, then asked, "Have you decided absolutely not to build that house, then, William?"

The editor held fast to his daughter's hand. "In my Father's house there are many mansions," he quoted softly.

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18. Alcohol a Poison.
19. To the Christian Church Everywhere.
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21. Laboring Men, Stop and Think!
22. National Prohibition the Logical Goal.
23. The Trail of the Little White Hearse.
24. "Can't Be Stopped."
25. An Appeal to Our Catholic Friends.
26. Responsibility of the Church Member.
27. "A Little Child Shall Lead Them."
28. What Is Alcohol?
29. The Liquor Traffic and Child Labor.
30. Not By My Vote.
31. Why Kansas Is Committed to Prohibition.
32. No Food Value in Alcohol.
33. Higher Standards for Army Men.
34. What Money Spent for Drink Would Buy.
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Alaska	Finland

The alcohol question presents itself at every corner to every man and woman desirous of solving the great social problems that await solution.—*Sir Vesey Strong*

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 3, 1913. No. 27

Your Flag and Mine

Your flag and mine! How proudly there
It flutters in the morning breeze;
And who, beholding it, shall dare
To turn in doubt or let despair
Assail his nobler ecstasies?
Your flag and mine, and ours to guard
So that in future centuries
Still proudly striped and bravely starred,
Unsmirched by Shame, by Wrong unmarred,
Its might shall thrill, its beauty please.

Your flag and mine! And shall we let
Its glory die or splendor fade?
Who doubts that Freedom flaunts it yet
Or dares to heedlessly forget,
By selfishness or passion swayed?

Your flag and mine, and ours to hold
In tender reverence, unafraid.
Our faith adorning every fold,
In virtue strong, in honor bold,
Its grace to all the world displayed.

Your flag and mine! How splendidly
It flutters out against the sky;
How glorious it is to see,
How fair to you, how dear to me—
Most proud of all the flags that fly!
Your flag and mine, and ours to keep
Unsoiled, unshamed, and waving high—
Our trust unfeigned, our courage deep—
For those whom, after we shall sleep,
It shall inspire and glorify.

—*S. E. Kiser.*

Special Articles in This Issue

The Washington Letter—Evolution of an L. T. L.—A Midsummer Message to Legioners—When the Floods Came—The Children's Contribution to Prohibition.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT GIVES SECOND MESSAGE TO CONGRESS—PUBLIC DUTY ABOVE PERSONAL DESIRES—SENATOR WORKS INTRODUCES AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOING DRY—ANTI-OPIUM LEGISLATION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

President Wilson paid his second visit to the halls of Congress this week and talked his message face to face with Senators and Representatives gathered in the great Hall of Representatives to hear what he would have to tell them of the projected reform of the national banking system. Although shorn of some of the novelty that attended his first appearance, when he upset presidential traditions of more than a century, this visit of the President to Congress took on a deeper significance. On his first visit he delivered a message long anticipated, urging the carrying out of the party's pledges for immediate revision of the tariff. His address this time was an appeal to every member of the House and Senate to lay aside personal considerations and to sacrifice comfort and even health if necessary to secure at once a revision and reform of the nation's banking system. The President was prompt, but in the matter of promptness the Senate outdid itself, arriving a full half hour in advance of the coming of the Chief Executive. The Senators were shown to their seats and waited in restless semi-silence, while the great clock ticked slowly through thirty minutes. There were many absentees among the House members, and whole rows of seats in the rear of the hall were empty.

The galleries as usual were crowded. Mrs. Wilson and a party of friends took seats in the executive gallery, and a goodly number of diplomats occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery near by.

The President's Message

At a few minutes before one o'clock the House doorkeeper announced "The President of the United States." Galleries and floor rose to await the advent of the President. He stepped in from the Speaker's lobby at the left of the Speaker's desk, and, with a nod to the Speaker and the Vice-President, climbed the steps to the clerk's desk. "I present to the Sixty-third Congress, the President of the United States," announced Speaker Clark. Addressing the two presiding officers, the President turned to the desk and in a low even voice that was never raised, but which penetrated clearly to every ear in the chamber, began the reading of his address. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress—It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session. But there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them."

Public Duty Above Personal Desires

As the President spoke of the personal desires of the individual being placed in the background, the members of both Houses looked earnest and serious. The toll of the last all-summer session of a year ago was nearly a dozen deaths, and to some of them it carried a note of warning. He wants currency reform now, and calls upon Congress to make any personal sacrifice with him to provide it. It took the President a little more than nine minutes to read his message, and its conclusion was greeted by a round of applause. As the applause died out the President turned, shook hands with Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall, and hurried from the chamber.

A less pretentious visit of the President to the Capitol was made one day recently. Starting from the White House without warning, with a list of appointments which he desired to talk over with Senators, he reached the Capitol only to find the Senate not in session. Upon reaching the President's room, he found the door locked and the doorkeeper away for the day. Messengers were sent scurrying to hunt up a key and to inform the Senators in the Senate office building and in committee rooms that the President desired an audience immediately. A key was procured and the President at once slipped it on his key ring that he might not again be locked out of the only room in the Capitol belonging especially to himself. A number of Senators responded, and for an hour business of the utmost importance was transacted, after which the President departed as quietly as he had come.

Senator Works Introduces Amendment to Constitution

Senator Works of California with extended remarks has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

"Article XVIII—Section 1: The sale, manufacture, and importation of distilled liquor containing alcohol, except for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes under proper regulation by Congress, shall be prohibited in the United States on and after a period of three years next succeeding the ratification of this article by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

"Section 2: Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

Senator Works, in his address to the Senate, quoted freely from data gathered by a prominent lawyer of California, relative to the increased consumption of distilled liquors. He showed that the government during the year ending June 30, 1912, received a revenue from the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits of $149,409,467. It will be noted that the proposed amendment deals solely with distilled spirits, and that wines and malt liquors are not mentioned. The Hobson amendment covers all, and is the one for which the W. C. T. U. stands, and will continue to stand. The wine industry of California and the great brewing interests of the country would be glad to divert interest from the amendment which takes in all forms of intoxicating liquors, to this later resolution, but the white ribbon army stands for the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic. That its doom is sealed is demonstrated constantly.

District of Columbia Going Dry.

The new excise law for the District of Columbia goes into effect July 1 and will wipe out hundreds of saloons in our fair capital city. Rev. Dr. McLeod, addressing a meeting at the twentieth anniversary of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League this week, predicted that the District of Columbia would be dry within two years and that the balance of the nation, following the lead of the capital, would speedily enact prohibitory laws. The President has just appointed three excise commissioners upon whom will rest the responsibility of trying to regulate the sale of liquor in the District—an unenviable position certainly.

Anti-Opium Legislation

Another important measure has passed the House, namely, the Harrison bill, placing a prohibitive tax of $200 a pound on smoking opium, imposing a $100,000 bond on manufacturers of such opium, and placing heavy criminal penalties for violation of the act. By agreement of leaders in both Houses, by July 1 the United States will have joined with the other nations of the world in putting upon the statute books effective legislation controlling the manufacture, sale, and distribution of opium, cocaine, and other narcotics. On that date representatives from every civilized nation will meet at The Hague to ratify an international opium treaty which is expected to put an end to the opium traffic of the world. By agreement the House took up this, the last anti-narcotic bill, which was introduced June 23, and passed it without delay. The Senate also has arranged to take up the bill as soon as it is sent over from the House, and as President Wilson recently sent a special message to Congress urging enactment of such a law, it is safe to predict that the measure will have passed both Houses, and been signed by the time the international gathering convenes at The Hague.

Saturday, June 28, 1913

A MIDSUMMER MESSAGE TO THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGIONS

ANNA A. GORDON

A happy vacation time to you, boys and girls! Good times and plenty of them! Picnics, parades, baseball victories, all that field and wood, beach and mountain, meadow and brook can furnish for your enjoyment! Get good health, give true happiness, be always helpful. Show your colors everywhere and all the time!

Winners are always workers, and only workers are ever winners, is as true of the temperance cause as on the baseball field. We are very proud of our winners in the Loyal Temperance Legion and very grateful to you for your splendid service. You will help win national prohibition in 1920!

July 21, our *Young Crusader* and L. T. L. Day, is a fine opportunity for L. T. L. winners to win many new workers. Let us each try to work and win on July 21 for *The Young Crusader* and for the Loyal Temperance Legion.

THE CHILDREN'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROHIBITION

EDNA ROWAN, General Secretary of the National L. T. L. Branch

That the battle against the liquor traffic is growing fiercer and the goal of prohibition coming nearer is plainly evident on every hand. How great is the contribution from the boys and girls toward hastening the day of final victory, is worthy of consideration in this special Loyal Temperance Legion number.

Captain Hobson has said, "If we write the law of total abstinence upon the hearts of the children they will see to it that the law of prohibition is written on the statute books of the state and of the nation." Surely the former is necessary to the latter. It is readily conceded by all that definite scientific instruction is needed among the boys and girls to make them intelligent total abstainers.

Liquor Men's Gifts to Boys

Even the liquor traffic itself believes that a round of thorough education concerning the "true nature of alcohol" is necessary to the growth of its business and the defeat of prohibition, for as we believe the futurity of our great cause is dependent upon the training of our coming citizens, so in like manner the liquor people are busily engaged in looking after their coming customers. A few weeks ago I visited a city where very open and active measures had been taken to gain the interest and future patronage of the boys. On last Christmas hundreds of very pretty imitation cut-glass bottles filled with whisky had been sent out to the boys of this city with "the compliments of the season" from a certain saloonkeeper. The president of the district W. C. T. U. writes, "In many homes these bottles were considered ornamental and were left standing on the sideboard, a constant reminder to the boy of the good will of that saloonkeeper, but to us a shocking perversion of the Christmas spirit." This is but one instance of the methods they are adopting, but it is sufficient to arouse every one of us to the importance of sound education as a basis for total abstinence that the boys and girls may be fortified and protected.

Many mighty forces are at work today writing this law on the tablets of the hearts of the children. With no uncertain sound has the voice of science branded alcohol as a poison; business men, railroads and great corporations are setting the principle of total abstinence as a standard for their employes; the Loyal Temperance Legion, public schools and Sunday schools through temperance instruction are furnishing the children a reason for the hope we possess. All these factors are making a deep and lasting impression upon the youth of all lands.

Splendid Service of Young Campaigners

If the law of total abstinence has been and is being thus written, the natural sequence must be a trained soldiery to fight until that law shall be written on the statute books of the state and nation. It means exactly that. Who will ever forget the great contribution of Maine's 30,000 Young Campaigners for prohibition toward helping to hold that law in the constitution of the state, or the splendid service of the 28,000 sons and daughters of the "Little Mountain" state as they helped more than we shall ever know to roll up that mighty majority of 92,000 for a dry West Virginia; or those brave, undaunted thousands out in Colorado who stood

(Continued on Page Five)

Loyal Temperance Legion of Minneapolis, Minn. (Eighth Ward), ready to start on their Anna A. Gordon picnic

The temperance horse that carried the lunches for the legioners

THE EVOLUTION OF A CHICAGO L. T. L.

MARIE LANDIN, Chicago, Ill.

The story of how a white ribbon mother and a young student at the University of Chicago are training a group of seventy boys to become intelligent, conscientious citizens and patriots.

About a year and a half ago a Chicago white ribboner living in a neighborhood of live and boisterous boys realized with keen anxiety that strenuous efforts should be put forth to create for these young citizens in the making a better environment and a healthier and safer atmosphere. After studying the matter from all sides this enthusiastic W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. Mary Cupler by name, finally decided to appeal to the boys themselves by inviting them to come together at her home for the purpose of organizing a club whose membership should be for boys from six to fourteen years of age. In response to her invitation eight curious candidates put in an appearance. She was delighted. Then and there the club was organized under the auspices of the Hyde Park union, of which Mrs. Cupler is a member, with the understanding that its headquarters were to be at the residence of this newfound friend and that there should be no solicitation for members except by the boys themselves. It was agreed, also, that each boy in order to become a member must sign a pledge to abstain from cigarets, liquor and profane language. A ten cent membership fee was charged, but aside from this no treasury was provided.

All Nationalities Represented

Great interest in the club was shown from the first and the membership grew quite rapidly. All classes of boys presented themselves for membership or were brought by others. German, Irish, Jewish, Polish, Swedish and American, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, alike, banded together in the fight against the terrible menace which is threatening to destroy the city boy. In the club are many who do not have proper home training and, as everyone knows, to the average boy the temptations, especially to smoke cigarets and join secret societies, are many.

As the growth of the club continued a president was chosen, a few rules drawn up and a club pin selected. No fraternity man was ever prouder of the emblem of his society than are these boys of their L. T. L. pins. At present there is a membership of seventy boys.

During the first months of the life of the club little was done except along the line of amusement. Meetings, picnics, ice cream days once a month, at which times the especially bad boys were sought out and given extra attention, were the order of procedure.

With the coming of autumn it became a question how to entertain the crowd of boys in one ordinary-sized home. The club was, therefore, divided into junior and senior sections, meeting on Friday afternoons and evenings respectively with games, songs, corn-popping and stories as attractions. There has never been an attempt to "preach" temperance to these boys, but in numerous and varied ways they have received instruction along temperance lines and in history, current events, moral questions and good books. The boys have a library and take the books home to read. Good magazines are provided for them and special effort made to create a taste for good reading matter.

Because of a Hallowe'en party for the club, for the first time in years every fence and piece of property in the neighborhood was unmolested. New Year's Day the superintendent and president held "open house," at which time short lectures were given on Frances Willard's life and work, and today our boys think of three persons, namely, Washington, Lincoln and Frances Willard as our greatest national characters.

This spring as soon as it was warm enough the boys began taking long country hikes on Saturdays, accompanied by their superintendent. It is not only the lunch, camp-fire and games in which they are interested, but also the nature study of birds, flowers and rocks.

Each Boy a Gardener

In order to further their desire for knowledge along this line and to keep them off the street as much as possible, a vacant lot has been secured for an L. T. L. garden. Each boy who wants it has a plot of his own and plants and cares for his own vegetables. They are proud, indeed, to bring home eatables of their own raising to their mothers. A tank in one corner of the garden provides the water, and sprinkling cans and hose keep them busy many an hour. The two best beds are to be indicated by banners, and a prize of a year's free tuition at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. is offered to the boy who does the best work in the garden and proves himself the most manly in every way. In the garden, as elsewhere, honor is the principal rule. Not only are the boys themselves interested but they bring their parents to see the results of their work.

Besides numerous baseball games, another feature of the summer is to be a camp on the lake shore. Officers are being elected, drills held, and great plans made for a two weeks' camp in "real" tents in the open country.

These various activities and meetings are all beneficial, but a great work is also done in an individual way. The boys never feel that they must wait for special occasions before they may come, but drop in at all hours, at back and front door alike, and bring their joys and sorrows to the ever sympathetic white ribboner, to whom they give little short of worshipful reverence. Many boys bring their report cards from school for inspection and go away happier for encouraging words and friendly advice. The "honor of the L. T. L. club," the red, white and blue banner and their temperance songs are each themes about which much could be said, for they are all very dear to the hearts of the legioners. It is their firm belief that if all men, as boys, could have belonged to an L. T. L., there would be no saloons, cigarets or crime. If only their convictions remain unshaken until they reach the maturity of manhood, it will be a great step forward in the temperance cause. How we hope they will always sing with the same spirit as they do now,

"The pledge, boys, forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah,
Down with tobacco, no more cigarets,
For we'll rally round our pledge, boys, we'll rally once again,
Shouting because we are freemen."

Neighborhood Has Been Transformed

The question, "Is the enterprise a success?" is no longer asked by those who know of the work. The experiment has proved satisfactory, even though not all efforts have brought forth shining results. On the whole there is a kindness and simple refined demeanor among the boys that was entirely absent previous to the organization of the club. Little courtesies and interest in the things worth while are becoming the rule instead of the exception. Many a mother will tell with gratitude how the neighborhood has changed from one of constant quarrel and strife among the children to one of peace and co-operation.

Every healthy boy is full of activity, and it must have an outlet. It is our duty then to guide the discharge of this energy. In its children lies the hope of the nation, and what a glorious opportunity is given us to have a part in the training of the live, boisterous boy.

Loyal Temperance Legion Day—July 21

It would give to Miss Gordon real cheer and to the temperance cause a great advance if the subscription list of *The Young Crusader*, of which Miss Gordon is the Editor-in-Chief, were largely increased as the excellent character of the paper warrants. On July 21, in every community, especially where there are Loyal Temperance Legions, there ought to be a temperance picnic, entertainment, or some sort of temperance demonstration, and every local W. C. T. U. should feel in duty bound to assist in bringing this to pass.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

"The nation that first recognizes the importance of scientifically rearing and training the children of the commonwealth will be the nation that will survive."

THE UNDISMAYED

MARGARET B. PLATT

The woman of whom we write had been the backbone of an active union in a small but growing town. Circumstances compelled removal to a large city and residence in a brewery suburb. What could she do here? Conditions were all against her. Churches were very small, attendance smaller. A union had once breathed the breath of life in this neighborhood, but alas! it, too, was now considered "as good as dead." Public sentiment favored the brewery where a large proportion of the people were employed, and it was commonly said, "Everybody drinks here!"

Did this little woman, fairly crushed by adverse circumstances, remove her white badge, silence her tongue, "attend to her own affairs and let the liquor traffic alone?" She did not remove her badge, she did not keep silent, she did attend closely to her business of fighting for home protection and against the saloon.

But she was very wise in all, and worked with consummate skill to win for the cause she loved a place in the hearts of the people. Among her neighbors was a woman of good principles and something more than average ability, but who was entirely indifferent to religious or temperance work. Our white ribboner reached this woman through the latter's son, the mother love in each heart forming a bond of sympathy between the two. A few earnest words about the value of early religious training and an invitation to attend Sunday school for the sake of the influence which such attendance might have upon the life of the boy, brought both mother and son not only to the school but to the church services, and finally into church fellowship, and a little later the husband dropped his drinking habits and also became a member of the church. Quite naturally, too, under the influence of words "fitly spoken," the mother fell in with white ribbon principles and became an ardent worker in the local union which presently took on a new lease of life. Nor was this all. There came into the neighborhood a young physician with his little family. The wife, beautiful and of marked ability, at once became a social favorite. She had been a "temperance girl," but here in this new environment it seemed that "everybody drank beer," and to serve beer in the home was "quite the thing!" It really did not seem so bad to drink beer and wine as it had formerly appeared to this young wife and mother, whose feet were now on treacherous ground.

But here our white ribbon friend appeared. A word now and then gently spoken, a carefully selected leaflet tactfully given, again the mutual bond of sympathy between the mother hearts, and the physician's wife donned the white ribbon and allied herself with the home protection sisterhood. One does not like to think of what might have happened had not our white ribbon worker entered this neglected field. Perhaps it is a part of God's Providence that she was transplanted to just that place to do the missionary work which she is doing. A Loyal Temperance Legion where many children are taught temperance lessons they will always remember; a gradual arrest of thought permeating the locality, better service along both church and temperance lines and a radical life-long change wrought in some lives at least, because one faithful soul will not be conquered by adverse conditions, but accepts them as a challenge to still more consecrated service. Verily "we do the things we will to do." "Be not dismayed or afraid lest I confound you before their faces." How blessed to be among the undismayed!

The Children's Contribution to Prohibition

(Continued from Page Three)

true during the campaign last summer and who stand today unconquered, ready to go again into the fight? In many local and county campaigns our boys and girls have had a part and helped to gain the victories recorded. It is impossible for us to estimate all that the children are doing every day toward creating public sentiment for the abolition of the saloon where it exists. The value of the knowledge gained through entertainments, medal contests, and as imparted to the child by the father and mother cannot be estimated.

L. T. L. a Recruiting Station and Training School

The Loyal Temperance Legion is the recruiting station and training school for the soldiers of prohibition. Here they are equipped for service and here they receive inspiration and enthusiasm for temperance work. It thus supplements the temperance teaching in public schools and Sunday schools. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made ample provision for the teaching and training of the child through its stock of splendid literature. Every local union fails to accomplish all it might and falls far short of living up to its opportunities and responsibilities when it neglects this most important branch of our work. By underestimating the value of the L. T. L. today we are materially crippling all that might be possible tomorrow. Let us go forth believing that what ought to be done, can be done. "We fail because we quail; helplessness exists only where hopelessness persists" is very applicable to our undertakings.

Only as we educate today can we hope that our nation, by the work and prayers and votes of our coming citizens, will stand redeemed tomorrow from the liquor traffic. By being faithful to this trust we will not only train an army of intelligent total abstainers, but reinforcements that will make strong the line of battle and wage unceasingly the warfare until complete victory is gained through national prohibition.

DEMOLISHING THE "CLINGING VINE" THEORY

"My husband is very fond of beans, and as I was out one day putting up the poles, I thought how often he had compared women to vines, and men to the supports on which they climb. There was a strong wind blowing, so I looked at the bean vines, and thought the poles would figure as trees, and perhaps I could get an inspiration from them. There were two rows, one in which the vines were twined all about the poles, and another in which the poles had just been set out and the vines had not yet begun to cling. Well, they were struggling beautifully with the wind, and the harder it blew the tighter the vines seemed to cling to the poles, and I had just begun to feel the inspiration creeping over me when there came a sudden gust of wind and blew down every single one of the poles which didn't have a vine on it, and left the others standing as straight as ever! That just spoiled it all, for after that, no matter how I looked at them, those vines always would seem to be holding up the poles instead of the poles holding up the vines."

—Related by Miss Willard in annual address of 1889

A STORY OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

"It was the prettiest flag I ever saw," droned Grandma Barnes, reminiscently, "all silk, and the white was the whitest and the colors the brightest that ever was. My, wasn't I proud!"

"Well, I'd be glad enough if we could get a cotton one, let alone a silk," snapped Mrs. Davis. She had heard so many times over the story of the silk flag which belonged to a former day of glory, that it was beginning to rasp her.

"Those white ribbon ladies will be here today, I reckon, with their flower mission posies, and it may be they can think of some way to help us," soothed Jane Armstrong in her quiet voice. Her office as peacemaker was often called into play, for the old ladies at the Home were like so many children, though happily their little differences were transient and easily forgotten.

"I've got a quarter that Jimmie gave me for peppermints," remarked Aunt Sally Price, "and I'd a lot rather have the flag than peppermints."

"Fanny brought me a dollar the last time she come," added Grandma Barnes. "I could spare some of that."

"What's that you are going to spare, Grandma?" a lively young voice inquired as a bright face peeped in at the door, and for a few moments there was confusion of tongues as the great idea was expounded.

"There, there, dear people, don't all talk at once," laughed Mrs. Kneeland, as she shook an upraised finger. "You want a flag for the Home, is that the idea?"

"And in time for the Fourth," added Mrs. Davis eagerly. "I'd just be ashamed to have the celebration go past, and no flag to show that patriotic people live here."

"And me with a husband and two sons lying in soldiers' graves," piped Mrs. Barnes mournfully.

Mrs. Kneeland smiled no more when she realized the dead earnestness of the poor creatures, the most of them "come up through great tribulations," as she had read of the saints that very morning at family worship. Her companion, Mrs. Cook, had carried the big basket of flowers they had brought to the upper rooms, where the bedridden and helpless were lying, but the discussion had arrested her at the door of Jane Armstrong's room.

"We could put together what money we have and maybe earn some more," suggested Mrs. Davis. "There was a junk dealer along here just the other day, but the matron was too busy to bother with him."

Jane Armstrong's face brightened. "There's lots of old stuff lying around, and we could get it together in barrels." In her quiet way she was as anxious as any of them for the flag.

"And there's some furniture and truck up garret Mrs. Phelps might let us sell to the second-hand dealer. He ought to give a good price seein' it's in such a good cause, don't you think so, Mrs. Kneeland?"

"I think a whole lot of things, you blessed old dears," cried Mrs. Kneeland, too deeply touched to speak calmly. "You shall have your flag if such a thing is possible. I'll see what there is in our W. C. T. U. treasury, and you can raise what you are able to here, and—oh, here comes Mrs. Cook and the flowers. Aren't they beauties?"

Noses were soon buried in the fragrant blossoms, tongues diverted for the time being from the subject of the flag, and the flower committee left the old ladies happily discussing the different kinds and culture of flowers.

The Old Ladies' Home had been given to the town some years before by a wealthy woman who had died without heirs. She had shown herself cold and unfeeling during her life; and rumor said, had denied her own mother a home with her, but as death approached, conscience awoke, and her lawyer was hastily sent for.

"It is for the poor—and the aged—I want to atone," she had gasped after she had signed her name and the will was complete—and he understood. The endowment was modest and the capacity was limited, still it made a comfortable shelter for many deserving poor, and the town was proud of it and added as it could to its equipment.

* * * * * *

"That there flag now oughtn't to go a cent less than sixteen dollars," asserted Mr. Draper with a ruminating finger beside his nose, "but under the circumstances, and pervidin' its cash down, I'll let it go for twelve. It's a mighty good flag now, you can see that—them colors won't run like they do in a cheap flag," and the colors were again unfolded and displayed by the merchant.

"Yes, we see all that, Mr. Draper, but I fear our old ladies will hardly be able to raise so much. I hoped we might get one for about ten dollars or less."

"Not that size." Mr. Draper shook his head. "No, I couldn't do it nohow. That flag is fifteen by five feet, and the way I come to have it on hand at all, I 'lowed Cal Hincley would want one for his new block, and he up and bought one in the city. Now I'll tell you. I'll let up on it a little, seein' it's for the old ladies—you pay me five dollars down to bind the bargain, and I'll let the rest stand awhile. That's fair now, ain't it?"

"Just the amount we have in the treasury," said the ladies aside. "Let's risk it," said one. "I'll go without the new hat Clint promised me rather than have those poor dear souls disappointed in their flag."

The Home was a "busy hive of industry," during the two weeks preceding the Fourth. The junk man loaded barrelsful of stuff into his wagon, as he did so hearing the story of the flag from Mrs. Davis who, with an apron over her head, personally conducted the operation.

"I reckon I'll have to give ye a quarter extry, grandma," he said, as he drew a well-worn wallet from his pocket. "But what are ye going to do fer a staff? The flag can't stand alone, if it does represent the American nation."

"We'll hang it out of the window on a rope, or string it across the porch," Mrs. Davis chirped cheerfully. "We'd like a staff uncommon well—that would be grand—but I'm afraid it's beyond us. Oh, thank you, thank you kindly, I hadn't expected it would come to so much," and the delighted old hand closed over a sum which warmed the palm most gratefully.

The second-hand dealer also drove away with a goodly load of attic treasures, and old Mrs. Gregory revived her skill at crochet, and knitted several yards of a favorite pattern of lace which sold well—and the riches slowly increased.

"I'd like to feel that we had earned most of it ourselves," she said wistfully as she added the proceeds of her lace to the fund. She was a proud old soul and greatly dreaded anything savoring of charity, and, fortunately for her, had a small bank account which kept her in a position of independence that made her the envy of the less fortunate, and her industry was untiring.

The story of the flag was fast spreading about town, and as the Fourth approached, one and another remarked, "Too bad they couldn't have a flagstaff." "Brave old women, they deserve it all right."

"Say, Dad, what's the matter with our getting that flagstaff for the old ladies?" asked Willard Gates one morning at breakfast. "Everyone's talking about it and wishing they could have it and it would look just dandy to see the flag flying over the Home. I'll use my old bike this year if you will—"

"A good staff, properly set up, would cost about seventy-five dollars," mused the judge, thoughtfully. "What do you think, Marie?"

"Oh, it's nothing to me," replied his wife with a listless drawl. "If you and Willard choose to be sentimental, I've nothing to say, of course."

Willard shot an annoyed look at his mother, so cool and calm in her silken morning negligee. He had known her to spend more than that in a revised choice of an ornament or a gown, and some day she would be old, with life all behind her.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE FLAG GOES BY

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state:
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace:
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverent awe:

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

—*Henry Holcomb Bennett*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PERRY'S PURPOSE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

Perry's Aunt Alice had issued invitations to a big party and when the eventful day came round and florists' wagons, filled with palms, ferns and fragrant flowers, backed up at the side door to unload and confectioners arrived with delicacies for the affair, the small boy's heart bounded. He had never been to a really big party in his life and when his Aunt Alice took him on her lap and explained to him that since he was her visitor he would be one of the honor guests at the party, he felt very grown up and important. His pretty suit of white linen that his mother's loving fingers had embroidered so beautifully, was laid out on the bed, together with a pair of new blue silk socks and slippers that Aunt Alice had given him. He wanted his mother to know about his new things, so he begged Thomas, the butler, to write a message on a post card for him to send home.

"And is my little nephew ready for the party?" asked Aunt Alice late in the afternoon when the house was a bower of sweet blossoms and the dining room the very prettiest place Perry had ever seen.

"All but putting on my clean suit and new socks and slippers," answered the boy. "Jane fixed the tub for me to bathe, but she wouldn't let me put on my nicest suit for fear I'd be dirty before anybody came. I wish mother could see how fine it looks here," he added wistfully.

"We are going to send her some of the party, Perry," promised Aunt Alice comfortingly. "A box has already been filled with flowers and another one with cakes and goodies. Your mother will get them in the morning."

"What shall I do, Aunt Alice, when all the people come? I'll want to run away and hide."

"Oh, no, you mustn't do that. You are one of my honor guests, Perry, and you will have to bow to the ladies when you meet them and say that you are pleased to know them and you must speak in a friendly way to all the men."

"Father says that he is no use at a party. I think I'll be that very way myself."

Aunt Alice laughed merrily and told the boy to run and get dressed and to walk in the garden until she called him. It was just when Perry was walking by the big swing under the library window a little later that he heard Aunt Alice and Thomas talking about the punch for the party.

"You must be careful, Thomas, not to drink any of the punch, because I am depending on you and you must keep your head. I have never seen you drunk."

"No, ma'am," Perry heard Thomas answer with a chuckle, "I don't get drunk. I drink like a gentleman, Miss Alice."

A gentleman did not drink at all, thought Perry, but Aunt Alice laughed at what Thomas said and declared that she couldn't rely on his soberness if he drank like some gentlemen she knew. Her guests would feel very gay after they had visited the punch bowl even once, she said.

"Keep the champagne quite cold," Perry heard her warn the old servant, "and put plenty of it in the punch, as you need it."

"What shall I do, Aunt Alice, when all the people come?"

"Mixed drinks go to the head mighty quick, Miss Alice," laughed Thomas. "I expect some of the gentlemen will tip me with five dollar bills when they get ready to have their carriages called. I'll have plenty of money in the morning."

Perry considered. He had deliberately overheard his Aunt Alice and Thomas talking and his mother had often warned him about the discourtesy of eavesdropping. Aunt Alice was going to give something to her guests that would make them drunk! It was unbelievable. Perry's brow was drawn into a frown. He had planned to go to such a party! He paused uncertainly for just a minute. How must he go about the task before him? As soon as he made up his mind what was the right thing to do under the circumstances, he ran straight into the house. Aunt Alice was just climbing the stairs to go to her room to dress and when she heard Perry running after her, she waited for him.

"Dear Aunt Alice," he began, "I hope you won't be mad at me, but I can't go down to your party to-night because—" he was almost breathless, but he kept bravely on—"because you are going to have punch that will make men drunk."

"They needn't get drunk, little boy," laughed Aunt Alice. "They won't unless they drink too much."

"But, Aunt Alice, the Bible says that it is wrong to give men anything that will make them drunk. If you do, mother says you are as wicked as the people who get drunk. Please, dear Aunt Alice, don't have it! I want to go to your lovely party."

Alice Maynard was a typical woman of the fashionable world. She looked down into the eager, flushed face of the child and something long dormant stirred in her heart. It was her own inherent sense of right and justice.

"If I have the punch, won't you come down to the party, Perry?"

"If it is made of fruit like mother makes it at home, I will go, but if you put anything in it to make men drunk, I'll sit up-stairs. I am sorry, but I can't do what isn't right. My heart would hurt and I couldn't say my prayers."

"All right, Perry, that settles the matter." Aunt Alice took his hand and turned back down the stairs. "Let's go and tell Thomas to leave out the bottled stuff. I will be as brave as you are, dear, and refuse to do a wrong thing just because it is customary."

It was a wonderful party for Perry and many a gray-haired man felt that he ought to bow his head before the young disciple of the white ribbon who had strength and courage to live up to the best that was in him.

THE FIRE-CRACKER

The Fire-Cracker said, "I am really not
A Cracker at all, but a Patriot,
And for Freedom's sake I am willing to
die,
When my Country calls on the Fourth of
July! —*Marion Douglas*

Bridget—"What does 'Kismet' mean, mum?"

The Mistress—"It is the Arabic for fate."

(Three days later.)

The Mistress—"What makes you limp, Bridget?"

Bridget—"Shure, me kismet hurt me."

—*Satire*

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

HOW TO OBSERVE JULY 21

Many and varied suggestions have been given for the observance of July 21, Loyal Temperance Legion Day, but the method most pleasing to Miss Gordon, whose birthday anniversary it is, will be the one which results in the greatest increase in the membership of the Loyal Temperance Legion and in subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Red Letter Days, suggests that a member of every local W. C. T. U. offer her lawn to the legion for the afternoon, decorating the trees with flags and L. T. L. banners. The program as given in the May *Crusader* may be used and in addition a biographical sketch of Miss Gordon read.

Making the Children Safe

Many a man or woman looking back and analyzing the influences that have helped to mould his character and shape his destiny gratefully acknowledges the value of the weekly or monthly visits of some good periodical in the home of his childhood. Unconsciously in his thought, his speech, and his actions the principles for which this paper stood have been reflected in his life. A white ribbon mother remarked the other day that she intended to provide in her will that in the event of her death while her children were young they should be supplied with *The Young Crusader* until they were fourteen or fifteen, and from that time until they were twenty-five with THE UNION SIGNAL. In this way she believed she would, as far as human agencies can, surround them with an influence that would help them to meet the temptations that beset young manhood and womanhood. She herself had been reared in a white ribbon home, and from her childhood had felt the beneficent influence of the periodicals sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The instruction and inspiration which had come to her through such sources are bearing rich fruitage in her devoted, efficient service as the president of a large local union in the nation's capital. Wishing her children to have a like experience, she intends to make certain that they shall be supplied with the same sources of helpfulness. She is a wise woman, and the children will fall heir to a heritage more valuable than money. If you would see in the mature life of your boys and girls a harvest of usefulness, why not begin to prepare for it by sowing in their lives the seeds of temperance truth as it is presented in the pages of *The Young Crusader?* Every subscription sent in will make glad the heart of that friend of the little people, Anna A. Gordon, the editor-in-chief of the children's paper, whose birthday we celebrate on July 21, and it will develop in the lads and lassies to whom the paper goes a sense of chivalry, a desire for purity of life, a hatred of vice and a love of native land.

The Statesmen of Tomorrow

During the legislative season the temperance organizations by every available means endeavor to awaken in the minds of those law-makers who are unfriendly or indifferent to anti-liquor legislation a realization of the dangers to our civic and national life which lie in the continuance of the legalized liquor traffic. The results of these efforts, it must be confessed, are not always satisfactory. The fact of the matter is that this work of instruction and conversion of the legislators to right-thinking should have been done twenty or thirty years ago. All of the men who today sit in Congressional and legislative halls, in the formative period of their lives should have been grounded and established in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition. The heroic championship of the great causes of righteousness by men of intellect and character can be accounted for, almost without exception, by the influences brought to bear upon them in the home, the school, or an organization similar to a Loyal Temperance Legion. Some wise man or woman implanted in their fertile minds a hatred of evil and a passionate desire to free their country from the things that defile and destroy. Because of this service in the past we are rejoicing over the triumphs of temperance. Had there been at work in every community such a rare spirit, it is not only possible, but probable, that our legislatures today would not in so many instances be obliged to make the humiliating admission that they are powerless to enact good laws because of the control of their members by the liquor interests.

The statesmen of tomorrow are to be found in this year of our Lord 1913 among the little folk in your neighborhood, in your town or city. They are in that group of children who "want to be organized into a Legion, but find no one to take charge of them." If by some special revelation it were made known to you that in that company there are boys who will some day sit in Congress, occupy places in the state legislature, be called to the position of chief executive of your state, or act as mayors or chiefs of police of our great cities, would you not think it well worth your time to put aside some of the interests you now count important and devote yourself to preparing these prospective statesmen for their important tasks? Yet you well know that it needs no special revelation to assure you that this is so, and that the men and women who twenty years hence shall control the welfare of the city, the state and the nation are now growing up in your community and mine. Is there any investment of our time, our energy, our talents that will count for more than the work with the children? The statement of Congressman Hobson that "if you write the law of total abstinence on the hearts of the children, they will see to it that it is written on the statute books of the state and the nation," cannot be repeated too often. Let us take it as our commission to gather together the children of our towns, organize them into Loyal Temperance Legions, and train them as young campaigners for national constitutional prohibition in 1920.

Alcohol and the White Plague

In the "A B C's of Tuberculosis," prepared for the instruction of the school children of Cincinnati, the first paragraph reads, "A—is for Alcohol, which men should not drink. It weakens their systems and makes their lungs a prey to the consumption germ." To make this fact, which has long been known to the medical fraternity, common knowledge, through bringing it to the attention of the school children, is most commendable. Warnings of this character would be most effective not only in schools, but in public places, for some people still hold to the old-time notion that alcohol is antagonistic to tuberculosis.

Medical authorities now pronounce it, in the words of Dr. Sims Woodhead, "one of the great predisposing factors in the production of both acute and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis," it being generally conceded that in alcoholic patients tuberculosis is far more likely to assume an acute and generalized form than it is in non-alcoholic patients.

It is a well known fact that in districts in France in which the largest amounts of alcohol are consumed there is found the highest mortality from tuberculosis. The alcohol apparently, says Dr. Woodhead, acts as a devitalizing agent, rendering those who indulge in it easy prey to infection.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AND THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION

In preparing this issue of the paper the editors had in mind not only the interests of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of our work, but the observance of Independence day, July 4. It is fitting that we should on the birthday of our nation remember the children and plan for their welfare. All true patriots will on that day consecrate themselves anew to the task of making America a safe place for the boys and girls, and this can be done only by making it a "saloonless nation," and that right speedily.

"FORCED SALE" BECAUSE OF WEBB LAW

The Webb bill, characterized at the recent Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Convention as "nothing more than a pious resolution by Congress," is producing some very practical results. One of them is announced in a dodger issued by a wholesale liquor merchant of Indiana, which reads: "FORCED SALE. The Webb law has forced us out of business. All goods must go at a sacrifice."

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

Give us today the temperance child, with his strong convictions based on knowledge and his warm instinct of love for all that is pure and good, and he will go from the school back to his home the little missionary of our sacred cause. An old prophet of the East, in drawing his ideal of redeemed nature and a regenerated world, gives this finishing touch to the idyllic scene—"and a little child shall lead them." Lead who or what? The wolf, the leopard, and the lion. If it be not an interpretation this is at least an application, that the most unruly appetites, the most cruel passions can be chastened into harmony with all that is great and good and lovable, and men can be led into the paths of purity and peace, following the footsteps of a little child. There is in the rugged North a certain valley where a rude path, hardly distinguishable at the best of times, leads through dangerous mosshags right across the center of a deep and treacherous morass. In rainy weather the track would be wholly obliterated but for the little foot-prints of a band of children who go to school that way. May it not be that in the foot-tracks of the school children we shall yet discover the only way out through this morass of national sin and suffering, and the little child shall lead the way to sure ground and a safe place for multitudes of our tempted men and women.

—*Everybody's Monthly*

The great dread of our century is not the white plague, but the black plague—alcohol and immorality," asserted Dr. John D. Mackellar, at the commencement exercises of Jenner Medical College in Chicago.

"Do you think the community in which you live can afford to be in partnership with saloonkeepers to destroy health, wreck homes, encourage criminals, foster the social evil, make paupers, degenerate the race?"

COUNTY WOULD BE PROSPEROUS

So jubilant are the business men of Coatesville, Pa., over the results which have come from having voted the saloons out of their city a month ago that a campaign has been organized to make all the territory in Chester county dry. The grocer, baker, butcher, the owner of the department store, hardware store, the jeweler, the ice cream man and the banker of the saloonless city assert that business is booming, and report at least a ten per cent increase during the four weeks that the city has been dry. Although the brewers are mourning over the fact that business is dead in Coatesville, the prominent citizens are united in their statement that the police business and the liquor traffic are the only two that have suffered. The fight against rum is by no means over, for a committee has been appointed to lead the temperance forces in a determined effort to make Chester county dry throughout its length and breadth. The public-spirited citizens of Coatesville are quite agreed in their desire to spread the prosperity that has come to them, and many in other sections of the county are by no means unwilling to have a share in the good times that have come to their neighbors through driving out the saloons.

MAYOR BENNETT OF ROCKFORD ILL., BELIEVES WOMEN WILL USE THEIR VOTES AGAINST LIQUOR

"I would like to see the list of Rockford women who would join in the movement to have the saloons return to our city, but I doubt if the time will ever come when any organization of our women will unite in such a movement," said Mayor Bennett when told that the United Societies, now that the suffrage bill has passed, intend to organize the women of his city to bring back the saloons.

"The backbone of the temperance movement in Rockford has been its women," continued the mayor. "Every woman that the United Societies can get in a movement of that kind will find a hundred mothers in opposition in a movement to keep saloons out of Rockford.

"The women will vote, and the wet and dry question will make them vote more than any other one thing. The women will, as in the past, keep Rockford clean."

The state that protects its birds ought also to protect its boys.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THOUGHTS FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY

OUR FLAG

O holy flag, light the highway of our God;
Till the dear cross of Christ to men shall show
That stripes and stars both mark the path He trod,
With its red for love and its white for law,
And its blue for the hope that our fathers saw
Of a larger liberty.

—*Frances E. Willard*

Freedom's call comes for mighty flag defenders. Our God-given place in the galaxy of nations will never permit the discoloring of the Stars and Stripes by allowing it to float over legalized sin or oppression.—*Rev. B. S. Haywood, D. D.*

What the world needs is a living Christianity. The need is for Christ in the shop, on the street, in the mill, in the school, the store, the office, the home; for Christ beside the ballot-box. So will this land be kept as Immanuel's land, a refuge for the oppressed, a country as ideal as it seeemd to me when first I entered it.—*Mme. Layyah Barakat*

Corrupt legislators are the offspring and index of a corrupt public opinion.—*George William Curtis*

What can a man do more than die for his countrymen? Live for them.—*Charles Kingsley*

I believe in churches, colleges, and houses of mercy, and support them all; but my hope is in a citizenship born of Christian faith and practice.—*Bishop Newman*

To love one's country is to prefer its interests to our own.—*William Hazlitt*

God puts no nation in supreme place which will not do supreme duty.—*William McKinley*

Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.—*George Washington*

Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law.

—*Whittier*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAY

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

This department of work has much of encouragement to chronicle and the National superintendent is very anxious to hear soon from all the state superintendents that we may have still more to report at our yearly "round up" at Asbury Park. How blessed it is that we may thus meet once a year, bringing with us our sheaves, the results of our separate labors in the great field of W. C. T. U. action. This year has been a banner one for prohibition and the various lines leading up to it. We can indeed lift up our hearts in gratitude to God who has upheld us, united us and leads us on.

During the month of May the public schools of Los Altos, Mount Pleasant, San Thomas, Burbank, Berryessa, and Hester, all in California and near San Los Gratos, where Miss Salva Finch, our state superintendent of School Savings Banks lives, have taken up the school savings system. Saratoga has adopted it in January in its seven schools. Up to the first of June the scholars had deposited $308.36.

In Massachusetts, as a result of the application of the law requiring thrift teaching in the schools, in the passage of which we had the active interest of the Massachusetts bank commissioner a year or two earlier, the school savings banks system is in use in 387 different schools located in fifty cities and towns and the total number of scholar depositors in these schools is 45,744. The other schools, in which the system has been longer in use are not included in these figures. We need laws bearing on thrift teaching in every state. Let us vigorously recommend this action everywhere by circulating our literature on the subject among the law-makers, the educators and the bankers. A new edition of "How to Institute School Savings Banks" is just out, and can be had by ordering from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, or of me. The quarterly *Thrift Tidings* also gives all the latest news of the work and is useful for general distribution.

It was my privilege to speak on the subject of school savings at a Delaware W. C. T. U. institute held in Wilmington in May and later for a Delaware local union in the schools of Hockessin and Yorklyn where the system is to be taken up in September. All this vacation time we can be getting news into our local newspapers and slipping in a word about putting pennies and bits of time to their best uses. This will do good.

By a timely arrest of thought we can prevent the boys and girls from forming habits which will waste their money and appetites that lead to the use of cigarets, tobacco and alcoholic drinks. I do not mean that this should be done by preaching, but by teaching and leading or better still by creating an interest in saving their funds that will make the boy, the girl, the man or the woman anxious to help themselves and herald a good cause.

SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER.
2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following amounts have been received for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund since last publication; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Colorado: Fountain $3, Evans, Longmont $3, Akron, Wray, LaSalle, Steamboat Springs, Colorado City, Littleton, Greeley, Berthoud, Pueblo (Mesa), Paonia, Leroy, Durango, Palisade, Cedaredge, Nellie A. Goss, Campaign, Victor, Colorado Springs (North End, East Side), Brainerd, Berkeley, Boulder, Monte Vista Y. P. B., Burlington, Salida Y. P. B., Vona, Stevens Y. P. B., North Side, Lucy Thurman, Englewood, Flagler Y. P. B., Leonard, Platteville, Monte Vista, Ft. Lupton, Colorado Springs (Frances Willard), Alamosa, Pueblo (East Side), Montrose, Salida, Grand Junction, Mead, Rogers Mesa, Laporte, Canon City, Delta, Lamar $2.60, Loveland $2.25, Pueblo (Central $3), Denver Y. P. B. $5, Monument $1.50, Denver (Frances Willard, Central $2.25), Lamar (Dry Creek), Hugo, Pagosa Springs, Highlands, Ft. Morgan, Bristol, Bessemer, Haxtum, Hermosa, Leadville, Swink, Walsenburg, Holbrook Valley, Crawford, Seibert $1.45. Total $148.05.

North Dakota: Dale $3.31, Park River, Enderlin, Drayton, Sterum, Fargo, Douglass, Ellendale $2.50, Church's Ferry, Kintyre, Oberon, Page, Belden, Towner, Preston, Edgeley, Pembina. Total $35.81.

Alabama: Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Guntersville, Selma, Bessemer, New Decatur, Dadeville, Piedmont $4.60, Montgomery, S. S. New Decatur, Birmingham (West End), Prattville, Mobile, Union Springs, Carrollton, Woodlawn, Bridgeport, Opelika $3. Total $39.60.

South Carolina: Denmark, Saluda, Utopia, Chapin $3.81, Paxville, Prosperity Philippi $2.52, Manning $6.76, Harmony $2.25, Cingaree, Leesville, Newberry $2.05, Nazareth $1.50, Edgefield $5.15, Johnston $2.60, Scranton, Elim. Total $44.64.

Delaware: Wilmington, Hockessin, Newark $3, New Castle, Hilles, North End, Marshallton and Stanton, Delaware City, Westerfield, Red Clay $1, Ella Thacher $1, St. Georges $1, Marshalltown Y. P. B., Red Clay Y. P. B., Mary Harris Armor Y. P. B. $0.70. Total $26.70.

Maryland: Baltimore (Conqueror, Druid Hill, Baltimore, John B. Gough, Hampden $5, Willard, Walbrook $1), Cumberland, Frostburg, Anne Arundel, Towson, Carpenter Memorial, Lake View, Keysville, Baltimore Co. $1, Ijamsville, Middletown, Buckeyestown, Mt. Zion, Harford $6, Susquehanna, Montgomery Co. $10, Ridgley, Filmore, Denton, Preston, Easton, Hurlock, Trappe, Cambridge, Royal Oak, Cumberland Y. P. B., Holly Run Y. P. B., Reisterstown Y. P. B., Frederick Y. P. B. Total $88.

N. California: Fresno, Woodland. Total $4.

West Washington: Dwyer $.50, Ferndale $1, Belleville, Rhoda, South Anacortes, North Anacortes, La Conner, Burlington, Mt. Vernon, Yacolt, Vancouver (Central), N. Bend, Midland, Blaine, Beach, Bellingham (Central), Everson, Fremont Y. P. B., Busy Workers, Seattle (Central), Lyman, S. Union, Edison. Total $43.50.

Oklahoma: Chelsea $3, Bartlesville, W. Guthrie, Geary, Amorita, Hennessey, Shawnee, Enid, Okemah, Perkins, Clinton, Wewoka, Stella, Crescent. Total $29.

Kansas: Opolis, West Brown. Total $4.

Tennessee: Howell, Dwyer, Dickson, Petersburg. Total $8.

Indiana: Everton $1.20.

South Dakota: Mt. Vernon.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

WHEN THE FLOODS CAME

It was the privilege and pleasure of the W. C. T. U. to aid in alleviating the distress of many unfortunate sufferers in the flood disasters of the spring. The above scene pictures the deplorable condition in which the residents of Peru, Indiana, found themselves, and their gratitude for the love and sympathy extended to them by their white ribbon sisters is told by Mrs. Georgia Semans Thrush, president of the county W. C. T. U. in the following words:

"Fearing that some of the dear people will not realize our great appreciation of the wonderful ways in which they have helped us, we desire through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL to thank each and all of you. At this writing, June 16, barrels of clothing are still on the way. Help came from New York, Minnesota, Florida, and our home state, Indiana. Think of it, thirty-four barrels of clothing, averaging eighty garments per barrel! Twenty-nine boxes and bags of clothing and bedding averaging fifty articles! Forty-three sacks of potatoes! Three barrels of potatoes! And besides the nice clean clothes and good things to eat we have received $205.80 in money. (Do you wonder we are tempted to use exclamation points very often?) To our knowledge no other one woman's organization has contributed so wonderfully.

"You may wonder how we distributed the above. You shall hear. Every W. C. T. U. flood sufferer received five dollars in money; every L. T. L. sufferer two dollars. We wish everybody might have been present to receive some of the smiles and squeezes that really belonged not to us but to the dear givers. You should have heard the youngsters exclaim when they received the two dollars that meant a dry pair of shoes for them and heard them plan to get shoes at the 'cut rate house' and with the surplus provide something for mother, father or some other unfortunate.

"The remainder of the money was invested in towels, linen and bedspreads. You who never have been in a like plight cannot realize how good a nice clean towel looked to us. Then the clothing, groceries and canned fruit. It was fine. We gave express companies who were so good to us each a can of fruit and cans were also given to members of the press. Many of these people lost their all and they said the fruit tasted so good. Just a can of fruit and a little love with it certainly touches the spot. The clothing and groceries were first given to our members. Then, as we were very well supplied, we began helping outsiders who needed it. Everybody said the W. C. T. U. barrels were the best in town. We tried to remember the widows, fatherless and motherless, especially the fatherless girls who were their mothers' only support. We divided with the colored people, too. We did the best we could to distribute things where most needed.

"The W. C. T. U. gave one of the first comforts, sheets and pillows to a hero, a man who had saved 150 lives at the risk of his own, had neglected his furniture to save lives and lost all his household goods. He and his family were sleeping on the floor without pillows. They think the W. C. T. U. members certainly do things and are worth while.

"We send everlasting love, gratitude and best wishes."

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

New York: Wallkill, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Georgetown $1, Kenwood $2.50, Munnsville $1, New Woodstock, Oneida $1.50, Union Corners, Niagara Falls (South, Willard), Newfield $1, Canastota. Total $23.

Pennsylvania: Perryville Ave., Homestead, Sharpsburg and Etna, Oakland $1, Queenstown $1.50, Kittanning, Manorville, Leechburg, Bedford, New Paris, Bucks Co. L. T. L. $1.50, Sayre, Milan, Rome, Ulster, Stauffer, Willard Memorial, Berne, Reading N. E., Mohrsville, Mohnton, Lillian Stevens, Slippery Rock, Hooker, Harrisville, Conoquenessing, Branchton, South Fork, Johnstown Cen., Phillipsburg, Centre Hall, Howard, Bellefonte, Centre Hall Y. P. B. $1, Curwensville, Mill Hall $1, Cochranton, Rundells, Hydetown, Meadville, Atlantic, Conneautville, Titusville $15, Dilworthtown $4, Kennett, Boiling Springs, Harrisburg, East Harrisburg, Highspire, Hummelstown, Steelton, Penbrook $1, Wayne $3, Clifton, Darby $15, Middletown, Upper Darby, Swarthmore $5.25, Chester, Broad St., Ridley Park, Media, Lansdowne, Park Mutual, Linwood, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mount Pleasant, Wilcox, Clarington, Tionesta $1, Greencastle, Mercersburg, Dry Run, Huntingdon, Shirleysburg, Mount Union, Clymer, Blairsville, Indiana, Saltsburg, Marchand, Brookville, Brockwayville, Big Run, Chestnut Grove, Grove Summit, Punxsutawney, Reynoldsville, Sigel, Mifflintown, Scranton Cen., Bart $1, Lambert Y $1, Little Britain, Christiana, New Providence, Normal Y., New Holland, Mt. Joy, Lancaster, Manheim $2.50, Millersville, Paradise Y $5, Pequea, Ephrata, Lititz Y., Adamstown, Lancaster Y. P. B., Lititz, Willard, New Castle Cen., Willard Memorial $3, Croton, Scotland, South Side, Harlansburg, Lawrence Co. Y. P. B., Ashley, Wilkesbarre, Wyoming, Plains, Rixford, Willard, Kane $4.60, Clifford, Bradford, Monroe Co. Y. P. B. $1, Norristown $5, Bryn Mawr $10, Collegeville, Watsontown, McEwensville $1, Philadelphia $3, South West $4, Faithful, L. M. N. Stevens $3.25, Tioga, Milford, Dingmans, Genesee, North Bingham, Ellisburg, Galeton, Coudersport, Middleburg, Eaglesmere, Fairdale, Franklin Forks, Hallstead, Kingsley, Montrose, New Milford, Susquehanna, Warren Cen., Sheffield, Canonsburg, Tylerdale $1.75, West Alexander, Hawley $1, Beech Lake, Clinton Centre, Starrucca, Gravity, Vandergrift, Youngwood, New Florence, Paulton, Alverton, Irwin, West Newton, New Alexandria, Scottdale, Hanover. Total $391.35.

SPIRIT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE SPREADING

Jane Addams Cables to Chicago Paper of World-Wide Features of International Suffrage Meeting

Reviewing the proceedings of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which has finished its labors at Budapest, Jane Addams reports to the correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News:* "Most inspiring in its cosmopolitan character was the wonderful energy and spontaneity of devotion shown by the women delegates. Especially remarkable was the amount of ability displayed among the women from comparatively small countries, whose women themselves constituted the most striking feature of the congress. They came from such eastern European countries as Galicia, Roumania, Bulgaria—lands where one almost unconsciously imagines the women as imbued with some touch of the orient. Instead we are amazed to find them fully abreast of the most modern thought and progress.

"Finland sent delegates and China would also have done so except for the fact that none of the emancipated members of the new feminist organizations there is able to speak anything but Chinese. Although the admission of China to the international alliance is extremely improbable, the activity in China is significant as indicating the beginning of the woman's movement in the orient.

"Impressive also is the official recognition that various governments are now extending to women's congresses. In France the government has recently granted an appropriation for an international women's congress in Paris.

"The Hungarian government and the municipality of Budapest both contributed to this congress. All this is intensely interesting, showing that everything is uniting and moving in one direction favorable to woman's cause. The Budapest congress showed more decisively to the world the extent of the woman's movement than any other congress I ever attended."

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love.—*Henry Drummond*

California Women Use Ballot for the Preservation of the Home and the Welfare of Humanity

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Cal.

The list of reform bills passed by the California legislature speaks volumes for the earnest work and wise plans of the new voters. Practically all the bills passed were in direct line with the desires of women expressed during the campaign two years ago to secure suffrage. Under the old conditions, securing the passage of two or three such bills would be counted a great victory, but it seems as if California women had endeavored to even up all irregularities at one legislative session. Everywhere, and without exception, the women lobbyists were treated with the utmost consideration, their opinions being respected, their advice asked and followed.

In addition to the Red Light Abatement and Injunction law are the following:

A law requiring of all men a health certificate of freedom from venereal diseases before obtaining marriage licenses; a joint guardianship law; the minimum wage law; juvenile court law, separating dependent from delinquent children; the extension of the eight-hour law for women to include workers in apartment houses and nurses in training; state training school for girls (replacing the reform school); mothers' pension law; teachers' pension law; age of consent law, raising the age from sixteen to twenty-one; the Roberts bill, prohibiting the destruction of any food stuffs fit for human consumption; state immigration commission to prepare for the coming of the immigrants with the opening of the Panama Canal; child labor law, raising the age limit of child workers from twelve to fifteen; prison reform bill, which provides that all sentences, except for murder, be made indeterminate, straightjackets and cold showers prohibited, and arrangements made for the payment of wages to state prison convicts and for assistance to discharged prisoners; milk inspection law; weights and measures law; state civil service law; workmen's compensation law; psychopathic parole law; a law providing for the asexualization of inmates of insane asylums and certain convicts; appointment of a commission to investigate old-age pensions, and a law prohibiting the sale of all liquor between the hours of two and six a. m.

How the Maid Converted the Mistress to Suffrage

Sometimes through fraud, sometimes through civic carelessness, immigrants, not yet prepared for the vote, have received the suffrage. We are growing more careful; but a doubt still lingers concerning the voting capacity of the recent foreigner, and of his interest in politics when not ordered about by a "boss." It is a refreshing experience to find the political duties of the native-born urged by the experienced alien.

One day last November Selma came to her mistress, who was mounted upon a chair before some closet shelves that she had planned to clean and rearrange herself, lest the maid's work should be too heavy. Selma said that that was not necessary; she could manage very well.

"Oh, no," said Miss Blanc, kindly. "That would be too much. I always expect to help with the closets, Selma."

Selma's Finnish tongue struggled for a moment with her scanty English, and then she brought out her idea with a jerk:

"This day go wote?"

"Yes, this is election day," responded Miss Blanc. "I've noticed you studying the papers. You'll learn English fast if you read the papers every day, Selma."

"'Lection day—this day go wote?" Selma repeated.

"Yes, today people go to vote," Miss Blanc said, patiently. "Hand me my checked apron, please; it's on the table there."

Selma handed the apron.

"Go wote—when?" she inquired.

"Oh, I don't know; any time, I suppose," was the careless answer.

"*You* go wote?" said Selma.

"I! I go vote!" Suddenly Miss Blanc realized that Selma was a Finn and at home a voter. "No, I don't go to vote. Do I look like it?" she said, laughing, indicating her dust-cap, her long apron, and her lofty perch. Selma laughed, too, and waved an amiable and comprehensive hand at the cluttered shelves.

"My yob," she explained. "You go and wote."

"I can't. I'm a woman. Women don't vote here. It isn't like Finland," she explained in turn.

"You—can't—*wote?*" Selma's face was a study in indignation, pity, and amazement. "In America vimmen can't wote?"

"In Massachusetts," corrected Miss Blanc; and much to her own astonishment, she added, "yet."

To a friend, she added the next day, apologetically, "I'd have said it if I'd been a downright anti, instead of the sit-on-the-fence-to-jump-either-way kind of person I am! I had to hold out hopes for the future—I simply had to, or she'd have been off to Colorado or California before I knew it. When good cooks die, marry, or strike for impossible wages, I've learned to accept the inevitable; but I simply couldn't lose a perfect treasure for lack of a possible 'wote.' *Vote!* I'd give her fifty votes, if I could be certain she'd elect to stay forever in our kitchen and stuff our turkeys!"—*Youth's Companion*

WANTED, BOYS!

MRS. CORA WRIGHT, Newcastle, Ind.

Walking down the streets of our cities and towns and viewing the expensive window fixtures of the saloons, I can see as plain as the sign over the door, the word, "WANTED."

Yes, wanted $1,000,000, the saloon-keeper says. It makes no difference how I get it, but I must have it. I pay a big revenue to our grand old government to be protected and it must protect me. I pay a big license to the city, and in return it must furnish me material for my business. It must and will furnish boys. I can no more run my business without boys than a saw-mill can run without logs.

Wanted, $1,000,000, and to get this amount of money 100,000 boys must be sacrificed. What kind of boys are wanted? The boys who have made a failure at everything they have undertaken? No, the boys of worth and of high birth and good parentage. Most desired is the boy whose parents have faced the financial difficulties of life and started the boy out well equipped. It makes no difference how his mother worked and contrived; it makes no difference how his father toiled in both heat and cold, all the liquor trade wants is to get the boy started down the toboggan slide of life and strip him of money, honor and virtue before he realizes his true condition.

BANISHED

Coffee Finally Had to Go

The way some persons cling to coffee, even after they know it is doing them harm, is a puzzler. But it is an easy matter to give it up for good, when Postum is properly made and used instead. A girl writes:

"Mother had been suffering with nervous headaches for seven weary years, but kept on drinking coffee.

"One day I asked her why she did not give up coffee, as a cousin of mine had done, who had taken to Postum. But Mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up.

"Finally, one day, she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relish, I asked for a taste.

"That started me on Postum and I now drink it more freely than I did coffee, which never comes into our house now."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared **instantly** by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like **strong** things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National lecturer, has just closed several days of successful work in Josephine county, Oregon. Under the direction of Mrs. Caldwell, the county president, she made several long stage rides, speaking at unorganized points. Three new unions were organized, and the work closed with a successful county convention in Grants Pass, June 17. Mrs. Harford's superior ability as an organizer in pioneer fields has long been recognized, and the Josephine county white ribboners are enthusiastic in their appreciation of her work in their community.

The wife of a pastor of a large church in New York state, whose membership is over nine hundred, herself an enthusiastic temperance worker, reports that her church is taking an advanced stand on the great moral question of temperance. At the close of a prayer meeting recently two ladies inquired of her what they must do to become members of the W. C. T. U., as they wanted to join something that was "out and out" against the liquor traffic.

Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, a World's W. C. T. U. associate superintendent, and her fifteen-year-old son, Charles E. Varney, Jr., a lad of remarkable accomplishments, have been booked for suffrage debates by the Chautauquas of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Missouri. Following each debate the audience is to vote on the question of woman suffrage. W. C. T. U. women will be interested in attending these debates and inviting their friends to do so, thus helping to advance the cause.

Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, has recently given eight days' time to Pope and Massac counties, Illinois, sections which were visited by the floods last spring. She held a two-day institute, organized three Y. P. B.'s, reorganized one W. C. T. U. and one L. T. L. and secured leaders for another. Three UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, six for *The Young Crusader* and three for *The Watch Tower* were secured.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER FOUR)

BEER! BEER!

BEER
—is an unsafe and needless drink
—has no value as a food

BEER DRINKING SHORTENS LIFE

Life insurance companies compute that beer drinkers' lives are shortened from 40 to 60 per cent.

MILK
—is a strength producer—beer is not
—contains from 3 to 4 per cent of fat—beer contains none
—contains none of the poison alcohol—beer contains from 4 to 7 per cent

BEER DRINKING CAUSES ACCIDENTS

The Western Electric Plant of Chicago forbids its workingmen bringing beer upon the grounds.

WHY?

Because it was noticed that a large number of accidents occurred uniformly after lunch, and in almost every case the victim of the accident had taken beer with his lunch.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE DEMANDED

Eighty-Eight Per Cent of the Manufacturers of the United States Demand Total Abstinence of Their Workmen.

Sickness is always more fatal with beer drinkers and accidents are usually fatal to them.

About one million railroad men in this country have to be total abstainers from beer and all other intoxicating liquors.

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. JANE TURNER KENNEDY, New London, Pa., ninety-two years young, a faithful member of the local union for many years, who loved to the last to welcome to her home her white ribbon comrades.

The Douglas county (Ore.) W. C. T. U. held an enthusiastic convention at Sutherlin, June 18-19. Reports from local unions and superintendents showed activities that brought results during the year closing. Reference to the new power as citizens conferred upon the women was received with appreciation. There were present, besides the officers and delegates, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, former Circulation manager of THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, and Mrs. Henrietta Brown, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U. These women occupied the first evening, presenting a varied line of thought. The second evening was given to a gold medal contest, Miss Beulah Bamby of Sutherlin being the winner. The hospitality of the Sutherlin union left nothing undone, and contributed much to the success of the convention.

Mrs. Ida F. Marsters of Roseburg was unanimously re-elected county president and enters upon her eleventh year of continuous service in this capacity. She is also the state recording secretary and one of Oregon's most valued workers.

The day following the convention Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Harford and Mrs. Kemp were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marsters, who made their visit to Roseburg a delightful memory. Mrs. Harford remains in Douglas county for field work.

North Dakota had Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, two weeks just prior to her departure for Alaska. Two new unions were organized at Belfield and Dickinson, an institute conducted at McKenzie, and good meetings held at other points where addresses on equal suffrage were given. North Dakota votes in 1914 on extending suffrage to women. Sentiment is apparently steadily growing to give the mothers a full ballot.

As a result of an evangelistic campaign conducted by Dr. Henry Stough, one hundred and fifty new members were added to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hornell, N. Y. A prize lecture for new members was given by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the state W. C. T. U., May 15, at which time seventeen new members were added.

Home Training Bulletin No. 9 by William A. McKeever of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., on the timely topic, "The Boy's Vacation Employment," is now ready for distribution and deserves a wide reading. Prof. McKeever's Bulletins are not sold for profit, being two cents each for samples and one cent each for ten or more of any one number.

AMONG THE UNIONS

"Contest work in Mississippi is flourishing." So writes Mrs. Sidney Hodges, the very faithful and capable state superintendent of that department. West Point leads in the number of medal contests, having held eight silver and one gold contest. The public schools have taken great interest in the medal contest work, and are making sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition. In July the Baptists of the state hold their annual B. Y. P. U. encampment at Blue Mountain, and Mrs. Hodges has arranged to have a grand gold medal contest at this time, all in the state holding gold medals being eligible to contest. Twenty-seven contests, up to date, for Mississippi, and more to follow!

The W. S. A. convention held in Jackson, recently, was the most enthusiastic in its history. The prize for the greatest number of members enrolled in the state association, a beautiful decorated cup and saucer, was presented to Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. The following statement was made by a prominent Mississippi editor, who was in attendance: "That the day is not far distant when women of the state of Mississippi will be voters, is conceded by many who are not in sympathy with the movement."

An address on white slavery by Rev. Mrs. Yeomans, pastor of the Christian church, was a feature of the June meeting of the Livonia (N. Y.) union. At this meeting, also, about forty bouquets were prepared and sent to invalids and shut-ins, and supper was served to nearly one hundred persons. Rev. Brown of the Methodist church commended the union for its zeal and faithfulness to the cause.

Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton of Oneonta, president of Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. and state lecturer, spent two days during the month of June with the Springfield Center union, of which Mrs. Flora Marvin is president. The days were full of interest and profit to the union and to all who attended the meetings. Mrs. Weaton spent one of the afternoons at East Springfield and the same evening gave a Bible reading at the Baptist church prayer meeting. The following day she spoke to the ladies in the Baptist church parlors, and in the evening gave her address, "The Two Cities," at a parlor meeting of the Y. P. B.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, spent two days in April with the Springfield Center union, delivering an address to a large audience. A reception followed. This union is working for the coming no-license campaign. It has a large and active Y. P. B.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER FIVE)

EXCLUSION OF OBJECTIONABLE POST CARDS FROM THE UNITED STATES MAIL

UNDELIVERABLE MATTER

Undeliverable first-class matter (including postal cards and post cards) and official matter. (See Sections 670 to 673, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTIONABLE POST CARDS FROM MAILS

Section 573 of the Postal Laws and Regulations provides that "All matter which is manifestly obscene, lewd or lascivious, * * * will, when deposited in a post office, be withdrawn from the mails and sent to the Dead Letter Office." Under this rule every post card bearing a picture or language that is obscene, indecent or improperly suggestive should be immediately withdrawn from the mails and forwarded without delay to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Dead Letters. If there is doubt as to whether a card is sufficiently objectionable to warrant its exclusion, it should be forwarded to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department for decision. Postmasters are directed to exercise all possible vigilance in the enforcement of this regulation.

The above is taken from the United States Official Postal Guide for July, 1909, page 52, Ruling 56.

It is a part of Section 3893 of the Revised Statutes, as amended May 27, 1909, and has been given out to all Postmasters by the Postmaster-General, F. H. Hitchcock.

You can help to enforce this law by bringing violations, for which there is a heavy penalty, to the notice of your Postmaster.

ISSUED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois

Price: 10 for 25 cents; 50 for $1.00

"A MESSAGE TO AMERICA"

This significant title is given to the last chapter of the book, "A Message from Mount Lebanon," a most inspiring little volume by Mme. Layyah Barakat, in which she tells the story of her life—how God blessed a barefooted Mount Lebanon girl and made her a means of comfort to others. The author, in closing, tells what America means to the citizens of far-off lands and utters a plea that America may rise to the full realization of the grandeur of its mission to the foreigner in his own land, as well as to the one of strange speech who comes to its shores to find a wonderful new home.

Of our country Mme. Barakat says: "The whole world today looks up to America, the greatest country in the world, the other nations say of her. She is passing before the eyes of the world like a great panorama across a stage, exhibiting her wonders as the mighty screen unrolls. She sends out her light far and wide, a searchlight that has penetrated every remote corner of the globe. The world breathlessly watches her movements, wondering what will become of her. She is like the Oriental bride, all decked with her exquisite jewels, her Christian churches, her colleges, her charitable institutions, her Christian homes, all the wonderful products of her religion. She stands preeminent before the world, and men flock to her from every nation to learn her wisdom. The nations come to her light, and men bring unto her the wealth of the nations. Her gates are open continually; she stands with outstretched hands to the foreigners that turn their steps to her out of every land. We gaze on her with wonder, and ask what is to become of her. Is she to be lifted up? Then only God who made her knows how high she may rise. Is she to be cast down? God forbid; for no one but He knows how deep would be her fall."

PAPERS WHICH BAR LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.
The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
The Evening Record, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily-Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Great Steamship

Christopher Columbus

to

Milwaukee and back

$1.25

Daily 9:30 A. M. Sunday 10:00 A. M.

The Ideal One-Day Excursion Trip

Please ask for Georgian Bay Booklet or illustrated folder of Resorts and trips.

Docks foot of Michigan Ave.

Papers Which Bar Liquor Advertisements
(Continued from Page Fourteen)

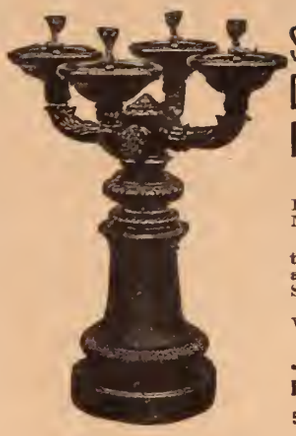
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, *The News*, *The Weekly Supplement*, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, *The Evening News*, Malden, Mass.
The Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Vermont Phoenix, Brattleboro, Vt.
The News, Harmony, Minn.
The Times, Preston, Minn.
The Beacon, Cannon Falls, Minn.
The Record, Grand Meadow, Minn.
The News, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
The Ledger, Birmingham, Ala.
The State Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Twin City Daily Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
The State Journal, Madison, Wis.
The Georgian, Sandersville, Ga.
The Press, Howard, S. D.
The Journal, Friday Harbor, Wash.
The Journal, Woburn, Mass.
The Daily and Weekly Journal, Rapid City, S. D.
The Tribune, *The Republican*, Greeley, Colo.
The Herald, Eaton, Colo.
The Herald, Williamsville, Mo.
The News, Correctionville, Ia.
The Clarion, Mitchell, S. D.
The News, Opelika, Ala.
The Standard, Holley, N. Y.
The Delaware County Advocate, Trainer, Pa.
The Index, Dover, Del.
The Delawarean, Dover Del.
The State Sentinel, Dover, Del.
The Delaware Republican, Dover, Del.
The Smyrna Times, Smyrna, Del.
The Newark Post, Newark, Del.
The Milton Times, Milton, Del.
The Sussex Republican, Milton, Del.
The Sussex Journal, Milton, Del.
The Lewes Pilot, Lewes, Del.
The News, Bernardsville, N. J.
The Carroll Progress, Berryville, Ark.
The North Arkansas Star, Berryville, Ark.
The Times Echo, Eureka Springs, Ark.
The Flashlight, Eureka Springs, Ark.
The Tribune, Green Forest, Ark.
The Times, Mahaffey, Pa.
The Mountaineer, Curwensville, Pa.
The Independent, New York, N. Y.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list.

W. C. T. U. WORK IN TASMANIA

Special Correspondence

The annual meetings held March 3-7 in Launceston, the northern city, were full of encouragement. The president, owing to ill health, had found it necessary to resign in September, 1911, and when the time came for yearly meetings to be held in March, 1912, the officers were uncertain as to the best course to pursue but met for conference, having the great pleasure of Miss Anderson Hughes' presence. Miss Hughes had wished to spend a little time in Tasmania. The month she had to spare was all too short, but her visit greatly stimulated the union and encouraged other temperance workers. In May Mrs. F. A. Woods of Latrobe accepted the office of president which she very ably filled for nine months. Acting on the advice of Miss Hughes the union made an effort to secure an organizer for at least three months, and at the close of the year secured the services of Miss M. J. George who at triennial convention held last May in Brisbane had been appointed organizer for the Australasian W. C. T. U. Miss George visited the few unions, spending a little time in Hobart and Launceston, also in some country towns, holding meetings in conjunction with other temperance organizations. Her tour was most helpful to the workers and lent fresh stimulus to the work. She was able to reorganize three unions, and a little later a new one was organized owing to her visit to the township. At convention the corresponding secretary's report showed that in spite of the drawbacks, there had been some steady, persistent work done throughout the year even by the weaker unions.



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A TEMPERANCE HOTEL IN THE SLUMS OF NEW YORK

In the world-famous "Bowery" of New York City the Salvation Army has recently completed a large hotel for men, in memory of General William Booth. The structure is dignified and imposing, in grim contrast to its surroundings. Its ten stories are provided with elevator service and contain 636 comfortable rooms, 400 of them having outside windows. The lobby boasts tile floors, decorated ceilings, newly painted walls, comfortable furniture and growing plants. The hotel is the finest one under the Army flag in America, and is probably not surpassed by any in the world. Commander Eva Booth, before an audience composed of Salvation Army workers and interested friends, spoke the words which formally opened the doors of the institution for service to the homeless men of New York City.

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INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

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The Young Crusader.....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
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Address Evanston, Illinois.

"Win One Circle"

I like the "Win One Circle" plan and have spoken of it in a circular letter to each union. I also believe the new method of sending out renewal blanks, with a blue cross on the last paper, will be a good plan. I will speak of it in our next state paper.

SARA H. HOGE,
President Virginia W. C. T. U.

I think the "Win One Circle" plan is fine and do hope that I may be able to make all the white ribboners in Tennessee think as I do.

MRS. W. S. HITE,
State Superintendent Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Traveling Men Miss It

I am a traveling man, frequently having occasion to drop into the Rockford (Ill.) public library on Sunday afternoons.

There has been no new copy of THE UNION SIGNAL in the files there since April 10.

Why this oversight in the largest dry city in the state? G. A. RANDOLPH.

(Some one was remiss in not placing the paper on file as it is furnished to the library by the local W. C. T. U.—EDITOR)

Once a Subscriber, Always a Subscriber

Please find enclosed my subscription for THE UNION SIGNAL for the ensuing year. I began with *Our Union* and am always glad to pay for my paper. I can't understand why every W. C. T. U. woman does not take it. THERE IS NO BETTER PAPER, but like the poor woman who said of her baby, she knew it was freckled and cross-eyed, but it was *her* baby and she loved it, I would take it anyway because it is OURS.

Englewood, California

Enclosed is my renewal to THE UNION SIGNAL for another year. It is nearly a quarter of a century since I first saw and read THE SIGNAL. It is twenty-three years since it has been coming to my table. I hope that I may lose no numbers.

MRS. J. H. RAMSAY, *Houston, Texas*

FROM A WORKER IN "DARKEST AFRICA"

Mrs. Beresford, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, writes:

"God bless the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. The paper is *such* a help."

A STORY OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Continued from Page Six)

The judge knitted his brows but said no more, but as they rose he threw his arm across Willard's shoulders and drew him close, thankful that his boy possessed a heart.

It was a joyful day when the flag was brought to the Home, and Mr. Draper himself delivered it, counting with a curious stricture in his throat the quarters and dimes which made up the required sum. "That's right, jest right, Mrs. Davis, and that's a mighty nice flag you've got there. There'll be someone around to—ahem—to string it up for ye before the Fourth I reckon." But the old ladies were too busy to notice his slip of the tongue. They gathered around it, patting the folds lovingly, testing the quality and crooning over it as mothers croon over their babes, and Mr. Draper left hastily.

"I tell ye, judge, it brought the tears to my eyes, and I ain't no cry baby, nuther," he said to Judge Gates, whom he met at the end of the block. "I can stand most things pretty well, but somehow old folks get onto me powerful. They're so worn—so tired and helpless like—"

"Yes, and you and I are getting old, Draper, with the rest of them." And the judge passed on feeling a new respect for the little tradesman, whom he had never before especially liked.

"Jane Armstrong, Jane, come quick. What's that a comin' on that wagon? It's a turnin' in here," Grandma Barnes shrilled excitedly as she pressed her withered face to the window.

Jane came quickly. "It's round and pointed," she said breathlessly, "and it looks like—I do believe it *is* a flagstaff, and they're unloading it."

Every old lady who was able to hobble out, was on the porch when the staff was ready for setting, and the men smiled good-naturedly at the quaint remarks which floated out to them. "Don't that 'ere top shine, though? I do wonder, now, who sent it."

"You just ask Judge Gates, granny. May be he will tell you," called one of the men with a grin. "He seemed to know *something* about it anyhow."

"Judge Gates. Now isn't that nice of him?" Mrs. Davis turned to Mrs. Phelps inquiringly. "Did you know about it? I jest believe you did," for the matron was smiling, "You don't look one bit surprised, now does she?"

"Well, I didn't know it until last night," laughed Mrs. Phelps happily, "and I didn't know either that you were going in the procession tomorrow, every one of you who is able, at Captain Given's invitation."

It was a wonderful celebration, and not the least interesting feature of the parade was the auto load of old ladies, their withered faces wreathed in smiles, their hands full of flowers, and when the procession went past the Home, the new flag was flying in the breeze.

"I don't care what you say, Hetty Barnes," exclaimed Mrs. Davis explosively, "there isn't a nicer flag than that ever flew, so there."

"Well, it *is* mighty fine," assented Mrs. Barnes, for once too happy to argue, "and it's our'n."

During the Summer Months Suggest

The Saving of Daddy
The Man Who Spoiled the Music

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These are services of song—the story is read by the pastor and the music interspersed without announcement—a service in which all may take part.

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Be Strong.
Who is the Coward?
Blot Out the Saloon.
A Cigaret Arithmetic.
A Cold Water Blotter.

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Two designs—pink border with W. C. T. U. monogram, gold border with W. C. T. U. monogram.

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The Standard of Cambridge, Mass., a daily paper, not only refuses to use its pages for liquor advertisements, but declines to accept advertisements of a grocery house which sells liquors. "This," says a writer in the *Christian Endeavor World*, "marks a new record in journalism which seems worthy of attention."

Barlow's Indigo Blue will not Spot or Streak Clothes

In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.
Free Samples Mailed.
ADAM PFROMM & CO., Wholesale Druggists
233 North Second Street, Philadelphia

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 10, 1913. No. 28

Call to Service

You, who are enlightened, self-sufficient, self-governed, endowed with gifts above your fellows, the world expects you to add to and not to subtract from its store of good, to build up and not to tear down, to ennoble and not to degrade. It commands you to take your place and to fight in the name and honor of chivalry against the powers of organized evil and of commercialized vice; against poverty, disease and death, which follow fast in the wake of sin and ignorance; against all the innumerable forces which are working to destroy the image of God in man, and unleash the passion of the beast.

—From Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. John Grier Hibben, President Princeton University

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—A Business Career—The Part of the Y. P. B. in the Nation's Life—Sending the Light Around the World

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE NEW EXCISE LAW AND ITS WORKINGS—BILL FOR MEMORIAL TO WOMEN—MULHALL SENSATIONAL CHARGES THROW WASHINGTON INTO TURMOIL—OVERTIME WORK FOR WOMEN EMPLOYES—VACATION SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN OF WASHINGTON ALLEYS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

June 30 completes the fiscal year of the United States government and that of the District of Columbia. The new excise law for the District went into effect July 1 and is causing no end of anxiety among the liquor men, as a large number of saloons must be closed and the many restrictions will be rigidly enforced. The chief of police has had a copy of the new law placed in the hands of every police officer of the District with the request that he familiarize himself with its provisions and see that every requirement is fully carried out.

Three new excise commissioners appointed by President Wilson were willingly accepted by saloonkeepers and their friends, but two have been strongly opposed by temperance people. Senators Jones and Works waited upon the President and stated the objection to the nomination of one of these, saying that this man had appeared before the subcommittee when the excise bill was under consideration and spoke in opposition to the measure. They did not believe that a man who opposed the enactment of the law should be appointed to enforce that law. The President thereupon withdrew that man's name and upon his return will appoint another in his place.

The first arrest under the new law was made two and a half hours after it went into effect. A colored man was found asleep and intoxicated at 2:30 in the morning. A marked falling off in the number of "drunks" arrested marked the second day, only two warranting the police in making arrests. Hundreds of persons, it is said, knocked vigorously on the front doors of saloons the first morning before 7 o'clock seeking a drink, but not until the stroke of seven was any door thrown open.

"Can a woman be served intoxicants in restaurants?" was a question asked many times yesterday and the day before by holders of restaurant licenses. A man who has served as clerk to the excise board a number of years, and who has studied the new law, responded that he thought not. "Not until the place has been declared by the excise board to be a restaurant," he suggested. Paragraph 6 of the act provides that no minor under the age of eighteen years shall be allowed to enter or be permitted to remain in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, other than a hotel, restaurant or club. Newsboys and boys selling chewing gum and other commodities are affected by the law.

A Proposed Memorial to Women

Senator Root has re-introduced in the Senate his bill providing for the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States, north and south, for the sick and wounded in the civil war. The bill authorizes the appropriation of $400,000 out of the Federal Treasury as part contribution to the acquisition of a site and the erection of the proposed memorial. This sum is, however, not to be available until there shall have been raised by private subscription an additional $300,000. The building will be used as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross Society.

Sensational Charges

Political Washington has again been thrown into turmoil by the publication of the most sensational charges involving the integrity of public men in recent years. A sworn statement by Col. M. M. Mulhall of Baltimore, who has been known for years as an expert lobbyist, declares that since 1902 he has represented the National Association of Manufacturers; that for them he has paid out, besides his personal expenses, $200,000 which has been expended in a comprehensive, nation-wide lobby against legislation to which the Association was opposed. His sworn statement further declares that Senators and members of Congress, past and present, were the willing agents of the Association, many of them being in its pay in one way or another. To substantiate his charges he has in the neighborhood of 20,000 letters, also telegrams, memoranda, and expense accounts. Wholesale denials by members of Congress and officers of the Association followed the publication of Mr. Mulhall's statement. Senator Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the sub-committee which has been investigating President Wilson's lobby charges, announced that his committee would sift to the bottom these extraordinary charges. He says he is fully awake to the gravity of the allegations and will follow out this line of investigation in all of its ramifications. Mr. Mulhall has been subpoenaed to appear before the investigating committee July 8. More and more it is acknowledged that President Wilson was correct in his claim that an "insidious and industrious lobby" was at work in Washington. He is determined that Senators and Representatives shall be protected from its insistent demands.

Excessive Overtime Work for Women Employes

That a large number of women employes of the District work more than forty-eight hours a week under ordinary conditions, and that many of them worked more than seventy-five hours a week during the Christmas season, is the statement made in a bulletin just issued by the bureau of labor of the Department of Labor. The bulletin takes up the question of women's wages in the District, manner of living, vacations, lunch hours, etc. Over four-fifths of the women in department and other retail stores work from fifty-four to fifty-nine hours per week, and nearly four per cent work sixty hours or over. The amount of overtime during the Christmas holiday season is significant. Aside from the excessive overtime during the Christmas holidays, the most noteworthy fact concerning the work of women in the department and retail stores is the prevailing long hours on Saturday. Of those who work overtime ninety-two per cent received no extra pay for such work.

Vacation Schools for Negro Children

Four summer vacation schools to be open five weeks, with sessions of three hours each daily, will soon be started by the Alley Improvement Association for the benefit of the colored children of Washington alleys. The summer school opened by the association last year in Shiloh church had 300 pupils. As an adjunct to the vacation schools, the Alley Improvement Association hopes to interest the colored churches of the various neighborhoods and induce them to look after the alleys in their respective sections. For this purpose open-air meetings will be held throughout the summer, conducted by the churches under the auspices of the association. As the District has a resident population of over 100,000 negroes it can readily be seen how necessary it is to provide occupation for the hundreds of children, many of whom are left to themselves every day. Their mothers are employed as domestics, going to service early in the morning and returning late in the evening.

The District W. C. T. U. have just held a most successful garden fête. More than 2,000 visitors were entertained on the evenings of June 30 and July 1 on the spacious grounds of "Belmont," the object being to preserve this beautiful spot as a park for the children. The famous painting, "In the Shadow of the Cross," was one of the attractions.

Saturday, July 5, 1913

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

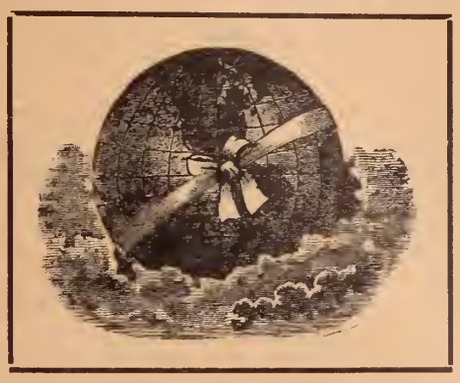
NOTED VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S CONVENTION

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

Lady Aurea Howard, the youngest daughter of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, will be an honored guest at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn. The delegation from Great Britain will also include three of the General Officers of the British Women's Temperance Association—Miss Agnes E. Slack, vice-president; Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, honorary corresponding secretary; and Mrs. C. D. Johnson, honorary recording secretary. Mrs. Ormiston Chant of London, who has many friends on this side of the Atlantic, is another delegate from the B. W. T. A.

Among those from abroad planning to attend the convention are a number of young women who it is hoped will participate in the conferences to be conducted by the general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch of the World's W. C. T. U., Miss Amy-Swankie Cameron of London, England. These prominent young women delegates are Miss Thorne, general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch of the British Women's Temperance Association; Miss Mabel Beddow of London, who has been generously aiding our white ribbon work in Palestine for the past three years; Miss Daisy Gemmill of Glasgow, Scotland, daughter of the honorary corresponding secretary of the Scottish Union; Miss Cooper of North Adelaide, South Australia, who accompanies her mother, the state recording secretary; and Fraulein Adelheid Caspar of Halle, Germany.

The W. C. T. U. of Scotland will be officially represented at the convention by the vice-president, Mrs. G. C. Milne of Aberdeen. Mrs. Milne has been an ardent temperance worker for many years and is an excellent public speaker. Mrs. Barton of Glasgow, who has just returned from a two years' temperance tour in Australia and New Zealand, is another member of the Scottish delegation. Mrs. Hill of Leslie, Mrs. McNab of Sterling, and Miss Jane Darling of Edinburgh. World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Gifts and Bequests,



are other delegates from Scotland whom we look forward to greeting in Brooklyn.

Japan will be represented by two and perhaps more delegates—Miss Iwasawa, a Japanese teacher in the Friends' School in Tokyo, and Miss Cora Halle, a valued member of the W. C. T. U., who for the past two years has been recording secretary of the Woman's Foreign Auxiliary Union of Japan.

From Australia we hope to welcome the gifted national president, Lady Holder, also Mrs. Greenstreet of New South Wales, and Mrs. G. W. Cooper and her daughter from South Australia. Mrs. Cooper has traveled extensively, and is deeply interested in missionary as well as in temperance work.

The W. C. T. U. of Burma will be represented by two delegates—Mrs. C. Davenport of Rangoon, and Mrs. J. M. Lobdell of the same city. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport are royal friends of the *Life Line*, organ of the Burma W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lobdell's home has been in the "Jungle," where she has helped make our blessed principles known.

Our W. C. T. U. work in China will be ably represented by Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, former corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of the city of Nanking. Dr. Boggs is now at her home in Urbana, Illinois. An article of hers on China has recently been published in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

Senorita Effa M. Dunmore of Guanajuato, Mexico, president of the W. C. T. U. of the republic, expects to attend the conventions of both World's and National W. C. T. U.; also to visit Zurich as a delegate to the International Sunday School convention.

Miss L. C. Coombs of India, national W. C. T. U. treasurer, who is now on furlough in the United States, will be one of the official delegates from the W. C. T. U. of India.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., is very busy organizing parties for the World's W. C. T. U. convention, and for the Anti-Alcohol Congress at Milan. In addition to her many arduous duties in connection with the work of the B. W. T. A., Miss Slack will represent the World's W. C. T. U. at the Milan Congress, sailing from Italy to the United States for the Brooklyn convention.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich's new address is Chao Kung Fu, Peking, China. Our leader of the women's temperance work in China, has recently spoken before the missionary association of Tientsin on the work of the W. C. T. U. and has organized the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. at several points. At Paoting Fu, Mrs. Goodrich held seven meetings, one in the ancestral hall of Li Hung Chang, to which the schools of the city were invited. At one meeting 250 were present and there was great smashing of tobacco pipes. Forty-two men took the pledge promising to abstain from opium, liquor, and tobacco in all forms. Thirty-eight in the boys school took the pledge. Among the women and girls 140 signed the pledge, and organized a temperance society. There are about 5,000 students in the city. Miss Grace Goodrich is assisting our W. C. T. U. work in many practical ways.

The Young People at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, Honorary General Secretary Young Woman's Branch of the World's W. C. T. U.

Dear Young People of the United States of America Who Wear Our Badge:

May I give to you, in common with the young white ribboners of every country, a most hearty "official" invitation to the World's Convention, to be held, as you are doubtless aware, October 23-28, in Brooklyn, N. Y. I do not think the Y. P. B. members in America will require pressing to attend a World's Convention in their own country. So many of your own women, younger as well as older, have carried the white ribbon to foreign lands that it would seem you must have a peculiar interest in all that concerns our great International Union. So we shall look for a full delegation. I need hardly tell you that the officers of the World's W. C. T. U. are hoping to have a large representation at the convention, and to many of us the most important part of that representation will be the Y.'s and the Y. P. B.'s.

It is fine to think of all the past conventions and all the splendid women who have taken part in them, but as one's mind travels forward into the future one realizes that if our great organization is to keep its strong record of work accomplished in the best possible way, it must be by gathering into it now the young women who by their training will make the leaders of the World's Union in the days to come.

It always seems as if the high ideal and broad outlook of a union that stretches all round the world, must appeal especially to the young women among us. Meeting with comrades from all countries is an education in itself, and attending a World's Convention will kindle their enthusiasm and deepen their earnestness as nothing else can. To hear how the Chinese Y's are anxious to emulate their western sisters, and are asking for leaders the same as theirs; how the Y work is progressing so wonderfully in Burma under the new leader there; how the one or two Y unions in South America are struggling to increase their numbers, led by two or three enthusiastic spirits; how in Japan the work is progressing so rapidly as to justify the appointment of a native organizer; how in Canada, in Scotland, in South Africa, in New Zealand and Australia, not to mention our great hostess country, the Y work is steadily going forward—to hear all this and much more from, as we hope, some of the workers themselves, will be a fine experience and I am anticipating our Y conferences will be more useful than ever before.

You may be sure I am counting on much help from Y. P. B. members in the United States to strengthen my hands. My kind coadjutor, your own Miss Mosher, has already promised to assist in planning and in carrying out plans, and we are looking forward to a happy, profitable time. Those of you who have already attended a World's Convention will surely be eager to go again, for you must have been filled with a great and wide enthusiasm as you listened to the reports of accomplishments from far distant lands and realized that the work is the same and the spirit which inspires it is the same also, no matter in what corner of the earth it may be. We shall want to hear from you of all the Y. P. B. of America has been able to carry out in our beloved white ribbon work during the past three years.

It will be a wonderful inspiring time—a World's Convention always is. May it prove a great blessing to a large delegation of young white ribboners from all parts of the United States.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

THE PART OF THE Y. P. B. IN THE NATION'S LIFE

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

ONWARD

We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling—
To be living is sublime.
Hark! what waking up of nations.
Gog and Magog to the fray.
Hark! what soundeth is creation
Groaning for its latter day.

Worlds are charging—heaven beholding;
Thou hast but an hour to fight;
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,
On—right onward for the right!
On! let all the soul within you
For the truth's sake go abroad!
Strike! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages—tell for God.

—Selected

This month we are especially reminded of the truth of the above words, for we have just celebrated the birthday of our national freedom. It is becoming to us as a people to realize that no nation can lead its own life apart from other nations, but that its destiny is bound up with that of other nations and that what were once local or national questions are now world problems. Old philosophies are fading and the principles of the Christian religion are taking their place. The mission workers tell us that the Buddhist priests are everywhere trying to incorporate into their religion phases of Christian morality and that in Japan the school text-books on morality are largely quotations from the Sermon on the Mount and Paul's teachings, though no direct reference is made to their source.

I read not long since of a primary school visited by a native Japanese who offered a picture of a great man to be hung in the school room and the children might vote on the question of whose picture they would have. Out of three hundred and forty votes George Washington had the greatest number. Second in the list came the name of Abraham Lincoln. Number three was the name of a great Japanese general and number four was Benjamin Franklin. When China was looking about for a constitution upon which to model her new constitution her great men studied the governments of the world and decided upon ours as the one nearest their ideal.

All these tributes paid to us by other people should make us very glad, but at the same time very serious. Well may we ask ourselves what it is which has brought us to the position we hold today among the nations. It is not wealth, though today ours is called the richest nation in the world, but the glory of our nation has been its people—the people who have yielded themselves in obedience to God. A writer in one of our magazines recently reminded us that "noble men and women have given greatness to lands with few natural advantages, while unfit citizens have brought destruction in fair lands."

President Wilson Urges Youth to Give Their Best

In greetings recently sent by the President to the George Junior Republic, he said:

"The United States can only be like the people in it. It is what they are—no better, no worse. What they think and do, makes it, guides it, is its very self.

"And that means this, that every boy and girl in it owes it to the great country we love, to think the best thoughts that are in them or that they can get from those who think better than they do, to do the finest things there are to be done and see to it that their pieces of the United States are as fine and as clean and pure and straight as they can make them."

So while the people are our glory they may be also our peril. Henry Clay said: "A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds." History only repeats itself and the history of nations proves that while a people are clean and virtuous and put high-thinking above wealth and high living they prosper, but when the people become dissipated they deteriorate morally and physically, and a stronger people from without subdues them. Nations do not die alone from without, but from within. There are first sown within a nation the seeds of decay. When we remember that eighty-three per cent of the children of drinking people are in some way abnormal and that this abnormality is manifested more commonly in some mental and nervous conditions, how can we expect to continue as a healthy people?

Two Paths for Us As a Nation

There are set before us as a nation two paths. One is to go on in the path of Sabbath desecration, disregard for law, liquor making and drinking and impurity, and no wealth or education can save us from national death. The other path is the path of noble deeds, self-sacrifice, a clean social and political life and the putting away by practice and law of bad habits, and thus may we march to a greater national glory than we have yet known. A great preacher of England said not long since that the nation which could first secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic and prove it a sane policy in dealing with the alcohol evil would render the greatest service to humanity possible in that generation. Dear patriotic young people of our Branch, may you so choose in all your daily living that you may help to preserve our nation's life and may you give your service and financial support to those movements which are not visionary but practical and patriotic, and may you face the problems of life in a consideration not for self alone but for the whole world.

Help the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund

This is the month in which we have decided to make a special appeal to our Branches for contributions to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, formerly known as the Kara Smart fund. We need money for free literature and other expenses of our white ribbon missionaries and their native helpers in establishing young people's work in foreign countries. Miss Strout has organized many Y. P. B.'s in Burma, and the fields there are white, but funds are needed, as is also the case with other countries. May we not during these summer months show our thankfulness for God's goodness to us in this land, and give to further our beautiful work in other lands.

During the summer months our young people do not care to have very long programs, but some little affair—a porch party, ice cream social, or something of the kind would bring in an offering for this work. Miss Rowan's little Japanese entertainment is short and that with a cup of tea would give your friends a pleasant afternoon and make them want to give to the cause. Send all contributions through your state treasurer, being sure to state that it is for the Y. P. B. Missionary fund.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A Business Career—Sermon to the College Y. P. B.

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL, National Secretary College Y. P. B.

"And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Luke 2:49.

The lad Jesus was catching a vision of larger things as His mind expanded under the great truths of the Scriptures in the temple of the holy city. To know the Scriptures was the education of His day. His soul chafed under the petty things of life, and He wanted to be free to do the great things that He felt He must do to fulfil His mission on the earth. Yet He went back to the little town of Nazareth and obeyed His parents, working at the carpenter's bench for eighteen long years in preparation for His great work which has lived on down the centuries.

Visions of Great Things

You, in your college life, caught visions of great things and you long to enter your business career. I can see you, in the excitement of the closing days. The essay to be read over and over, the oration to be given, the last examinations, the graduating gown or suit, the class photograph, the many last social engagements, the sudden attachments to professors or students (for "blessings brighten as they take their flight"), the baccalaureate sermon, the class-day gayeties, the commencement exercises, are all events in your life. Now this is all over and you are going out into the world with the problem before you of making a living and a life. Some of you have spent your all in getting an education and must now use that education as your capital in earning what you are to have. The habits you have formed will also be a part of your capital—habits of thought, industry, concentration, adaptability, cheerfulness, purity and total abstinence, all have a part in a successful life.

In choosing an occupation at which you will earn a living—for you will not all be professional men and women—choose some work that is necessary to life, some work which adds to the sum of human weal; choose something which you think ought to be done, which you can respect yourself in doing and which will give you joy as you work.

True Success

Then choose a *business*. Jesus worked at the carpenter's bench for His living, but His business was "to do the will of Him that sent him." Paul worked with his own hands at tent-making to earn his food and shelter, but his business was to preach Jesus Christ. A stranger asked another, "What is your business?" He replied, "My business is to win souls for Christ. I sell goods for my living." A young man asked Mr. Whittier's advice. Mr. Whittier said: "If you wish to be successful, choose some righteous cause to work for." Whittier chose the righteous though unpopular cause of the abolition of slavery, but that was what made him famous. The liquor traffic today in its destruction of human life and happiness, its economic loss, its tyranny and political corruption, is more gigantic and monstrous than slavery ever was. It is harder to dislodge, but it is worth while to attempt big things. I would rather fail in a great undertaking than do some "dead easy" task, wouldn't you? There is surely success and a name out in the distance for those who will choose this righteous and once unpopular cause for their business career. Give your best brain power for the destruction of humanity's greatest foe.

War Against the Great Destroyer

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

The foundation for war strength is men. The rank and file of the Army must be recruited. To get the population to enlist, the work of education must be widespread; education as to the dangers before the nation, as to the fact that a great war is on. If men are reached by the truth, they will enlist for their country; if not enlisted they are sure to enlist with the great destroyer. Each recruit is equivalent to two soldiers in the final struggle, one added to our ranks and one taken from the ranks of the enemy.

The Big Sister of the Poor

There are other causes to espouse which require the best skill you can bring to bear for their furtherance. The white slave traffic must die, and we are glad that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is financing a world-wide study of commercialized vice in the hope of establishing reforms in our own land. There must be a nation-wide awakening. The college young woman with her better knowledge can be a big sister to the ignorant child of the poor. Statistics from the Department of Justice of the Federal Government and from the New York Reformatory for women show that the average age at which prostitute women commit the first moral offense is seventeen, about one-sixth of them are under fifteen years of age. These generally are poor, the daughters of day laborers. Two-thirds are foreign born or born of foreign parents. Over one-third of them are household servants. Over half have not received the education of the average child of ten; one-fifth are feeble-minded, incapable of caring for themselves. The great cause, then, of prostitution is ignorance. As women, it becomes our duty to see that our sex is educated, protected. We can do this for our less fortunate sisters.

Help the Boy

College men, you need to save your sex. One-third of the young men who in 1898 applied for army service were found unfit through impurity and the use of tobacco and alcoholics. It is time some one who values manhood should rise up and help save his sex from these degrading influences. It would be well to gather statistics of prostitute men and find the cause of their degradation. There needs to be the "Big Brother" movement to save the young boys from the prevailing vices.

We must all help solve the child labor problems and abolish abject poverty. It can be done. Let us combine to be a friend to those from other lands who come to us. It is someone's duty to study their languages and customs and teach them ours; to make them happy in this new land and to teach them to love it. Let us work for good health individually and socially, for clean dooryards and clean cities, for beauty of costume and landscape, for good brains, good morals and good ideals. If we can learn to divide our twenty-four hours into eight hours in which to earn our living, eight for sleep, four for eating, bathing and dressing, and four for business, I am sure His business will be done. "The King's business requires haste."

THE MEADOWBROOK MEMORIAL

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"High school is fine this year, isn't it?" said Charles Andrus.

"You bet!" exclaimed Nathan Strong. "The teachers are dandies, too."

"So aristocratic, you know," drawled Herbert Myers.

"And aristocracy is what counts," declared Nathan.

"Yes-sir-ree! We don't want any common plugs in this school," said Charles. "We have a high-toned class, too, the best senior class there ever was in the school."

"Hiram Cowan is the only disreputable member of the class," declared Nathan. "It's a shame to be disgraced by him."

"Hiram would be all right if it were not for his dad," said Herbert in his favorite drawl. "He's a good student. He always has the best grades of any one in class."

"But that isn't the thing that counts with aristocrats," objected Nathan. "Look at his clothes. I, for one, am tired of being in class with such a scare-crow. Then look at that worthless dad of his."

"I, too, am tired of his rags, but I guess we can't help ourselves," said Charles.

"We could help ourselves if we *wanted* to," affirmed Nathan.

"What can we do?" asked Charles.

"Haven't boys been driven from school when they were not wanted?"

"But we can't do hazing or anything of that kind here," objected Herbert.

"Not if you're a 'fraid-cat'," sneered Nathan, "but we three can run him out of school if we stay together and tell no one our plans. The question is, do we want to get rid of him?"

"Bet you we do!" declared Charles, who was always eager to follow where Nathan led.

"I'm in for it," said Herbert, "if you are sure we can do it without being found out. It would cut my dad awfully if I should be expelled. He's counting on me for the ministry, you know."

"Ministry, fiddlesticks. Why, kid, a minister needs some determination about him," laughed Charles.

"Oh! I know I'll never be any good at that, though I think I could write a sermon and read it as lots of them do, or even commit it to memory and recite it."

"That isn't all there is to being a minister."

"Here, boys, you're off the track," called Nathan. "What are we going to do about that Cowan boy? Are we going to graduate in the class with 'Ole Bill's' kid?"

"No! No!" shouted Charles.

"I'll be willing to help get rid of him if you are sure it can all be kept secret," said Herbert.

"You can trust me, can you not?" asked Nathan with an injured air.

"Yes, I guess so," Herbert answered reluctantly.

"There's the old sot now, Nathan," whispered Charles. "He's just coming out of your father's saloon. See him stagger."

"And the son of that man proposes to graduate in the same class with the most aristocratic of our little city," Nathan exclaimed in disgust.

"Don't call him a man," ventured Herbert. "He's more like a hog."

"Don't insult my father's business," laughed Charles. "Father's hogs are a credit to that fellow."

"Get out of the way," commanded Nathan as he passed "Ole Bill," and giving the drunken man a shove, he sent him sprawling into the gutter.

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" roared the boys, and Nathan, knowing how to influence those whom he wished to lead, said dramatically:

"Do you want the son of 'Ole Bill' Cowan in our class, Herbert?"

"Sh-sh-sh," cautioned Charles. "There comes the heir to the Cowan inheritance."

"You'll need some help, won't you?" sneered Nathan, as Hiram attempted to help his father to his feet. Hiram glared at him as a tiger might at his prey. He knew whose hand had sent his father into the ditch. He knew whose whisky had placed his father in such a helpless condition. He did not feel the disgrace of his father's conduct as some would feel it, as his sister felt it, for he argued that those who sold the liquor and those who allowed the liquor to be sold had done a greater wrong than his father. Not another word was spoken as the boy helped his father to his feet and half carried him toward home.

"Let's go to our barn, boys, and do some planning," said Nathan.

"Remember, mum's the word," repeated the three as they separated an hour later.

The next morning, as Hiram Cowan entered the schoolroom, "The Inseparables," as Nathan, Charles and Herbert called themselves, exchanged sly winks.

"Miss Adams," called Charles, after the class had returned to their seats from the blackboard where they had been doing some work, "I brought a dollar along this morning, intending to get that history as I came through town. I forgot to get the book and I left the money on my desk while I was at the board. It is gone."

"Are you sure you left it on your desk? Why did you not keep it in your pocket?"

"Because—because there are holes in my pockets," lied Charles. One lie generally calls for another.

"I saw Charles twirling a dollar before he went to class," said a girl seated near him, "but I have not seen it since."

"Some one must know something about it," said the teacher sternly. "Has any one seen a dollar?" There was a profuse shaking of heads.

"If the dollar was left on the desk and now is gone, some one has seen it."

"Perhaps somebody needed the money for books," suggested Charles.

Hiram Cowan blushed. Only the morning before, he had told Miss Adams that he would have to wait till his sister received some more school money before he could get the history she required for supplementary reading. He felt he was being accused of theft, and, springing up, declared, "I may need money for books, Charles Andrus, but I am no thief."

"The shoe must fit or he would not have put it on," whispered Charles.

"Search me if you want to."

The shrug of Charles' shoulders, the curls of his lips and the glance at his hands as if there were danger of soiling them, were more suggestive than words.

"Miss Adams," said Hiram, so angry that it was with difficulty he controlled himself, "will you oblige me by searching my pockets?" He walked to the front of the room with head erect and eyes flashing.

"I hate to do it, Hiram, for I am sure it is useless."

"It is my wish."

"Then to please you I will."

She thrust her hand into each pocket of his coat, but found nothing.

"Search my trousers pockets," commanded Hiram.

Miss Adams hesitated.

"Go ahead. This search must be thorough."

The teacher hesitatingly began, and from the first pocket brought out something. Without a word she held it up for Hiram to see.

"What does it mean, Miss Adams?" asked Hiram. A moment before the color in his face had been so vivid. Now he was very pale.

"That I found this money in your pocket." The teacher's words were unsympathetic.

"Do you think I put it there?"

"What else can I think?"

"Somebody put that money in my pocket. I tell you, though I am poor, I do not steal. It is a plot against me, Miss Adams. They do not want me in their class, but they can not run me out by making false accusations."

The school seemed undecided whom to favor until the teacher said icily: "Hiram, take your seat and do not let such a thing as this occur again."

Hiram studied her face a moment. What he read there seemed to take all the fighting spirit out of him, for he went back to his seat a humiliated and crushed boy. As he passed Charles' desk, the books and pencils were drawn aside as if they were in danger.

During the intermissions of the day, Hiram had a trying time of it. "Watch out for the ball," shouted Charles as it flew near where Hiram stood. "Things have a strange way of disappearing around here."

"Say Hiram," called Herbert, "have you, too, been in the gutter? Your clothes are stained all over with mud."

"Herbert," reproved Charles, "you should have said 'rags' instead of 'clothes.'"

"I beg your pardon," and Herbert made a mock courtesy to Hiram.

"How's your dad today?" asked Nathan. "Seems to me I heard he was sick last night."

After eating his lunch at noon, Hiram

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

GOD DEFEND US WHILE WE WORK AND WIN

[Used at meeting of the Georgetown (S. C.) Y. P. B., in celebration of Young People's Day]

God defend us while we work and win;
Onward, upward do Thou take us;
Temperance conqueror do Thou make us;
God defend us while we work and win.

Chorus

While we work, while we work,
While we work with heart and soul,
Pressing on to the goal;
God defend us while we work and win.

God defend us while we work and win;
From our aim may none dissuade us,
May our foes be brought to aid us;
God defend us while we work and win.

God defend us while we work and win;
Speed our cause, with strength infuse us,
In Thy service, Father, use us;
God defend us while we work and win.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

ACROSS THE DESERT

A TALE FOR THE HOT WEATHER

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

In a little village in far-away Africa all the people were wishing for one thing, rain. If it would only rain! The cruel sun beat down on them day after day, and it was so hot in their queer little round huts that they could hardly breathe. It was hot out-of-doors, too, even under the trees. It was hot underneath the ground, for the good white doctor put his thermometer down there and found it so.

The native people had taken trouble to make nice gardens but everything in them died. They were short of food. The women went out to hunt for locusts. These are insects and they taste something like vegetables when they are cooked, but I hardly think you would care to eat them.

The little rivers dried up and the fish were left dead upon the banks. Then the hyenas came round and had a feast upon them.

One day a queer man appeared in the village. He was dressed in skins and wore some big feathers. He said he was the rain-maker and knew how to cause the precious showers to come down from the sky. He had a mixture of all sorts of strange things, lions' hearts and rare roots and serpents' skins, and he burned them and told the people the rain would come. But it did not.

Then the good white doctor spoke up. The natives called him Nyaka, but to the friends in his distant home he was David Livingstone. He had come all the way from Scotland to tell the African tribes about the love of God, and to help them to live happily without fighting and killing each other as they used to do. He said, "Let us go to the big river. Everybody find a sharp stick." So they went, though it was a long way and very hot. The doctor took his old spade; it had no handle, but he managed to dig with it. The other men dug with their sticks and the boys and girls carried the dirt away. They made a deep ditch all the way from the river to the village, and the water flowed into it. Then they were able to water their gardens, and the things began to grow again and they had enough to eat and to drink.

Nothing can live without water. People need it and plants need it and all animals. Without it we should soon die.

Dr. Livingstone often wished they could live in a place where there was plenty of water. Once he heard men talking about a beautiful lake far, far away. He asked the Chief about it but he said the trail lay across a terrible desert and no white man could ever cross it in safety. But the doctor was very brave and he was also so kind that the fiercest people were ready to be friends with him and to help him when he was in need. So he did succeed in crossing the desert and reaching the beautiful lake. He had to travel in the mornings and evenings when it was not quite so hot. The wheels of the wagons used to sink deep into the sand and it was a very dangerous journey. But he did it in safety.

When he had learned the way he thought he must take Mrs. Livingstone and his three little children to the lovely spot he had found. So they packed up their belongings, climbed into the wagons

African Women Grinding Corn

and started off. An English gentleman who was a brave hunter went to help them and he kept ahead of them all the way. He dug wells so that when the children arrived at each stopping-place they would have some water to drink.

There are no rivers in this Kalahari desert, as it is called, and but little water in the wells. Sometimes after they had taken the trouble to dig a well, there was not enough to go round for the men and the lady and the children and the little dog and oxen and all.

The desert looks like a great sea. There are ups and downs in it that remind one of waves, only they are not waves of water, but waves of sand. It is not all sand, however. A good deal of rough, tough grass grows there. Strange to say, there are many animals on the desert, lions and jackals and great herds of antelopes. You will wonder where they get water to drink, as they cannot dig wells. They eat watermelons. Isn't that queer? A great many watermelons grow on the desert. They get their moisture from deep down underground and men and animals alike are very fond of them. Then there are also plants that have roots something like turnips. They are full of water and as big as a boy's head. The animals dig for them with their hoofs.

A few tribes live on the desert. They are funny, merry little people called Bushmen. They have an odd way of getting the precious water that everyone is bound to have. They know there is a good deal of it down under the sand. The women take a long hollow reed and push it deep down and then suck the water up through this tube. They put an ostrich shell down on the ground beside them, with a little hole in it about as large as your finger, and as they suck the water up they squirt it into the ostrich shell. When they have filled about a dozen shells thus they hide them in the sand. When the good white doctor passed their way the Bushmen were kind to him and gave him some of the precious water. I think he must have been very thirsty indeed before he could be glad to drink it. You and I do not know what it really is to be thirsty. People in Africa often die for want of water. The doctor's party came near doing so on this trip.

They called Mrs. Livingstone Ma-Robert because Robert was the name of her oldest boy. That is the way they do in the middle of Africa. Ma-Robert and little Robert and Agnes and baby sat in the wagons while the oxen pulled them very slowly over the plain. They came to a part that was drier and more dreadful than any. There were no wells, no watermelons, no Bushmen to give them a drink. The guide lost his way. They had only a little water left and one of the servants spilt it by accident. It is nothing at all to us to spill a little water. We can easily draw some more from the faucet or the pump. But when theirs was spilt it looked as if they would all die. The doctor sent some native men out as a searching party. But day after day passed and no water was found. The children were ill. Even the oxen moaned with thirst. The father and mother felt so sad about the children that they could hardly think of their own suffering. They feared Agnes and Robert and baby could not live another day without water. Just then, when they had nearly given up hope, the native servants came running back, crying, "Water, water!" So their lives were saved just in time. Livingstone said he had never known the value of water before. At last this difficult journey was at an end and the doctor

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The Lost Art of Conversation

Women have been accused of belittling the art of conversation by confining their discussions to trivial topics relating to their personal affairs. Whether or not the accusation has any foundation in fact the larger interests now presented to women who possess franchise rights offer splendid conversational opportunities. The vacation period, with its days of leisure spent by many women at summer resorts, can be utilized in creating public sentiment which will help at the fall elections. Whether the talk on the summer hotel piazza shall become the merest frivolous chit-chat, shall deteriorate into dangerous gossip, or shall deal with vital subjects, may often be determined by some wise, tactful, earnest woman who finds herself a member of a summer colony. When Mrs. Wickersham, the wife of the former Attorney-General of the United States, propounded the four "Thou Shalt Nots" of conversation among women, various substitutes were offered for the objectionable topics of disease, descendants, domestics and dress, commonly supposed to be favorites with women. It may well be questioned, however, whether there is a necessity for new subjects, or merely for a larger, broader, deeper treatment of the old ones. Avoiding reference to our own ailments, may we not use the time to good purpose in considering ways and means to eradicate from the municipal and national life those physical and moral diseases which handicap it in its progress, chief among which are the liquor and vice traffic? Let us talk, too, as often as we may on the absorbing subject of descendants, but not limit our conversation to tales of the cleverness of the children in our own homes, but give serious thought to that all-important question of the conservation of the child-life of the nation. Let us urge upon other mothers, as we do upon ourselves, an interest in legislation that will give to the little folks their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; let us plan to fight those institutions in our country which are degenerating and destroying the boys and girls, and which, in ruining the parent physically, intellectually and morally, not only deprive the offspring of their heritage of health, but condemn them to a life of poverty and toil. Let our talk of domestics or servants be an attempt to aid in the solution of the great question of labor and capital.

Neither need we avoid the question of dress, for there is at the present time grave need for a sane and serious discussion of this subject that shall revolutionize the present fashions. When a woman judge of the Juvenile Court of Chicago gives it as her opinion that the immodest dress worn by even the better class of women is responsible for the immorality of many of the girls who are brought before her, it is certainly time for the Christian women of America to give the matter serious consideration. There is, as well, the broader question of the dress or adornment of the city or town in which we live; the necessity that it be kept free from squalor and filth; that it be not only cleansed from the garbage that breeds disease of the body, but of the places that breed immorality and crime.

Conversation of this character will prove a most effective agency for social service.

The Recreations of the Summer

To what depths of ignominy has that fine old word "recreation" been dragged in describing some of the attractions offered in the amusement parks of our cities! The business of providing out-of-door entertainment during the summer months is to a large extent left to unscrupulous men who cater to the baser instincts of their patrons, deriving a large part of their profits from the sale of liquor. Attracted to the amusement parks by the advertisements of some noted band or orchestra, young men and women find themselves in a veritable beer-garden, surrounded on every side by drinking and smoking. The accessibility of the liquor often tempts them to indulge in the dangerous first drink, and before they know it the habit has become fixed. Pleasure, says a Chicago editor, should not be mixed with beer and whisky, and he might well have added that wherever it is so mixed it ends in pain and punishment not only for the one who indulges, but for the community which permits it.

Someone has said "the standard of pleasure is a young people's standard; if it be low, young people make it so; if it is to be made high, the task is a young people's task." The members of the Young People's Branch are favored above others in knowing the true meaning of the word, recreation; it is their privilege to set the standards of recreation in their community. The task of providing counter attractions to the "pleasure mixed with drink" amusements may seem a bit strenuous for the hot weather, but the very bigness of it should attract youth, which is eager for work that takes all its superabundant energy. Working with the young people's societies of the churches, supported by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Christian men and women, the Young People's Branch can revolutionize the play life of any town or city, and in so doing save hundreds of pleasure-loving young men and women.

Complimented on Their Enemies

Few things are doing more to further the cause of woman suffrage with intelligent, right-minded people than the opposition of the politicians who are the agents of the liquor and vice interests. "The best argument that has yet been made for woman suffrage in this country," says the *New York American*, "is the opposition made in the Illinois legislature by politicians of the Lorimer stripe against the cleaning up of politics that is sure to follow the granting of the franchise to women." "It is interesting to observe," remarks the *Chicago Daily News*, "that the fight on woman suffrage at Springfield was mainly a fight by friends of the liquor interests." In its explanation of the defeat of "votes for women" in Michigan, the suffrage association insists that there was but one organized opposition which amounted to anything and that was the liquor force. Every wet newspaper in the state opposed it; every wet politician opposed it; every saloon and liquor dealers' organization opposed it; every brewery and liquor dealer in the state opposed it. Wherever a woman suffrage measure has failed to pass, it has been because of the determined fight of the men who make their living from the manufacture and the sale of drink. Although the legislature of Wisconsin passed a resolution submitting the question to the people, Governor McGovern, at the behest of the liquor interests, vetoed it, suggesting that it would be well for Wisconsin to wait a little and watch the experiments being made in Kansas, California, Washington and Oregon before it made the venture, which, being interpreted, means that the splendid way in which the women of these states are measuring up to their privilege, in recalling corrupt officials, electing good ones, and in voting out the saloons, is making the liquor interests implacable enemies of woman suffrage.

WEDDING AT EVANSTON WHITE RIBBON HOME

A charming wedding occurred at the home of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, on June 25, when Miss Emma Laura Parks, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Parks, was united in marriage to Mr. Ralph B. Miller. The marriage service used was framed by the bride and bridegroom and embodied certain original features. Mr. Miller, a graduate of Denison (O.) University, and a former student at the University of Chicago Law School, is a teacher in the Soldan high school of St. Louis, Mo., where the young couple will make their home. Miss Parks, a former student at Vassar College and a graduate of the West Virginia University, has been during the past two years engaged in teaching in the suburbs of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Miller departed immediately after the wedding ceremony for a canoe trip in northern Wisconsin. As both young people are enthusiastic adherents of white ribbon principles, their marriage means the founding of an ideal home. THE UNION SIGNAL offers its congratulations and best wishes for their happiness.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN LICENSE TERRITORY

Encouraging as are the advances being made in gaining prohibition territory and enacting anti-saloon laws, it should not be forgotten that the liquor dealers are tremendously strong. In an interesting article on "The Campaign Against the Saloon," by Mr. Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart, in the current number of *The American Review of Reviews*, attention is called to the fact that the government statistics show that while there were 1,108,218 barrels less of fermented liquors used in 1912 than 1911, there was actually an increase in the consumption of distilled liquors in the same year of 1,226,596 over that of the year 1911. The author then remarks that "these figures, discouraging as they are, would be much more so to temperance people if it were not for the fact that the Government statistics show that the increase of consumption is **in the license territory only, especially in the large cities, and that there is in the white districts always a reduction,** and that the brewers who, it is thought, own eighty per cent of all the saloons, have multiplied the drinking places abnormally and have made the question of self-government in the largest cities of the country a serious problem."

JOHN BARLEYCORN AND THE INSANE ASYLUM

In a pamphlet issued by the Charities Association of New York, alcohol is listed second among the agencies making their vast contributions to the toll in the form of insanity exacted of mankind. The association tells us that the care of the insane costs New York state $54,000,000 in ten years and that the yearly expenditure for that purpose is about one-sixth of the entire cost of the state government. In New York alone in twenty years—1890 to 1910—the insane in hospitals increased twice as fast as the population. These figures are about true of the other states. The report says: "The cure of insanity is well worthy of careful study. Each state must encourage the officers of its hospitals to attend meetings, read papers, study the literature and study their cases, for the insane is not a group for whom there is no hope." First on the list of causes for insanity is cited immoral living. "Over the door of every immoral resort might truthfully be written: 'Incurable insanity may be contracted here.'" Verily a most suitable inscription, also, for every saloon, for to how great an extent does immoral living depend upon the use of the cup which befuddles the brain, rouses the passions and clouds the mind.

SAFETY MUST NOT BE RISKED BY EVEN ONE DRINK

Few stronger commentaries on the dangers of moderate drinking can be found than the instruction given to railroad train operators by their superiors. In an address delivered not long since by H. E. Hutchens, general superintendent of the Northern District of the Southern Railway, at a banquet given on the occasion of the installation of officers of the Order of Railway Conductors, he spoke in the following plain language on the dangers of taking even one drink of liquor:

"I cannot leave the subject of safety and compliance with rules without a word in the interest of temperance. No class of men in the world should be freer from the taint of intoxicants or should abhor their use more than the men actively concerned in train operation; precious lives and invaluable property might go to naught for **just one drink.** Many men who have no hesitancy in taking just one drink would feel exceedingly dubious about accepting a meet order from a dispatcher whose breath bore the taint of an intoxicant and would shrink with justifiable alarm from entrusting their own lives to one who had thus indulged. You recognize this, I have no doubt; but is it not a fact that the younger men all too frequently fail to dwell upon the direful effects of over-indulgence, and to my mind any indulgence on the part of train, yard and enginemen is over-indulgence.

"Now, I want to advance another point. We have an old adage to the effect that experience is the best teacher, and I do not deny the truth of it; but the next best one is 'example,' and this is what I wish to impress upon you in closing this subject. To obtain the best results from your subordinates you must set them the right example. No trainman is going to have the proper respect for the rules if his immediate superior, the conductor, winks at violations, or violates them himself; no trainman will have the proper regard for temperance if his conductor takes a nip occasionally, or if he holds his regard for temperance he loses respect for the conductor, and so on. Your example will have a far-reaching effect, and I would impress upon you the importance of so conducting yourself that the results will always be in the right direction."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

Sunday

This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work.
This is the rose that He planted here in the thorn crushed soil—
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil.

—*Dr. Henry van Dyke*

Monday

"If you cannot get into a place that suits your talents, adapt your talents to your position. We are not like a piece of machinery that can fit only into one particular place."

Tuesday

"Work on, O hands of mine!
Ennobling thought that even thou canst share
A part with God in making earth more fair;
Then labor calmly on, and to complain forbear,
Fulfilling His design."

Wednesday

"But I think the King of that country comes out from his tireless host
And walks in this world of the weary as if he loved it the most,
And here in the dusty confusion, with eyes that are heavy and dim,
He meets again the laboring folk who are looking and longing for Him."

Thursday

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.—*Faber*

Friday

Genuine work, alone, what thou workest faithfully, that is eternal as the Almighty Founder and World-Builder himself.—*Carlyle*

Saturday

Let no one till his death
Be called unhappy. Measure not the work
Until the day's out and the labor done.

—*E. B. Browning*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. J. D. LYDECK, Fort Worth, Texas, one of the oldest in service and most valued of the members of the local union.

MRS. MARY L. ROWLEY, Kalispell, Montana, a devoted worker in the local union, at one time as president and later as superintendent of the Medal Contest department. During her last illness she was made a life member of the state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Rowley, before moving to Montana, was a state organizer in Michigan.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

WISE WORDS FROM WHITE RIBBON LEADERS

Do We Care Enough?

Do we care enough for humanity to give our best service and funds toward destroying the liquor traffic? Do we believe that this business and its allied evils do more than anything else to ruin the children of men and defeat the coming of Christ's Kingdom? If we really care and seriously believe these things, there will be no duty too difficult, sacrifice too great, or task too strenuous for us to undertake, just where we are. The question is, do we care enough?

There should be no vacation from educational work, no matter where the summer months are spent. Be sure that the white ribbon on waist and wrap gives its message wherever you go.—*Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Pres. Colo. W. C. T. U.*

Wear the White Ribbon

Let me beg that greater attention be given to the wearing of the white ribbon. Everywhere I have been during the last two or three months at state and local meetings of various kinds, at churches and socials and in the home, no white ribbon except my own was to be seen. Our W. C. T. U. sisters travel and may be met with in many different places, and if our colors could be shown everywhere our influence would be more widespread. The old soldier does not forget to wear his army button, and how many club men and club women are faithful to wear their badge, setting a worthy example. We are not ashamed of our white ribbon, why not wear it, for our own encouragement and for the influence it may have upon others?—*Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, Pres. Vt. W. C. T. U.*

In Solid Array

We are lined up today in solid array against the liquor traffic, under the banner of the W. C. T. U. Our organization was planned on so broad a basis, with its many departments of work, that it gives ample opportunity for every member to exercise her powers and capabilities.

There is scarcely any room for schisms or disagreements; thus peace and harmony prevail throughout our ranks, and we are marching on with banners flying, keeping in the middle of the King's highway.

Nothing less than the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic in state and nation will satisfy us. No new plan can divert our attention. The old way of prohibition blazed out through the desert of license high and low, by the Crusaders, is good enough for us.—*Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, Pres. S. Cal. W. C. T. U.*

Motherhood Must Be Recognized

It is our privilege and our business to go into the battle, no matter what the odds, for the Lord of Hosts is with us, and when we measure up to His "call," answering our own prayers so far as possible, then shall the sea divide and God shall lead us through on "dry" land, and equip us for the final battle. So "fret not thyself" over the power or size of our opponents, for God is over all. This campaign for the ballot must be one of education so strong and so convincing that all honest and fair-minded men will see and agree that if the home and its resources are to be concerned, motherhood must be recognized and given a place in government. —*Mrs. W. A. Lawson, Pres. Wisconsin W. C. T. U.*

HOW THE WHITE RIBBON HELPED

Miss Margaret J. Bilz, National organizer and lecturer and special lecturer in the Medical Temperance department, in a recent visit to National Headquarters told a beautiful story of what the white ribbon means to those in trouble and of the confidence the sight of it inspired in a fellow passenger on a railroad train to ask a delicate service of the wearer.

Returning home on the Golden State limited for a short rest, after seven months of strenuous work in Oregon, Washington and California, the first evening out, in passing through the train, Miss Bilz noticed a beautiful old lady with silken white hair. Fascinated with her sweet, motherly face, the National worker greeted her, and the gentle stranger, happy over her homeward journey, replied in a cordial fashion.

The next morning when Miss Bilz left the Pullman for a little outing in the ten minutes' stop at Yuma, Arizona, a gentleman accosted her and asked assistance for his aged mother who, he believed, was nearing death's door. He said that because of the white ribbon Miss Bilz wore, he felt he could trust her to the uttermost, and he knew also that she would be glad to be of service wherever she might be needed. Re-entering the train, they made their way to a private drawing room, where evidences of wealth were visible on every hand. There lay the sweet-faced woman in a comatose condition. Her son, who proved to be a physician, told Miss Bilz that his mother was a sufferer from a serious disease. The altitude had so affected her that he feared she was beyond help. He asked the white ribboner to care for her and if necessary to give her the last attention possible. He said he believed there was a large sum of money concealed in her clothing and this he would like to have found. Then he left the room, and the National worker was alone with the old lady. Lovingly she cared for her, and the money which she found in the sick woman's clothing was later turned over to the son.

For hours the patient hovered near the great divide, and Miss Bilz helped the son care for her. The kind attention and a lower altitude were favorable to her recovery, and before the journey's end she was able to beam her thanks on the white ribbon nurse.

Miss Bilz later ascertained that though there was a trained nurse in uniform on the train, who had offered her services, the son had felt that he was safer with one who wore the beautiful and significant bit of white ribbon, and gladly she did what she could, happy to have had this one more opportunity for service.

SENDING THE LIGHT AROUND THE WORLD

MARY F. W. ANDERSON, Promoter Y. P. B. Missionary Fund

"The night is dark upon the land; and WE have light;
So many have to grope their way; and WE have sight."

One of the most touching messages brought to the Edinburgh Missionary Conference, which it was my privilege to attend three years ago, was by a Chinese Christian who had come from China with this appeal, "We hold out our hands to you to help us make the future."

What a splendid opportunity is presented to the Young People's Branches throughout this land to help make the future not only for China, but for other lands.

Japan needs help, and we all know of the good work of our Miss Ruth F. Davis. The doors are opening in Burma and Miss Strout needs funds to help carry on her mission among the young people in that far-away land. Mrs. Thomson is trying to interest the youth of South America. In Africa the work has been started and we should help send the light there. These and other fields are ready for plowing, harrowing and seed-sowing. Let us help sustain those who are in the field doing just such fundamental work.

How Can We Help?

How can we help? The World's W. C. T. U. Convention is to be held this year in Brooklyn, N. Y. It is the time for the Young People's Branches throughout the United States to celebrate the event by giving a World's Demonstration, a program for which has been arranged by our World's Secretary, Miss Cameron, and may be procured from Miss Mosher, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., for *fifteen cents*. A silver offering may be taken or admission fee charged, as best suits local conditions. There are other ways of raising money, which not only help financially, but at the same time strengthen and deepen the interest in our work by teaching those who do not know how wonderfully far-reaching it is.

Please send all money through your state W. C. T. U. treasurer, stating that it is for the Y. P. B. Missonary Fund.

Here is your opportunity to help make the future! It is golden! Do your best!

THE Y. P. B. IN THE NATION'S LIFE

(Continued from Page Four)

Talk it Up—Not Down

When you are very much interested in making a thing a success have you noticed how often we say, "Now you talk it up." We never say, talk it down. I have met some very good people who, though their intention was the best, talked the temperance cause down. Their story is one of woe and complaint about the lack of interest in our cause; in fact, they draw from us the same kind of stories. Others I have met made me feel that I just wanted to sing for joy over the splendid march of the temperance forces. Let us not forget the promises of God and that they stand sure, and let us be cheerful temperance workers that we may make others want to become members of our Branch. So we shall be "helpers of joy."

State Meetings

In a few hours I shall leave for our state meeting of Y. P. B.'s, where we expect to hear many good things which you will hear of in the next Y. P. B. SIGNAL.

Missouri has just held a state meeting and we hope to have a report soon. Ohio is planning for a summer Y. P. B. institute. I trust every state will plan for some kind of a summer gathering at the Chautauquas or elsewhere. I have just returned from a two months' tour of New York state and some Ohio institutes.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Monte Vista (Colo.) Y. P. B. has reached a membership of sixty-two and is trying the plan of having the entire program occasionally furnished by its young men members.

A Y. P. B. has been organized by Mrs. Thomas F. Terry in Baton Rouge, La., Mr. M. L. Huckaby president. The membership consists of thirty-four young women and twenty-seven young men.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National college Y. P. B. secretary, has a record of ten unions organized during a recent two weeks, five each week. A few days later she organized a Y. P. B. at Warroad, Minn., and an L. T. L. of twenty-two members at Roosevelt, Minn.

Mrs. Mary Sayres Koehne, Waynesburg, Pa., has recently organized a Y. P. B. and to create among the members an interest in THE UNION SIGNAL, to read which paper makes one an intelligent temperance worker, she has sent to each a copy of a Campaign Edition and has ordered the paper sent for one year to the president.

The Winyah Y. P. B. of Georgetown, S. C., reports twenty-three new members secured in a two weeks' membership contest. The celebration held for these new members by the losing side was most enjoyable.

The Y. P. B. of the District has been doing some excellent work lately, under the leadership of Miss Eleanor E. Walker, District of Columbia Flower Mission superintendent. A company of fourteen visited the Home for the Aged and Infirm, it being their annual treat to the inmates numbering over four hundred. Fourteen gallons of ice cream and an abundance of cake were taken. An interesting program of music and recitations gave the old folks a genuinely good time. The Y. P. B.'s also visited the Boys' National Training School, where are 400 boys. They had a fine program, and as the exercises closed each boy was given a half-pound box of candy with a scriptural card attached. One little fellow was heard to remark, "I will eat the candy, but I'll keep the card always." And so the good work goes on. Let us take heart and go forward, "nothing doubting."

A YOUNG MAN'S RECREATION CREED

First. I will never patronize an entertainment that brutalizes man or shames a woman.

Second. I will always do some part of my playing in the open air.

Third. I will not be merely a lazy spectator of sport; I will taste for myself its zest and thrill.

Fourth. I will avoid over-amusement as I pray that I may be saved from overwork.

Fifth. I will choose the amusements that my wife can share.

Sixth. I will not spend Sunday in caring for my bodily pleasure so much that I forget my soul and its relation to God.

Seventh. I will never spend on pleasure money that belongs to other aspects of my life.

Eighth. I will remember to enjoy a boy's sports again when my boy needs me as a chum.

Ninth. I will recollect that play should be for the sake of my mind as well as for my body; hence I shall not shun those forms of entertainment that deal with ideas.

Tenth. I will never let play serve as the end of existence, but always it shall be used to make me a better workman and a richer soul.—*Rev. Herbert A. Jump in The Congregationalist*

The six months' old Y. P. B. of Allentown, Pa., under the leadership of Mr. Daniel I. Wert, president, is most energetic. Five local dailies are supplied with material for a temperance column each week, and thousands of pages of literature have been distributed. On a recent Sunday afternoon the Branch conducted services at the almshouse, where both the president and George H. Knappenberger addressed the congregation in German. "Though the membership of this Y. P. B. is but fourteen, they stick like glue," writes the president. Sticking together in the interests of a good cause means accomplishing things!

What Beer Has Done for Poughkeepsie

Dr. C. L. Walworth of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., docs not agree with the men who are fond of saying that beer, as represented by the Vassar family, has made Poughkeepsie famous. In a recent address he made the following statement:

"Poughkeepsie's liquor bill is $60,000 a year; its results are found in forty-five per cent of the arrests and in the whole administration of the criminal law. The statement that Poughkeepsie's reputation rests upon the philanthropy of Brewer Vassar is throwing dust in the eyes of the unthinking. We in Poughkeepsie get $1 in a license fee and pay $20 by reason of it. Only nine per cent of the trade profits go to the employe—other industries average 42 per cent; the farmer sells two per cent of his grain to the brewer and distiller; he gets $14 for that which is resold for $282."

In the same connection he quoted Charles Morschauser's eloquent address to the jury, which convicted George Granger of murder:

"I am not here to deliver a temperance lecture to you, gentlemen of the jury, but I ask you to remember that the state should be slow to punish with death the poor victim of its own system. The state legalizes the sale of rum. The state sanctions the gilded places of temptation and the evil brothel in which murder is planned. The state sends, by its custom and for money paid into its treasury, this river of sin reeking through society; and I ask you what the state has a right to expect as the fruit of it all. The state, at least, should be merciful to the victim of drink until such a time as the state shall do its share in stopping the evil. You represent the state, gentlemen, and I beg of you to consider this youth, this victim of rum, even from the time that he was begotten by a drunken father."

"VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE"

"Where is Jack?" asked Mr. Rogers, as he came in at six o'clock. "He was late to dinner last night, and he's going to be late again tonight."

"I saw him with that Jones girl," answered his daughter Dorothy. "She is a new girl in town, very pretty, but terribly bold. I'm sure she's not nice. I do wish Jack wouldn't go with her."

It took Mr. Rogers a long time to get out of his overcoat and take off his gloves. Generally he was full of boyish spirits when the day's work was done. Now he was very quiet, and he looked long and absently out of the window.

Presently the door opened, and Jack came in.

"Jack," said his father, "I want to show you something."

Relief and interest showed instantly in the boy's face. The dreaded question was not to be asked, after all.

Mr. Rogers led the way to his workroom in the attic. There were his carpenter-bench and his tools and his lathe, and in the corner was the dynamo that worked it. Jack had seen them all many times.

"What is it, father?" he asked.

Mr. Rogers laid his hand upon the dynamo. "Jack, by means of this, a mysterious power becomes mine. We call it electricity, but no one knows what it is. We only know that *if we treat it in the right way*, it will enable us to do wonderful things. It will work our mills, and light our houses and our streets, and run our cars. It will enable man to do more than any other power that has been discovered. But at the same time, *if you treat it in the wrong way, it will strike you dead!*"

"Yes, father, I know that," said Jack.

His father turned toward him with an earnestness that Jack had never before seen in his face. "There is another power, very like that in its results. There is the mysterious feeling that men have for women and women have for men. Treat that right, and it will bless your life and ennoble it, and make you ten times, yes, a hundred times, the man you ever could be without it. Nothing on earth will do so much for you if you treat it right. But treat that feeling wrong, and it will curse you, and blast your life, and kill your immortal soul!"

For a moment they looked each other square in the eye. Then together they went downstairs in silence. In the hall below, Jack put his hand on his father's arm. "I know what you mean, father, and I know it's true!" he whispered.—*Youth's Companion.*

AURORA (ILL.) WHITE RIBBONERS REJOICE OVER SUFFRAGE VICTORIES

Special Correspondence

Despite the intense heat the Central W. C. T. U. of Aurora, Ill., held an enthusiastic suffrage ratification and jubilee meeting Friday, June 26. One of the charter members recalled the fact that many years ago the Central W. C. T. U. entertained the state suffrage convention in Aurora in the days of the unpopularity of the cause, when Mrs. Holmes was the earnest, efficient president. The inspiration of the convention, and indeed of the movement in Illinois, was and has been, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, attorney and former justice of the peace, then a young matron with her infant son in arms. In a symposium in which Hon. A. J. Hopkins of Aurora, Republican, and Clarence Darrow of Chicago, Democrat, were the leaders, Mr. Darrow candidly made the statement that his political party was opposed to the woman movement and ridiculed the women for advanced thought and ideas. And now under a state and national Democratic administration the women of Illinois have been granted the right of franchise. How slow we have been in learning that no political party has in its party platform all the wisdom and justice! Frequently we heard such expressions as this, "The W. C. T. U. has been in the forefront of the battle." "I have always been a citizen, but the state never recognized it until yesterday." Some confessed they were only recent converts to the cause. The one gentleman present said that during his school and college days suffrage was his principal theme in his essay and declamatory work. The result of the meeting was increased enthusiasm. Two new members were added to the organization, and a letter of appreciation was ordered written to Governor Dunne. In the evening members of the union attended the contest held by the Frances Willard (colored) union. The Central W. C. T. U. is sponsor for this union, of which it is justly proud.

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS

Hon. Cato Sells of Texas, who has recently been appointed to fill the position of commissioner in the bureau of Indian affairs at Washington, has the enviable record of having successfully fought the liquor gang in the "Lone Star State." This is a most excellent preparation for his work as Indian commissioner.

Professor A. A. Hopkins succeeds Dr. Charles Henry Mead as editor of the *National Advocate*, and as lecturer.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who has recently declared that he stands with Secretary Bryan in his total abstinence principles, is from the prohibition state of North Carolina. From actual experience he knows the benefits of prohibition.

Chicago women have entered upon a crusade against the cigaret, and have asked for an official investigation of the suspicion that nickel theaters are advancing their business by the distribution of cigarets.

White man's rum is under severe indictment for the destruction of the native Hawaiian people, says an exchange. A hearing on the Gronna bill, providing legal prohibition for the islands, was before a senate committee recently. "We already have had abundant proof," said Senator Gronna, "that the effect of American liquor has been as destructive in Hawaii as among the North American Indians."

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups, as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the litle book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

White Ribbon Achievements in Northern California

Special Correspondence

What has woman suffrage accomplished for prohibition? It has done many things that will be counted further on, but the record now shows 300 towns gone dry, and nearly 1,000 saloons closed since the women of the state have had the ballot. That is doing fairly well for a year and a half.

The W. C. T. U., leading the forces of righteousness, is engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle to educate the people on the moral issues of the day, if it has to be done one by one. The ballot has given women a sense of responsibility for public intelligence, a thirst for knowledge and a great desire to impart and spread it. The state president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, is deep in future plans and at the same time is making arrangements for field work over an area that would cover half a dozen eastern states. The distances in her jurisdiction are very magnificent, but extremely inconvenient and expensive when field work is considered. The vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Addie G. Estes, has been continuously in the field holding institutes since the beginning of the year, and the unions are profiting by the excellent training given thereby. This state can well emphasize the value of institutes in the development of local workers and systematizing of methods.

Miss Anna E. Chase, corresponding secretary, is still on the road speaking and organizing, having traversed very nearly the length of the state, which means about as far as from Boston to Savannah, and in the meantime, the treasurer, Mrs. Iowa M. Holston, is holding the fort at headquarters, doing the office work. Mrs. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, National organizer, has been doing splendid service in several counties, while others are waiting for her. Mrs. Anna M. Deyo, state organizer, is the minute man whom the president sends everywhere, always doing the work whereunto she is sent. Mrs. Mary E. Teats, known to everybody, is filling a series of dates in her special lines of purity, hygiene and eugenics.

The county conventions are still going on, and Mrs. Dorr is flying like a shuttle in a busy loom, from one to another, the county presidents are active, and the individual women in the ranks are calling for literature for personal use in educating their neighbors, as they have not often done before.

Miss Mary A. Lochhead, Scotland's white ribbon missionary to India, where she has labored for three and a half years, passed through San Francisco on her homeward way recently, and a few were privileged to hear the two interesting addresses given in that city. All regretted not having a further opportunity to see and hear her.

Redeeming a Wine-Cursed County

Some time ago this notary said that the recording secretary was the only one of our state officers who had enjoyed the privilege of a home for months. That was all the notary knew. Our recording secretary, Mrs. Emily M. Skoe, is also president of Sonoma county, a beautiful but wine-cursed county. Many miles of its rolling hills are covered with vineyards and its valleys are stained with wineries; indeed it is the seat of the great wine-makers' trust. Its northern part is picturesque and lovely in the bowery grace of the hop fields that supply the breweries of the state, and it may well be supposed that it means something to do temperance work in such an atmosphere, but Mrs. Skoe has made good by splendid work, as the increase of membership through department work and a long list of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions prove. She has also the largest list of *Crusaders* in the state. Her home county has had more of her than her personal domicile. While the other officers were in the wider field of the state, she was on the move in her county to good purpose.

FROM THE EXCHANGE TABLE

Never Had a Saloon

"Never had a saloon" was among the list of reasons given on a wayside billboard why prospective citizens should come and take up their residence in a Wisconsin town. How's that for anti-saloon testimony? If saloons help business would the commercial club permit that sign to stand?—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*

Federal Prohibition Well Launched

With *Collier's* running almost weekly diatribes in paragraph and cartoon against the liquor traffic, the Hearst papers doing it more restrictedly against whisky, Jack London's "John Barleycorn" serial in the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Cosmopolitan* allowing Elbert Hubbard to follow the same path, we consider the campaign for federal prohibition well launched!—*The Congregationalist*

"The Saloon is going." This is the caption of a note found in a recent number of *The Congregationalist*, which speaks of a hundred miles on the Omaha Railroad, stretching through Northern Wisconsin from Ashland to Spooner, with but one saloon town on the whole route. Hayward, the only "wet" station, retained its "wetness" by the small majority of four votes; and yet Northern Wisconsin is the home of the foreign emigrant, the lumberman, and the copper and iron workers. Surely the American saloon is an incurable pest and growing common-sense, business prudence and political sagacity are discovering this fact. It has got to go!—*The Presbyterian*

One Cause for the "Has-Been"

The valiant though defeated English polo players drank tea, not highballs, between the periods of their gruelling contest. They are still in the game. Those who preferred highballs are pointed out as belonging to the "I-used-to-be" class.

"Hard" or even consistent and so-called "moderate" drinking is not the chief or only sin in the calendar. But it is a potent factor in putting people in the "I-used-to-be" class. And this class is not among the leaders today.

Which class are you in?—*Philadelphia Telegraph*

"I cannot get along without THE UNION SIGNAL," writes Mrs. J. A. Poteet, Huntsville, Mo. "It is a grand, splendid paper and can always be depended on to give reliable information. The whole family wait for the paper."

Barlow's Indigo Blue will not Spot or Streak Clothes

In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.

Free Samples Mailed.

ADAM PFROMM & CO., Wholesale Druggists

233 North Second Street, Philadelphia

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

States and Territory Having Full Suffrage

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska, Illinois (with the exception of such elective power as must be given by state constitution).

States Where Amendment Will Be Presented to Voters

Montana—1914, Nevada—1914, North Dakota—1914, South Dakota—1914.

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Iowa, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Full suffrage in Minnesota is not far off, according to Governor A. O. Eberhart, who says: "I am for suffrage—full and equal suffrage. I believe that through the vote of women we can arrive at that high plane in politics for which we are striving. Minnesota's suffragists lost their battle by two votes, but the fight is not over. The victory in Illinois will have a good influence on suffrage throughout the country. I want my state to be a leader in this progressive movement—I use the word progressive in its broader sense—as it has been in other progressive measures."

Mrs. Florence Kelly, a well-known suffragist, writes concerning an "anti" argument that thirty states forbid night work to women:

"Only four states have any closing hour whatever for adult women. They are Massachusetts, New York (passed this year), Indiana and Nebraska. None of these has been tested in any court of last resort, state or federal.

"Twenty-six states place some limit upon the working day, but twenty-two of them have no closing hour. The interesting fact is, however, that California, Washington, Colorado and Arizona—all of them suffrage states—have the eight-hour day, thus marching ahead of the procession."

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

ACROSS THE DESERT

(Continued from Page Six)

and Ma-Robert and the three children reached the big lake in safety.

The doctor wrote in his journal, "No one knows the value of water till he is deprived of it." This is true of us. We have all we want, so we do not stop to think how precious it is.

Some people spoil good water by mixing it with alcohol. They pay a great deal for poisoned water when they might have pure water for nothing. On hot days some men drink beer, thinking it will cool them. This is a dangerous thing to do. Beer hurts the head. The sun hurts the head, too, sometimes. When the sun and the beer both work together a man is very apt to get sunstroke. Dr. Livingstone worked and traveled thirty years in the terrible heat of Africa. He said he did not believe people needed alcohol there, even when they had the heaviest work to do and the greatest hardships to bear.

Sometimes travelers pass through countries where the water is not very good, and drink wine, although probably they would never use it at home. They say it is safer than the water. Dr. Livingstone did not feel that way. He said he had drunk water of all sorts in his travels through Africa. Sometimes it was full of insects and sometimes it was thick with mud, but however bad it was, he thought it was better than whisky. Of course we should be careful to drink pure water because some diseases are caused by drinking water that is not pure. But it is a great mistake to drink wine or beer because the water is not good. If we are not certain of the water we can always boil it and then it will be safe. While water is sometimes bad, wine and whisky are always bad. Water very seldom has poison in it. Strong drink always has poison in it.

We should be thankful we do not live in Central Africa, but in a country where there is plenty of good, wholesome water. A lady poet says,

"Sink in despair on the red, parched earth,
And then ye may reckon what water is worth."

By this she means it is only those who have crossed a desert, like Robert and Agnes and their parents, and have nearly died of thirst, who know how to value God's great gift of water.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, once only. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

JOHN BARLEYCORN NEVER HELPS

Some time ago Dr. A. H. Purdue, state geologist for Tennessee, wrote a congratulatory letter to Jack London on his serial story, "John Barleycorn," saying:

"In reading this story of your life I have wondered if you would have accomplished what you have, had you never associated with John Barleycorn; if he has not many times stimulated you, arousing, for the time, all the force there was in you, which had the effect of inspiration that formed the basis of your work. I say this thought forced itself upon me, even though I myself have never made the acquaintance of John Barleycorn, and know by experience nothing of his influence as an associate."

In reply Jack London wrote as follows:

"Thank you for your good words concerning 'John Barleycorn.' No, please believe me, whatever I have accomplished in this world has been in spite of John Barleycorn and not because of John Barleycorn. John Barleycorn never helped me to do anything. This is straight and flat and right out from the shoulder."

Leonard Knast, who keeps a confectionery store in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., was recently fined $25 by Judge Geo. E. Judge for selling five cigarets to a boy of eleven for two cents. He paid the fine and departed, a poorer but a wiser man.

The Crookston Lumber company of Bemidji, Minnesota, maintains at an expense of $2,000 a year, a reading room for its more than five hundred employes, or any one who wishes to use it. There are many saloons in the town, and the reading room furnishes the men a place where they can go and be comfortable without the temptation of spending their money for drink. Magazines and papers are supplied in profusion, and 60,000 sheets of paper and 30,000 envelopes were used last year by the men who went to the room to write.

LIQUOR MEN'S WILES FAIL IN ARIZONA

Special Correspondence

Despite the tremendous efforts put forth by the liquor men who called a recent local option election in Maricopa county with the hope of bringing back liquor to the town—Tempe—there was no change in the previous situation. In other words, the wets "lost out."

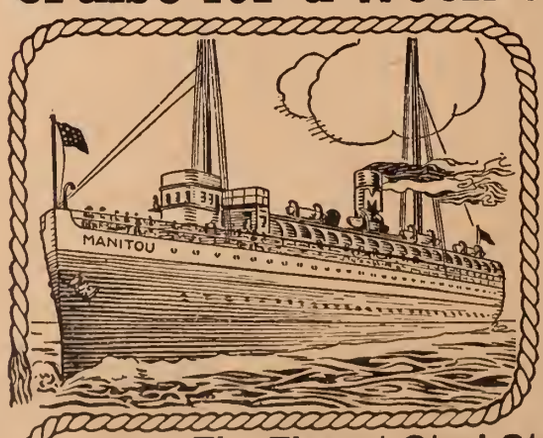
All the county went dry except Phoenix, where the bitterest fight of all took place. Money was freely spent in the liquor cause, and in the prohibition ranks men and women worked shoulder to shoulder. The members of the Phoenix W. C. T. U. spent many days canvassing the city for women voters, and on election day were seen early and late taking voters to the polls. But in spite of their efforts the town went wet.

An effort was made during the recent legislature to so change the local option law as to give the advantage to the liquor interests. As the law stood the prohibitionists had the advantage. It was a county unit law, which gave the drys the right to call precinct elections if they failed in the county election, but denied the wets the same right in case the drys won. The wets hoped to reverse the law, but this they failed to accomplish, as the new law puts the wets and drys on exactly the same basis. After a county election, however it may go, no precinct or county election can be held until after the expiration of two years.

The Phoenix W. C. T. U. sent a resolution to the senate and house requesting that no change should be made in the existing law, and followed up the resolution by a delegation which visited the Capitol and urged the matter in person. It is said that it was largely their influence which prevented the liquor men from gaining all they had hoped for.

An excellent eight-hour law for women was also passed by the legislature.

Cruise for a week on the Lakes



Spend your vacation on the water and secure the benefits to be derived from a trip to

30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay
—"the Switzerland of America"

You can have the many comforts that a large, elegantly equipped steamer affords. You will eat well and sleep well. Peaceful, quiet and exhilarating breezes will rest and strengthen you. In sight of land most of the way—you can view some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. Our line of steamers offers you the greatest possible opportunity for real rest and genuine pleasure. You can go for a full week or only a few days, as you prefer.

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offer unrivaled service bet. Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, Ludington, Manistee, Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland & Traverse Bay Ports, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points. SPECIAL SEVEN DAY CRUISES

The Steel Steamship "MISSOURI" to COLLINGWOOD, ONT., and return via Mackinac, "Soo," North Channel and 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay, stopping at points of interest— $40.00 including meals and berth

The Popular Steamship "MANISTEE" to SAULT STE. MARIE, and return via Mackinac—returning via a portion of Georgian Bay and the Scenic Grand Traverse Bay— $27.50 including meals and berth

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THE MEADOWBROOK MEMORIAL

(Continued from Page Six)

returned to the school room, expecting to spend the time studying. He was followed at once by Miss Adams, as if she feared to leave him alone.

"Well, I must not tell mother and Ruth anything about it," decided Hiram as he started home. "Sis never complained, and I know she had a worse time than I have had for she is so sensitive. Generally I don't care a snap for what they say, but to have money put into my pocket, and be accused of stealing it is the limit. What shall I do if it is repeated? I can expect no mercy from Miss Adams. I guess I had better tell the professor. I believe, even though he is a stranger, that he will give me a fair hearing and help me if he can."

When Hiram reached home all was excitement.

"We've got to move," whimpered his father. He was always full of complaints when sobering from a debauch.

"What's the trouble now?" asked Hiram, showing little concern.

"You think there is no trouble for any one but you, but just look at that." He thrust a typewritten sheet into Hiram's hand. He read: "The Vigilance Committee has decided you are a nuisance to the town. You are therefore given five days to leave, bag and baggage, old woman, kids and all. It will be dangerous to wait for a second warning.

"By order of the Vigilance Committee."

"I guess their bark is worse than their bite." Hiram tried to appear unconcerned, but he felt that his experiences of the day had some connection with this letter.

"When did you get this letter?"

"Mother got it from the postoffice this afternoon."

"Has she seen it?"

"Yes, she opens my letters just as if I were a child."

"Where is mother now?"

"Gone to take home the washing she did today. She knew I was afraid to be left alone, too."

"Don't be frightened, father. They cannot run us from our own home. Let me have the letter. I believe it would be best for you to stay at home and not say anything to any one about it. Tell mother I have gone for the cow."

"And you're going to leave me all alone again?"

"No one will harm you here. I *must* go."

MONTANA NEWS

Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U., organized a union of nine members at Winston, Mrs. A. M. Dallis, president, and at Valier an L. T. L. of eleven members, under the leadership of Mrs. George Mecklenburg, a local union member.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance has recently completed two months' field work in Montana, and the white ribboners are much pleased with the results. Mrs. La Mance organized six unions, gained seventy-one active members, thirteen honorary members, held twelve institutes, gave fifty-six school addresses, three Sunday school addresses, one Y. P. B. and one L. T. L. address, in addition to eighty-six regular lectures. Mrs. La Mance traveled 2,732 miles in the state and raised above salary and expenses, $604.58 in cash and pledges. Montana white ribboners are praying that God may bless her efforts in Alaska this summer.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER SIX)

DRINK ROBS THE WORKINGMAN

The average drinking man in the United States spends 50 cents a day for liquor.
This takes from his income $182.50 a year.
The drinker requires more medical attendance than does the non-drinker.
The drinker is more often rejected by insurance companies than is the non-drinker.
The drinker contracts more debts than does the non-drinker.

The Drink Habit costs the workingman—through his liquor bill, his debts, his medical attendance, and his loss of profit in an insurance policy—the sum of 250 dollars a year.

The average wage-earnings in the United States are:
In the North Atlantic States .....479 dollars
In the South Atlantic States .....335 dollars
In the North Central States .....503 dollars
In the Western States (where mining is profitable)...607 dollars
The average wage-earnings for the whole United States per year, per man, are 477 dollars.

Deduct 250 dollars, the sum per year paid by the drinking man for liquor and its attendant miseries, from 477 dollars, the average wage-earnings per year of the workingman—

There remains for the family of the workingman who drinks little more than starvation, bankruptcy or crime.

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

Gladstone, when a boy, was visiting in the country and the farmer was showing him around. Coming to a field that contained a large black bull, the farmer said: "There's a fine, strong bull there, Master William, and it's only two years old."

"How do you tell its age?" queried the boy.

"Why, by its horns," said the farmer.

"By its horns?" Young Gladstone looked thoughtful a moment, then his face cleared. "Ah, I see. Two horns—two years."—*Boston Transcript*

A PROHIBITION PROBLEM

If in one year and a half of woman suffrage, California votes out the sale of liquor in 300 towns, and eliminates 1,000 saloons, how long will it take the women of the forty-eight states to annihilate the drink traffic in America?

"I think THE UNION SIGNAL is better than ever. It is indispensable to the temperance worker," writes Miss Jennie Ward, state superintendent Indiana W. C. T. U.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN
Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

The Young Crusader .....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

Address Evanston, Illinois.

Individual Effort Needed

The "Win One Circle" is just the right idea if only our women will carry it out. I am convinced that many more subscriptions could be secured if there were earnest individual effort.

MARGARET B. PLATT,
President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Along The Signal Highway

L. S. L.

A visitor to the office of a prominent lawyer, a well-known advocate of the liquor interests, was surprised to find THE UNION SIGNAL upon the lawyer's desk. His lawyer friend explained matters.

"Of course I don't see things as they do," he said, "but it is good stuff they get out, just the same. I take it to get the Washington letter of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis! That's the finest bird's-eye view of the Congressional and White House situation that is to be found in the land. It's well worth a dollar of any man's money to be put in touch with Washington affairs without having to wade through reams of newspapers to get it, and we get it straight, accurate and absolutely fair. And I'm beginning to think the women are right about various things."

In a certain house of a certain street in a certain city lies the paralyzed body of a woman once active in all church and literary circles. Weariness and pain are her lot. The hours drag away. There is always sunshine for a day when THE SIGNAL comes. She reads it from the first page to the last. She reads it over, then re-reads it. She takes in all, advertisements as well as articles. When visitors come in she has marked copies that she loans them. When white ribboners visit her, they find that she knows more of what the W. C. T. U. is doing than they. It is balm to her, medicine, comfort, and cheer. Could a paper have a higher mission?

Is it not a missionary going forth to reach the one who needs a helping hand, going forth to educate even its enemies and to cheer those who need cheer! Oh, send it on its way that it may carry its tidings of hope to thousands more!

"Where is the man who can truthfully say that the saloon has been a help to him?"

The Life of Frances E. Willard
ANNA ADAMS GORDON
Cloth, $1.50 *Morocco, $2.50*

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

"What determined you to give yourself to temperance work?" was asked of a woman of now more than national reputation in this field. "I met Frances E. Willard," was the reply. "That settled it."

The chief power of Miss Willard's life, which for more than two decades wrought itself into the life and progress of America, was her faith in womanhood, in its possibilities, obligations, and opportunities, and especially in the power of organized womanhood "to make the whole world homelike."

In the multiplicity of women's organizations today for every conceivable end of personal or public betterment, it is difficult to realize that they have largely been a development of the past thirty-five years. With the doors of higher education first opening widely to women in the seventies, it was needful that womanhood should have its prophetess with vision, with winning leadership to direct widened interests into the fields of service and usefulness. For such a time as this, Miss Willard seems to have been sent. To the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as she led it, she welcomed eagerly the woman who had a desire or plan for human betterment, and gave her a chance and a powerful organization through which to work them out. Organization to her was a means, not an end, and Miss Willard's catholicity of interests, her quick sympathy and appreciation of new plans, not only made the Woman's Christian Temperance Union under her leadership a powerful instrument for temperance progress, but it quickened in women throughout the nation a sense of social responsibility which now finds expression in varied special organizations, and afforded a training in organization and management of affairs to which many another cause is indebted.

Miss Willard's inheritance, training, personality and influence, the loyalty and devotion which she inspired, are sympathetically revealed in the revised edition of her life by Anna Adams Gordon. Written by one who was her closest companion for more than twenty years, its viewpoint is that of the deep love and admiration of one who knew intimately, not only Miss Willard, but something of the home-life which so powerfully shaped her life. The biography gives a helpful and inspiring vision of a noble woman of noble ideals courageously and winningly investing her life for the uplift of humanity.—THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES

Tree Posters

Anti-liquor education by means of posters is growing in favor. Mrs. Elizabeth Hewes Tilton, writing of the Boston poster campaign in the July Bulletin of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, says that where the work of posting a town has seemed too onerous, a tree campaign has been inaugurated. A long poster, entitled, "Alcohol," printed on linen is tacked upon trees. The mayor of Cambridge, Mass., has issued an order that the posters be placed in all public buildings, and has suggested that the park commissioners be asked to place them in all public parks. The posters being now advertised in the columns of THE SIGNAL could be used with good effect at summer resorts. Don't forget to pack a few in your trunk when you start on your vacation.

It Still Improves

"I want to tell you that I think THE UNION SIGNAL has never been better than this year," writes Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholtzer, National superintendent of the department of School Savings Banks. "I have been a regular subscriber since 1886. There is better news all the time to tell, and the efforts of the faithful women, who were then a mere handful but are now a great host, have been richly blessed."

No man can really love his fellow-men aright until he first loves Christ. It is a great mistake to devote one's life to the good of humanity, to the betterment of the world, without having first given one's self to Christ. For we must be saved before we can serve. One is not ready to work for others, to do them good, until he has seen Christ for himself.—*The Sunday School Times*

ROSE BEADS
Fragrant, Handsome, Lasting, and Unique
Hand-made from the famed Oregon Roses
For prices and description address,
MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 17, 1913. No. 29

Float of Stockton (Calif.) Loyal Temperance Legion in Temperance Parade

Anything that touches the life of children, that deals with the beginning of life, cannot help being hopeful. It is a joy to do something that shall not only touch the present, but shall reach forward to the future.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Seventh International Woman Suffrage Congress—What the Vote Means to the Women of Illinois—Glimpses of the Northland—Lending a Hand at Ellis Island.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MEMBERS OF CABINET LEAVE CAPITAL FOR VACATIONS—SENATE PRAISES DRASTIC EIGHT-HOUR LAW—WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE IN HOUSE REQUESTED—SALOONKEEPERS SHOW RESPECT FOR NEW EXCISE LAW—ZACHARIAH CHANDLER'S STATUE IS UNVEILED IN STATUARY HALL

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The week just passed has been a very quiet one in Washington. Especially is this noticed as Congress is still in session. The President has spent the greater part of the week with his family at Cornish, New Hampshire. Secretary Bryan has been away, and again is about to start on a speaking tour at numerous Chautauquas. Secretary of War Garrison starts at once on a tour of inspection of the Army posts over the country. The secretary found he could not intelligently pass upon the various projects brought to his notice, until he had personal knowledge concerning army posts and their requirements.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels leave Washington today for an absence of several weeks on the Pacific coast, going directly to Seattle, reaching that city in time for the great "Potlatch" celebration, which commemorates the safe arrival some years ago of the first ship from the Klondike, laden with gold. Other members of the President's cabinet are away, and things are moving slowly.

Friday, July 11, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on Finance, formally reported the tariff bill to the Senate, and announced that next Wednesday he would ask that body to proceed to its consideration. The bill is unique in the history of American tariff-making in that a Senate committee has recommended even more drastic reductions than the original bill contained when adopted by the House of Representatives. Chairman Simmons said he thought debate on the bill could be concluded in five weeks. The Republicans declare they have no intention of purposely prolonging the discussion.

Senate Passes Drastic Eight-hour Law

The Senate has passed a drastic eight-hour law, regulating the employment of women in the District. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is the author of the bill, which has not yet passed the House. In addition to prescribing eight hours as the maximum for a day's work by a woman, and fixing the age limit, the bill places obligations on employers and others to see that the law is observed, and imposes severe penalties for non-observance by such persons of these obligations. Prominent Washington women are delighted at the passage of the law and declare they will do all in their power to bring about the passage of the measure in the House, as the law will not only benefit the women of Washington, but the community at large. Woman's cause is the cause of the world.

Woman Suffrage Committee in House Requested

A committee of woman suffrage workers called upon Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the Rules committee of the House, this week, and explained to him their desire to have a committee on woman suffrage in the House, as such a committee in the Senate has been granted them for a number of years. The spokeswoman, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, called the attention of Chairman Henry to the fact that one-sixth of the Senate, and one-seventh of the House members were elected from woman suffrage states. She stated that 4,000,000 women are now able to vote for President, and that by the time of the next Presidential election this number probably will have greatly increased. "We women have cheerfully helped to bear the expenses of the numerous other committees of Congress, even including those of a committee on the destruction of useless papers. For twenty-three years our resolutions have been referred to the House Judiciary committee, and as this is one of the busiest of committees, nothing has ever been heard of them." Representative Henry promised the women that he would make arrangements as soon as possible for a public hearing upon the matter of establishing a suffrage committee in the House.

Saloonkeepers Show Respect for New Excise Law

Until the new excise board is organized the police of the District are keeping strict watch on places where intoxicants are sold, and violations are reported to Corporation Counsel Thomas. Women are prohibited from serving as barmaids, and minors will not be permitted to serve as bartenders.

"Has an individual the right under the new excise law to treat his friends in his own home on Sunday?" Many times this question has been asked of the police and other officials, and the answer has not always been the same. One thing is certain, the saloonkeepers of the District are in every way showing their respect for the new law, which is certainly a move in the right direction.

Zachariah Chandler's Statue Unveiled in Statuary Hall

A statue of Zachariah Chandler, who died in 1879 while serving his fourth term as United States Senator from Michigan, was unveiled in Statuary Hall at the Capitol a week ago by Chandler Hale, former Assistant Secretary of State, a grandson of "Old Zach," and son of ex-United States Senator Hale of Maine. Exercises incident to the unveiling were participated in by some of Michigan's most famous sons. The statue depicts Senator Chandler standing beside a pedestal, on which are resting papers, in the attitude of addressing an audience. In placing the statue it was necessary to move a number of others to make room. It will be remembered that by Act of Congress each state is allowed the privilege of placing statues of two of her deceased citizens in Statuary Hall.

Contributions to Conscience Fund During Last Year Total Nearly $3,000

Contributions to the "conscience fund" of the United States Treasury totaled $2,814.44, for the twelve months ending June 30. Contributions to the fund since its creation are $434,615.69, an average of $4,200 yearly. This remarkable fund was established during President Madison's administration in 1811, when the first contribution of $5 was received. The greatest individual contribution of $18,669.60 was made to the collector of customs in New York more than a decade ago by an unidentified person who probably had defrauded the government of tariff duties. Treasury officials surround the fund with a certain degree of sacredness. Usually the penitent sends his contribution anonymously, but if he signs his name his secret is locked in the archives of the government. It is the one place in the Federal establishment where a contrite sinner may make confession and amends without the slightest danger of prosecution.

Saturday, July 12, 1913

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

There is no more important phase of the temperance question than that which concerns itself with drink and the child. It goes back and deals with the ante-natal blight which is inflicted by alcoholic parentage. It traces the infantile mortality for which our drink system is responsible and follows that up with a black catalogue of evils in the way of accidents, starvation, nakedness, disease, ignorance, mental weakness, criminality, and cruelty that is appalling. As we follow up this line of investigation we hear beating in upon us from all sides the exceeding bitter cry of the children. There is no other single factor in our modern world which makes such havoc of the nation's wealth of child life as this thrice accursed drink system.—*Everybody's Monthly*

Seventh International Woman Suffrage Congress

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, President Arkansas W. C. T. U.

Budapest, the Beautiful

Alexander Petöfi, the great Hungarian poet, said of Hungary:

"If the earth be God's crown,
Our country is its fairest jewel."

And with this sentiment I am sure the three thousand attendants at the suffrage congress held in Budapest, June 15-21, were in hearty accord. The very pearl of this crown is Budapest, the beautiful, but with twofold purpose, that of creating suffrage sentiment in Hungary, and of "doing the honors" to foreign guests, our wonderfully hospitable hosts took us, after the congress adjourned, in instalments, well over the whole country on various tours. Upon these tours we became acquainted with the care of neglected and delinquent children; visited orphans "placed out" in their "colony"; saw bathing places, lakes, splendid stock farms, fertile fields of grain; were received in many towns by the municipal government, and given dinners, luncheons and garden parties, and everywhere had opportunity to make suffrage speeches and to form suffrage processions in carriages and on foot. In some places suffrage clubs were actually organized; and in one town a men's league for woman suffrage was formed.

From Berlin to Budapest, marched the triumphant delegates, a gradually accumulating army, happily non-militant—perhaps the first time in all her varied history that a peaceful army ever invaded Hungary.

Education En Route

The splendid generals of this army had planned at each stop a series of functions which in every case meant as much in the way of educating the visited as the visitors. Berlin began by giving a garden party, followed by a large mass meeting in the evening at which the delegates from Canada, the United States, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Germany made street suffrage speeches.

Dresden greeted us next and filled every moment of our short stay with combined elements of entertainment and education. Our growing army next stopped in Prague where the commercial club, the city government, and the women of the suffrage association combined to show us not only one of the most beautiful of all European cities, but their hospitality and their sympathy with the cause of equal suffrage. Again a huge mass meeting was held and additional delegates spoke and were roundly applauded.

The first Bohemian woman "député" ever elected made a remarkable speech at this mass meeting which seemed to arouse the wildest enthusiasm. The woman is Bozena Vikova-Kuneticka, and her subject was "Women and the Small Nations." Every speaker was roundly applauded and none more so than Rev. Anna Shaw of the United States who seemed always, everywhere, to make a most favorable impression.

Delegates Given Musical Treat

When we thought Prague had exhausted the possibilities of entertainment in the time allotted, we were invited to a special performance of their beloved musician's opera, "The Bartered Bride," (Smetana) and each delegate was given an outline of the story in her own language. I am sure that Prague's suffrage association has gained many new members who will help make an already remarkable city still more wonderful, and I am equally sure that no delegate will ever fail to think of Prague with a warm feeling of affection and hearty goodwill.

Vienna next received the ever growing army and turned it into a demonstration for "votes for women" throughout the twenty-four hours of our stay in that world-renowned city. Then by boat on "The Beautiful Blue Danube" we wended our way to Budapest, past ruined castles and wooded isles and historic towns, and finally under the bridges which united Buda and Pest we came to anchor in a veritable fairyland of shimmering moonlight, glorifying turret and spire, castle and monument of our "Congress City."

Anna Shaw Speaks at Opening Service

The congress opened on Sunday with a church service conducted by Rev. Anna Shaw. The next session witnessed that which seemed to me a refutation of Kipling's "The East is East and the West is West, and never the twain shall meet," as the representatives of the Hungarian and Budapest government stood side by side with Mrs. Catt, with representatives of Iceland and Australia, of China, California and New York, and spoke not only words of cordial greeting, but gave expression of a common purpose, and belief in woman suffrage as a means of elevating the whole human race.

Of the work of the congress it would take too much space to write in detail. The congress was well attended and the evening meetings crowded. Some of the most earnest pleas for woman suffrage were made in these evening meetings by the men of the International Men's League for Woman Suffrage, which held its congress at the same time. Of these perhaps Kier Hardy, Mr. Rothschilds of Vienna and Mr. Giesswein of Budapest commanded the most rapt attention. Mr. Giesswein is a Catholic prelate.

At the young people's meeting held one afternoon in the assembly room of the publishing house of one of Budapest's big daily papers were struck some of the most buoyant notes of the whole congress. With pride I looked into the faces of the many young men and women who listened attentively to the speeches of women from every part of the world and gave hearty applause even when the words were imperfectly understood because uttered in a foreign tongue. It is, however, marvelous to me that English was so generally used and understood throughout the Congress. Only the French-speaking delegates insisted always upon a strict translation.

Mrs. Chapman Catt was re-elected president of the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage. A decision in favor of establishing international headquarters in London was reached and a plan adopted for enlarging and improving the international official organ, *Jus Suffrage*.

A long press table accommodated more than one hundred representatives of the world's newspapers, and photographs were continually taken.

The Budapest Street Parade

The city sent about one thousand carriages to take the delegates and their guides (kindly citizens, men, women, girls and boy scouts), through all the

(Continued on Page Four)

"It was gratifying to see a monument of George Washington in Budapest"

What the Vote Means to the Women of Illinois

HELEN L. HOOD, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

The voting power which one million of the women of Illinois now have applies to a number of measures which cannot fail to help municipalities, and through the election of officials, to secure better and more law enforcement. In hundreds of towns this vote will help in the crippling of the liquor traffic in the license fights, and we confidently look forward to dry victories in many places next spring. The election of reform mayors and aldermen will be a gain for better civic conditions in the city and country. Chicago women already are planning for the election of such officials next sprng.

We held a meeting recently in Willard Hall, Chicago, under the auspices of our state W. C. T. U. at which there was a large attendance from the Cook county unions, with representatives from clubs and other organizations. Instruction was given by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, the author of the present law, as to some of the important questions which we will vote upon. Already a number of women in various towns in the state have voted on different propositions and for officials, and the returns show that in every instance the women have voted in goodly numbers.

An editorial in this month's issue of the *American Brewers' Review* says that "the granting of suffrage to Illinois women is perhaps the most important event of a political character capable of affecting the traffic in alcoholic beverages that has occurred since the passage of the Webb law."

The new voters will in many towns vote out the saloons, clean out red light, blind pig and gambling districts; will drive hard blows at the white slave traffic; and will help elect officials who will see that laws of restriction and extinction are enforced. Women will be qualified to act as election clerks and judges, and it may be that we can act upon juries. Questions of sanitary and hygienic measures, milk supplies, pure food regulations, parks and recreations, the check upon the sale of liquor in the dance halls to young people, are propositions upon which at the ballot box we can register a vote. The duties, responsibilities and power of the new voters will be topics for discussion at sixty W. C. T. U. county conventions early this fall. The Illinois white ribboners, well disciplined, drilled, informed, will do their part in hundreds of elections in cities, villages and country districts and will be a strong factor in helping to free our beloved state from rotten, vicious conditions which are found in many places.

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The smell of liquor was on almost every big question that was before our last legislature. The interference of distillers and saloon interests killed the residence district bill, and the five-mile limit bill for the United States Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, the passage of which would have cleared out hundreds of saloons in the state. The same power prevented the adoption of the initiative and referendum and the resolutions for a constitutional convention, both measures being badly needed in the state. Thousands of dollars were spent by the vicious interests and the gangster politicians in bitterly fighting every measure which in any way would cripple the liquor trade.

It has been stated in the press that a test case will be taken as to the constitutionality of the law, when women vote at Mount Auburn this month for mayor. This is done not in a friendly spirit, but because the fear is great that an overwhelming vote against the licensing of saloons will be cast at the coming spring elections.

One of the last events to note is that Mayor Harrison of Chicago has sent a request to the common council of the city, asking for the appointment of ten policewomen, who shall be salaried, and have supervision of dance halls, bathing beaches and small parks.

Hard work is before us, but this is not new to W. C. T. U. women, and no one is shirking duty. Women of all classes are uniting to make the vote in Illinois count on the side of righteousness and justice.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page Three)

principal streets. The most efficient local committee on arrangements supplied us with suffrage flags, and we passed, along lines of waving flags and smiling, saluting suffragists, between rows of responsive people all along the way, and it is safe to say that very few of the people failed to know just what it was all about.

Liquor Traffic Foe to Equal Suffrage

The liquor traffic came in for its share of attention during the congress and all agreed that it is one of the strongest foes of equal suffrage. Evidences of its ravages are very marked in this beautiful country and I found its victims in children's institutions here as at home. The "total abstinent" members of the Congress were invited by a noted sculptor to inspect his works of art and share his temperance views, and his grounds were thronged.

The vice problem seems to be dealt with in accordance with the Oriental tendency toward "segregation" and "medical inspection" so utterly repugnant to all women.

The shadow of war has darkened the faces of many of our intelligent, pretty women hostesses, as guiding us about the country they have talked of their soldier husbands and sons, the curse of the army, and the Balkan situation. Again and again has the statement been emphasized that woman suffrage means a long stride toward world peace.

The Congress is now a page of history. The Iceland delegates who spoke so bravely and wore their quaint court costumes among the very different but equally quaint many colored costumes of Hungary and of a few of the Northern countries (brought along by delegates) have turned their faces homeward, as have representatives of the twenty-three other countries, but I am sure that the work done in the interest of the world's womanhood and through its womanhood for the world at large will go on accumulating and that every woman of the three thousand will cherish always the memory of the delightful week in beautiful Hungary, and the real love shown us by this hospitable people. We of the South have always prided ourselves upon the perfection of our hospitality, but at its zenith it never surpassed the completeness of the hospitality shown the women of this Congress by the men, women and children of Budapest and of Hungary.

JACK LONDON BELIEVES WOMAN SUFFRAGE HAS ELEVATED CITIZENSHIP ON PACIFIC COAST

"I voted for woman suffrage in California and I'm glad of it," said Jack London, the famous novelist, to a newspaper reporter in Milwaukee recently. "Voting by women has brought a higher standard of citizenship out in California. I shall be glad of the day when women vote everywhere. Woman suffrage means regulation and eventual elimination of present evil tendencies and customs, and will, I hope, wipe out the saloon."

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

In 1868 Secretary of State Seward bought Alaska from Russia for $7,200,000. He thought it was worth that for the seal and fur-bearing animals. Alaska's exports have amounted to more than twenty-three times that purchase price. Furs, fish and gold are its three great sources of money-making. For more than twenty years there were but a handful of white men in Alaska. Then came the gold rush. Up to this time the government allowed no liquor sold. But Congress, moved by the thirst of 20,000 miners—or was it moved by the brewers' persuasions?—in 1897 changed this. Alaska now has a liquor dealer for every 306 of its population. In other words, it has a sixth more saloons to its population than the states. Three brewers have gone in. They produced enough beer last year to give ninety drinks apiece to every man, woman and child in the territory.

There are many more men than women in Alaska. That means many are without homes; schools are few; churches are scarce; the population is ever changing and shifting about. Alaska is missionary ground, every foot of it. It goes without saying that it is a most difficult field for prohibition. We have but one union in all the territory, and several "have beens."

The Psychological Moment Arrives

General Sherman once said, "There is a psychological moment when to advance is victory, when to stand still is defeat." When the development of Alaska became assured, and the women of Alaska were given the ballot, bringing in a new voting element, it seemed to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union that this might well be the psychological moment. It was determined to send a worker into the field. The lot came to your scribe. This preamble will explain why travel letters will frequently appear in THE SIGNAL. The organizer sent is your proxy. As your proxy she reports.

Far-seeing, quick-thoughted Margaret Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., is also mothering Alaska from a distance of one thousand miles. She did everything she could to get the white ribbon pilgrim in touch with the Alaskan situation. At 10:30 p. m., Friday night, June 20, the "Humboldt" left the dock at Seattle for the Northland. In stateroom No. 22 were three berths. In the woodbox-like lowest one was Mrs. Lora La Mance. Above her was an art teacher from Seattle. At the roof-line was the wife of a non-commissioned officer from Haines, Alaska. We were a congenial party. Soon we found people on board from Fairbanks and Eagle City, almost on the Arctic line, and they were the best "boosters" on the ship! They described their big cabbages, bigger than any one else's; their beets, redder than any other town's beets; their wealth of flowers; their summer sun that shone on long after everybody was in bed and rose before anybody was out of bed. They told of the "nice, cozy winter days with lamplight all the day," and enthused over their Northern lights. They are proud of their cold when it is cold, and of their summer when it is summer.

Douglas, Juneau, Skagway and Ketchikan had their quota of citizens, and this helped us not a little to get our bearings. The first thing we really learned was that Alaska is the land of systematized guesswork. It has no roads, only waterways. There are fogs and tides, and sometimes there are storms; the dangerous straits and narrows are frequently in a condition when a boat must drop anchor for hours before it dares to venture into them. More than that, even excursion boats carry freight. An unusual amount for some cannery may cause a delay that will in turn require a wait of hours to cross a bad channel in a favorable turn of the tide.

They say, "The 'Jefferson' or the 'Seattle' is due such and such a day," and the emphasis they put on the "due" shows no one really knows a thing about it. In from one to three days is as near as you can calculate your time of arrival at any given point. So mapping out a route is planning a may-be-so and ought-to-be-so time of getting there, with all sorts of guess work thrown in.

The trip itself was a delightful one. The weather vouchsafed us was a stingy bit of sunshine, cold winds, some fog, lowering clouds and occasional bits of rain. But nothing could mar the beauty of the ever-changing scenery. Sound, narrow and bay wound through and around islands upon islands, 1,100 of them, the smallest just big enough to build a bungalow on, the largest, Vancouver, over 300 miles long. We saw porpoises leaping in the air. We saw several whales. One of these came rushing along hard by the side of the steamer at four o'clock in the morning. Only one passenger was up, though it was broad daylight, and that was the writer. She jumped frantically up and down and called her stateroom companions. They were too late to see the great sight. In one day we counted forty-one waterfalls, some of them foaming cascades that came sheer down high mountain sides for hundreds of feet. Surely this is eagle land. All over British Columbia, and now in Alaska, one sees the eagles and ravens.

From the time we left Seattle we heard of the dangers of Seymour Narrows, which has been the graveyard of steamships and cruisers, and of a United States and also of a British man-of-war. Maelstroms frequently form and the stoutest ship dares not undertake to go through except at a most favorable turn of the tide. Everybody was on deck while this long, tortuous passage was attempted. Two pilots stood at the wheel constantly, the captain by their side, and that smiling, disappointing Seymour Narrows never even thrilled a thrill the whole way! Baby whirls appeared again and again, but dissolved the next moment. There was absolutely no danger.

Ketchikan, Alaska

Sunday Service on "The Humboldt"

When the passengers found a W. C. T. U. lecturer was on board, they were eager to hear her. So, on Sunday the steward sent a man with a gong up and down the boat announcing "divine service in social hall." The room was well filled. They told me it was the first time that a religious service was ever held on board the "Humboldt."

Early Monday morning, June 23, we came to Ketchikan. Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, vice-president of the Ketchikan union, the only one in the territory, was there to meet us, also Wayne Mitchener, son of the Methodist minister.

Ketchikan is one of the chief cities of Alaska. It is on Revillagigedo Island which is about 100 miles long. The mountains are never free from snow and are covered with a forest, mostly of evergreen trees. The soil has not the slightest resemblance to loam, sand or clay. It is nearer peat, only the peat is so poorly rotted that much of it is scarcely more

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THE MEADOWBROOK MEMORIAL

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Hiram went first to Professor Murdock's home.

"Professor, I am in trouble," said Hiram frankly, "and I have come to you for advice."

"I shall be very glad to help you if I can. Come into the library where we will be undisturbed."

Hiram told of his father's love for whisky after having been compelled to use it during a long siege of typhoid fever; how his mother, when she inherited some money, had bought the little home in Meadowbrook, because it was a dry town; how his father had kept at work and had done well until Mr. Strong moved there and opened a saloon, but yielded then to temptation and had gone lower than ever before, using the savings of several years, while the family were often in want; how his mother had struggled to keep him and his sister in school, and of the trials they had had to endure; and now of the accusation brought against him, and of the letter to his father.

"My boy, don't be discouraged," said the professor kindly. "I know from similar experiences how to sympathize with you. My father was addicted to the use of liquor, and it was through my mother's exertions that I rose above my surroundings. Do not be discouraged. I will talk to Miss Adams. I think you need not be alarmed about the letter. It may help to keep your father away from the saloon, and thus be a blessing in disguise. Remember, Hiram, I am your friend." The professor gripped the hand of the boy. Hiram, whistling blithely, then went for the cow.

The next day was but a repetition of the former one. In every possible manner, Hiram was snubbed and insulted. During the afternoon a book was missed by Herbert Myers. He told the teacher he had had it just before noon, and now it was not to be found. Miss Adams asked the pupils to look in their desks and Hiram found it.

"It is strange that things 'happen' to be found in your possession. I shall ask you to report to the professor after school." There was no danger of mistaking Miss Adams' attitude.

"Miss Adams," said the accused boy, "it is true that the iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations, but is it fair that my sister and I should be made to suffer from so much injustice because of my father's wrong-doing? My father was a good man before the saloon was opened. Many of the best men of the community, including some of the ministers, favored the opening of the saloon, claiming that the license would help the town. Now the sons of these men who caused my father's downfall set themselves together to run me from school. I will not be run away." The firm mouth closed as if the matter were settled.

"Hiram, you may go to the professor's office at once."

It was necessary to wait till school closed before Hiram could have his hearing. In the meantime he devoted himself to his books, which he had brought with him.

"There has been more trouble today?" asked the professor kindly when he came into the office.

Hiram told of the day's trials.

"I'm sorry I did not have an opportunity to talk with Miss Adams. Her mother is very sick and she is with her all the time she is not in the schoolroom. That, perhaps, is the reason she has failed to understand your case.

"Once when it seemed there was no bright side to the heavy cloud which hung over our home, a woman said to me: 'Do not be discouraged, my boy, do not be discouraged.' That bit of cheer helped me to go to work with renewed energy and turn the cloud inside out. You, too, must not be discouraged, Hiram. My black cloud had a silver lining and so has yours. You may go now. I'll have a talk with Miss Adams."

The next day was uneventful, but as Hiram was going for the cow that evening, he was attacked by three masked boys.

"What do you want?" asked Hiram.

There was no reply, but, as they were on the bank of the river, it seemed the purpose of the boys to roll Hiram over into the water which was not deep on that side of the stream. Hiram was strong, and even with three against him it was hard to overcome him. At last he went over the bank, but he took his three antagonists with him. During the scrimmage the masks had been torn off and there before Hiram stood "The Inseparables."

"Are you satisfied now?" asked Hiram ironically. "I suppose you three are the members of the 'vigilance committee' which has been doing some threatening lately?"

A step in the dry grass on the bank attracted their attention and the boys looked into the face of Professor Murdock.

In their confusion, Hiram's assailants started to run across the stream. Charles and Herbert soon stopped, but Nathan ran on toward deep water.

"Nathan, Nathan," called his friends, but he did not seem to hear. A moment later he was in the deep swift current, struggling for his life, for he could not swim. Charles and Herbert, though good swimmers, seemed to be too much frightened to know what to do. Hiram, seeing the boy's danger, stripped off his coat and shoes and swam toward the helpless boy.

The current was swift and Nathan had been carried some distance down stream, but Hiram was a strong swimmer and soon was by his side. Then began a desperate struggle in the cold November water. The frenzied boy gripped Hiram's arm so that he was almost powerless, and the current carried them swiftly down stream.

"Charles, Herbert," called the professor, "come quickly. They will need us." The three ran down the river road to the bend where the swift current changed to the opposite side of the channel.

"They've sunk," cried Herbert in dismay, as they plunged into the stream and saw no sign of the drowning boys.

"There they are, boys," said the professor, as an arm was thrown above the surface of the water. "We *must* save them."

Soon the boys were brought to the bank, apparently lifeless.

"Herbert, run to the nearest house for a wagon and blankets," commanded the professor, as he began tearing open Hiram's clothing. "Charles, do as I do. Loosen Nathan's clothing at the throat and waist. Tear it loose. Turn him on his face. Lock your fingers under his body. Raise him. One—two—three—four—five. Jerk—again. Again gently. Lay him down, head on arm. Raise shoulders. One—two—three! Press ribs. One—two! Raise shoulders. One—two—three. Press ribs. One—two."

For hours, it seemed to Charles, the monotonous commands were continued. Occasionally they were interspersed with "Steady, Charles. One—two—three! It's for a life. One—two!"

When the breathing was at last restored, vigorous rubbing was begun and continued till Herbert came with help, when the boys were wrapped up and taken to their homes.

There was a great deal of excitement in Meadowbrook that evening when the accident became known, and the people were further astonished by a call from Mr. Strong asking every man to come to his saloon that night.

"Say, men," began the saloon-keeper when the crowd had arrived, "there's a hero in this burg and something's got to be done to show that we know it."

"That's so," was heard on all sides.

"You see how it is. Our boys have been trying to run that Cowan boy from their class, because—because I made a a nuisance of his father. The professor knew about it. He saw them slipping after Hiram this evening and suspected they meant mischief. When my boy was in danger of drowning, this boy whom they have treated so shamefully, risked his own life to save him. Over in Conway, when a boy was drowned while trying to save his friend, the people of the community erected a monument to commemorate his heroic deed. This boy would have been drowned had not the professor known, from years of experience on the lakes, how to save him. I think we ought to do something to commemorate Hiram Cowan's heroic action in risking his life, not for a *friend*, but for an *enemy*."

"That's right. That's right."

"The boy is surely a hero," declared Mr. Andrus, "and he deserves a reward."

"Shall we erect a monument?" asked some one.

"Yes, indeed, we must erect a monument," said Mr. Myers, the minister, "but what kind of a monument would do the boy the most good?"

"Gentlemen," said the saloon-keeper, "if it is your wish to erect a monument, my boy, whose life was saved, asks the privilege of saying what it shall be."

"Certainly he should have that privilege," declared the minister.

"He asks that the saloon be closed," replied the father.

"That the saloon be closed?" came from many throats.

"Yes. He says that will do Hiram more good than anything else."

"But where is our part of the monument to come from?" asked Mr. Andrus.

"Gentlemen," began the minister, "Mr. Strong has considerable money invested here. Let us help pay for the goods, then have a saloon-smashing."

"Agreed! Agreed!"

Soon enough money was raised to reimburse Mr. Strong, and the smashing began.

"Mr. Strong, what do you propose to do for a living now?" asked Mr. Myers.

"I had not thought of the future. I am so thankful my son's life is spared, that I can not continue in a business that means so much harm to Hiram Cowan."

"We need a meat-market in this end of town. Why not open one here?"

"And hire Bill Cowan as meat-cutter," said Mr. Farnsworth, another of the ministers, one who had fought the saloon be-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHY HAROLD LOST HIS CHANCE

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

"I wonder if you have anything I can do this summer?" Harold West asked as he entered Mr. Harding's law office.

Mr. Harding looked up from the paper he was reading. "No, Harold, I am sorry to say. I have a stenographer and there is a janitor for the building, so I need no other help. You are in high school, are you not?"

"Yes, I am a junior," was the quick response.

"I think I know where you might get a place, and a good one, too. Mr. Henderson told me yesterday that he wanted a high school student to do errands for him this summer and assist a little with the mail orders. He looks after that department himself. If you should suit him, it might mean a chance for a permanent position for you after you finish school, and also for advancement, for Mr. Henderson always wants to help his employes to get on in life."

A look of satisfaction dawned in Harold West's eyes. "I shall try to secure the place. Thank you so much for telling me about it, Mr. Harding."

"Don't mention it. Mr. Henderson just happened to say that he needed somebody, and I am always glad to lend a hand if I can," was the hearty assurance.

Harold did not lose any time in going to the Henderson dry goods store, and it was just ten minutes from the time that he left Mr. Harding's office that he knocked at Mr. Henderson's private door. "Mr. Harding told me that you wanted a high school student to help you this summer," he said when he had introduced himself.

"Yes, I do. Please be seated." Mr. Henderson then asked numerous questions as to Harold's ability, and told him something of the work. "I am sorry," he said at last, "but I think you would not quite suit me. I hope you may secure a place." He turned to his desk to show that the interview was at an end.

Harold left the store with a deep sense of disappointment. He had felt, at first, that Mr. Henderson was favorably impressed with him, and he could not understand the sudden change in his manner.

Two days later, Harold was summoned by telephone to Mr. Harding's office. "I sent for you because I wanted to ask you a question," was that gentleman's greeting. "Do you use tobacco, Harold?"

Harold's face flushed and he looked greatly astonished at the unexpected question. "Yes, sir," he admitted weakly.

"I want you to ponder over this," and the lawyer placed a note in the boy's hand.

"Thank you, Harding," it read, "for your interest in trying to find a boy to assist me. I liked the looks of the one you sent—but I want a clean boy. This one uses tobacco."

"Why, I didn't know things like that counted in getting a position," gasped Harold, his face flushing a still deeper red.

"That would make a great difference with Mr. Henderson. He is clean in his habits, clean in his thoughts and life, a man whose life is a splendid example for any boy to follow. It is your own fault that you lost this place, and you may lose others for the same reason. It is for you to decide, Harold, whether you will handicap your chances of success, or whether you will give up this bad habit."

For a few minutes Harold was silent and there were signs that a struggle was going on in his mind. "Mr. Harding, I never thought of it in that way before, and I intend to break myself of the habit of using tobacco," he said at last. "I am not going to lose my chance again," and without another word he left the office.

On an afternoon in late September, Harold West a second time entered Mr. Henderson's private office.

"I thought there might be a chance for me to do errands and help you after school and on Saturdays," Harold suggested with an odd expression on his face.

Mr. Henderson looked at the boy keenly. "Did you see the note I wrote to Mr. Harding after you were here before, Harold?" he inquired.

"Yes, Mr. Harding gave it to me to read." Harold looked Mr. Henderson straight in the eye.

"And what have you to say about it?" was the merchant's next question.

"I have stopped using tobacco." There was a proud ring in Harold's voice as he made the announcement. "I am not going to touch it in any form again. Nobody knows the struggle I had to break the habit. I want to thank you for writing that note."

Mr. Henderson grasped the boy's hand and shook it heartily. "Let me congratulate you on conquering a bad habit. Please come to me tomorrow at the close of school. The boy I have had all summer does not want to work during the school year, so I shall be glad,"—he hesitated and then added with a whimsical smile, "to get a clean boy to take his place."

"LIVE" REASONS

A boy was asked to give the reasons why he did not smoke cigarets. This is how he wrote his reasons:

"My Mother
My Sister
My Teacher
My Schoolmate."

Not a very lengthy composition, but—think about it! Wasn't he quite a bright, right-minded, up-to-date boy?"

Children's No-License Demonstration at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

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"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE"

National Constitutional Prohibition in a Decade

"Keep it before the people
That drink is a curse and a snare,"

and fail not to remind them that the only way to effectually and finally dispose of this curse is to secure national legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. "National Constitutional Prohibition" has been the slogan of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years, and now that it has become the watchword of every temperance organization in America, white ribboners look confidently forward to the fulfilment of the prophecy—a saloonless nation in the next decade. To this end it must be kept constantly before the people by printed word, by song, by prayer, by sermon. Let it be the keynote of every local union meeting; refer to it in the Bible school; remind your pastor to preach upon it; make it a subject of prayer at your midweek devotional service, and forget not to mention it every morning at the family altar.

Total Abstinence Principles Worth $1,000 a Year

"I am a teetotaler and I shall tell you why. By not smoking and by refraining from the use of malt or spirituous liquors I save $1,000 every year. You see it is worth while to be a total abstainer." Thus spoke the American capitalist and millionaire, Mr. Allison B. Armour, says the *Chicago Tribune*, on the occasion of his entertainment at a social function by the Emperor of Germany. When Mr. Armour's neighbors at the table expressed surprise that he did not smoke and drank only a glass of lemonade, he is reported to have made the above reply. Although he did not say it, the $1,000 was, after all, the smallest part of his saving. Health, brains, character—all that men count worth having—are the price paid by many men for the drink habit. A New York editor is reported to have said that he could go out to Central Park on any May morning and from the habitues on the benches, duplicate the staff of any of the great metropolitan dailies. Here are to be seen the "has beens" in the fields of journalism, law, medicine, business, who, through slavery to John Barleycorn, have lost their power to rule themselves. The loss to the community and to the nation represented by the unfortunate class of men of talent and skill cannot be estimated. How long shall we tolerate and legalize an institution in our midst which not only robs a man each year of his material substance but depreciates his value as a worker and a citizen?

The Calamity in Yates County

Let the graduates of law schools take notice and keep away from Yates county, New York, if they want to earn a livelihood by practicing their profession. At the June term of court there was not a solitary civil or criminal case on the docket, neither was there a criminal case in the county undisposed of. Such a state of affairs in a county with an area of 320 square miles and having a population of over 18,000 requires an explanation. Attorneys in the locality, says the *New York World*, can recall no similar conditions in the past. The paper in calling attention to this most unusual instance fails to note that Yates county has been for four years dry territory, having outlawed the liquor traffic in 1909. Recalling the statements of judges, court officials and criminologists that approximately ninety per cent of all crimes are due to the drink evil, one can easily understand why Yates county finds itself in the delightful situation reported.

Why, Indeed?

In an attempt to assure the public that the brewers have nothing to fear from woman suffrage, the *American Brewers' Review*, in its July issue, makes a bold, impertinent bid for women's assistance. "Why should the good ladies withhold their help from the public drinking places?" they ask. "Why should they leave it to the men? Why should free American women not assert their equality with men in this particular? Why should they not lend their personal support to the public drinking place?" Why, indeed? A hundred reasons, pitiful, tragic, heart-breaking, present themselves insistently to one's mind why women should withhold their patronage from these drinking places? The tired, careworn woman bending over the washtub every day of the week in order to furnish food and clothing for the children a drinking father fails to support; a stunted, pale-faced child toiling beyond his strength in a factory because his father prefers to spend his weekly wages at these public drinking places rather than give to his offspring the opportunities of other children; a hopeless, forsaken girl, robbed of her honor and her virtue through one night's visit to a public drinking place—these are some of the reasons why every decent, self-respecting woman should not only withhold her help from places that sell drink, but should use her every talent and energy and leisure time to forever do away with them. Reasons by the score may be found in yonder jail and penitentiary why no mother, sister, wife or daughter would, by a word or act, help to maintain an institution which is responsible for 90 per cent of the criminals of our land, and consequently for countless tragedies of the home and the broken hearts of women. It is beyond belief that the women of this nation, after having had presented to them in living pictures the disease, poverty, misery and crime which are the direct result of the liquor traffic, would ever cast their vote in favor of its continued existence.

The "Men White Ribboners"

A significant feature of the recent annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, held in Baltimore was their failure to patronize to any extent the saloons of the city. While it is not unusual during meetings of big social orders for the saloons to keep open all night, they were during this great convention not at all overworked during their regular hours, and according to a writer in the *Christian Endeavor World*, so marked was the abstinence of the delegates that they were referred to as the "men white ribboners"—"another indication among the many," remarks that paper, "that the liquor business is going out of our civilization." This state of affairs was quite in keeping with the dignified character of the convention as a whole, the first business session being opened by prayer and members of the convention filling various pulpits on the opening day, Sunday. The adoption of the word "Truth" as the motto of the association speaks well for the ethical standards of the periodicals represented. If the 2,000 delegates live up to this motto it will result in the elimination of all liquor and other objectionable advertisements from the pages of their papers. Every day brings news of additions to the list of periodicals whose editors and publishers will not soil their pages with advertisements of things that are injurious to their subscribers. The number would multiply with much greater rapidity if the men and women who read would hold up the hands of such publishers, and refuse to give their patronage to those who still maintain a partnership with the liquor interests in advertising their wares.

LENDING A HAND AT ELLIS ISLAND

ATHENA MARMAROFF, W. C. T. U. Missionary

The following interesting incidents are taken from the record of Mrs. Marmaroff's beneficent work at Ellis Island. She constantly goes among the immigrants with kindly sympathy and out of her own experience as a stranger in a strange land, gives advice, counsel and help.—EDITOR

An Armenian woman going to Fresno, California, was detained because of lack of money. She had borrowed over two dollars from a girl, also detained, and in exchange had given to her a watch and her marriage ring worth more than $20. The girl was admitted and took the things with her. I found out about the matter, spoke to the chief of the discharge division and when the woman received her money she paid the necessary sum and got back her things. She was very glad and thankful for the help rendered.

I found a Syrian woman crying. She had lost her railroad ticket. She and I went up and down searching through the rooms for about an hour and a half. At last I found the ticket. She embraced me and kissed me many, many times, thanking me and offering me a dollar, which I refused to take.

A Russian girl going to her brothers had only ninety-six cents. She could not telegraph nor buy food with that money. I took the girl to the steamship agent, secured a one dollar box of provisions and he telegraphed at the company's own expense. She embraced me and cried for joy and kissed me.

A Hungarian woman with a crying baby was wandering through the railroad room because she did not know where to get milk for her starving child. I took her to the kitchen and secured a bottle of milk free of charge. She showed her gratitude and offered me fifty cents, which I refused.

While distributing tracts a German said: "Oh, saloon good. Church no good. I don't want that paper." "Well," I said, "I don't force you to take it, but I think you will find out which is the better if you will only take it and read it." "Do you really mean what you say?" he asked. After quite a long conversation I went on distributing leaflets and when I came back he said, "Thank you, madam. There is really good advice in here."

A Roumanian converted Christian was very glad to find a Christian to talk to while detained. He asked me what the white ribbon meant and after I explained to him he promised he would join a union and I gave him a New Testament to read so that he would not feel lonesome.

An Armenian family going to Troy, N. Y., was detained on account of their big son's sickness. After lying for some days in the hospital he died. The very same day the rest of the family were taken to the ship to be deported. I telephoned to their relatives and informed them of the death of the son and the deportation of the rest. The case reopened. They were brought back and after some days were permitted to land. Their joy was mixed with tears when they bado me goodbye.

A Macedonian girl was discharged to me. She had uncles here, but did not know their address. I found out about them and took the girl there, where she found work. The uncles and girl were both glad and very thankful for the help rendered.

A Roumanian Christian family going to Bloomington, Ill., was detained. The mother was very glad to know that I, too, was a Christian. I asked them if they could read and they said, "Yes, we had a New Testament but left it at home." I brought them a Bible and a New Testament for the whole family. I spoke to the mother about the temperance unions and she was glad and willing to sign the pledge, which she did.

CHICAGO FIRST CITY IN UNITED STATES TO ADOPT SEX HYGIENE COURSE

The board of education of the city of Chicago has added to the curriculum of the public high schools the study of sex hygiene, or, in the words of the resolution, "personal purity." Instruction in the new subject will begin with the opening of the coming autumn term. An appropriation of $10,000 has been made for salaries of the instructors. For the purposes of instruction, the boys and girls are to be separated. Pupils who bring notes from their parents objecting to the subject will be excused.

GOVERNOR HODGES HOPES TO SEE WOMEN IN LEGISLATURE

Governor George H. Hodges of Kansas, always an enthusiastic friend of woman suffrage, would like to see the women represented in the legislature of the "Sunflower state." In a recent address at the laying of the cornerstone of Ward Hall at Western University, the governor said, "Women are much interested in education. They are closer to their children than their fathers. They see the need of such laws. Women now have the power to aid in making the Kansas laws and I hope to see several women seated in the next state legislature."

NEW ZEALAND PRESIDENT PASSES AWAY

The sad news of the home-going of Mrs. Frances Cole, president of the New Zealand W. C. T. U., comes to us. A more extended notice and tribute will appear in the next issue.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

OUT-DOOR MUSIC

A Volume of Verses of Heavenly Meaning

L. C. P.

"Ah, my Robin, mellow-hearted,
Not a ripened note in vain;
I will tune my pipe to yours, dear,
Slender though its one refrain;
Happiness is born of singing,
Just of singing in the rain."

All the ardor and enthusiasm of outdoors may be found in "Out-Door Music" (Ella Gilbert Ives). The Listener, *Boston Transcript*, says, "Miss Ives accomplished with all her other achievements as writer and teacher, the translation into unique bird-English of her own invention the songs of our various feathered tribes. Her book of lyrics embodying these clever renditions might almost serve as a manual in the study of bird-lore."

She was both student and interpreter —"a famous ornithologist" (*Journal of Education*), naming the birds and expressing the diviner meanings understood only by those alert to hear and with open vision.

"Now near, now far, the music dies
And lives again: the woods' deep heart
Throbs through the rain; a soul apart,
In love with heaven, melodious sighs—
The Hermit Thrush is singing."

The book is not only a compendium of exquisite and varied conceptions of nature and life—suggestions of form and color and song—but it has some very special ethical teaching.

"Robin's Thanksgiving Proclamation" appeals especially to the children—text matter in departments of Mercy, Legislation, Health, etc. This poem relates to General Hoar's petition for bird protection to the General court of Massachusetts, resulting in the passage of a protective law.

"Goldenrod" is a plea for a national flower, early set to music, and often sung by companies of children.

"An Easter Choir" is a charming idyl for the children; also "Robin Singing in the Rain"; "A Vesper Service,"

"A wise old pine the preacher,
His theme the falling leaf,
The meditation lengthy,
The application brief."

The vein of other-worldliness running through the book gives it a place beside favorite songs and hymns,—comfort for the soul

(Continued on Page Twelve)

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDAL CONTESTS

ADELIA E. CARMAN

Report blanks have been sent to the state superintendents of this department and I earnestly request that they be returned to me not later than October 10. This will leave but a short time to make up the report for the National Convention, but will give you an opportunity to report the contest at your state convention. In reply to many inquiries received, let me say that there will be no contest at the National or World's Convention this year.

Splendid work is being done this year in many states, and while some are working more slowly, the aggregate number of contests held will be equal to, if not in excess of last year. Just now contests at picnics, fairs, reunions and Chautauquas are being held; later will follow contests at county and state conventions. Will state superintendents please make a special effort to urge contests at county conventions. This is a most opportune time to exploit the work of the department, and good programs should be furnished. If well managed, the financial results will repay the effort expended, though we should never lose sight of the main object of the department, namely, to educate along temperance and prohibition lines.

The title of the National W. C. T. U. Educator has been changed to The Medal Contest Reciter. This was done to avoid confusion with other periodicals of the same name. Superintendents should be well supplied with the leaflets of the department, so that they can furnish them to every local union. They will find it a great advantage in promoting the work to send literature to the temperance committees of the Sunday schools. In places where we have no local union, or the union is inactive in this department, the work often may be introduced with good results in the different church societies.

Did you read the contest story published in THE UNION SIGNAL of May 22, and have you not in your mind an incident that will make an equally good story? If so, send it to me.

Do you fully realize that the report from the local superintendent to the National Superintendent will depend entirely upon what we have done to promote the work? If we send out literature to local unions, furnish our state editors with interesting accounts of contests held, reach out to different organizations, in fact, "keep pegging away," we will have something interesting to report when the conventions are held. Do not send personal checks, but money orders or express orders. Stamps may be sent for small orders.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RECEPTION TO WORLD'S W. C. T. U. OFFICERS

The New York State W. C. T. U. will tender a reception to the officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and foreign delegates to the World's Convention in the large assembly room, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th street, New York City, Thursday evening, October 23, 1913.

6:30-7:30—Reception.

7:30-8:30—Buffet supper.

8:30—Greetings and addresses of welcome.

Cards of admission to the reception and buffet supper, to be followed by the addresses of welcome and responses, $1 each.

A limited number of tickets of admission to the floor for the addresses of welcome and responses, 50 cents; seats in boxes at 8:30 p. m., 75 cents each.

Tickets to be obtained of Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, State W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

If at times the exigencies of our warfare against evil seem to bring into undue prominence the militant features of our organization, we need to remind ourselves that while for the purpose of opposing every form of wrong we are soldiers enlisted in an army, we are in reality a Christian sisterhood, bound together by bonds of love, sympathy and unity of purpose. Never are we so conscious of this relationship as when one of the sisterhood is in sorrow or trouble. Selecting as an illustration one out of a hundred incidents which might be told, not many days ago a serious accident befell the son of a white ribboner, who was a student at a university hundreds of miles from his home. Through some oversight the news of the boy's condition received by the mother from the hospital and university authorities was meager and unsatisfactory, and the mother grew sick with anxiety over the youth's condition. Suddenly the thought occurred to her that in the town where her son lay suffering were many white ribboners. Why not write to them? Within a very brief time after sending this letter there was placed in her hands a telegram assuring her that her son's condition was not alarming, and promising further information. By the next mail came a letter telling of a personal visit to the hospital, of flowers taken to solace the invalid's weary hours, and giving all the little details that the mother heart had yearned to know. During the days of the young student's convalescence the white ribbon sisters of the town did for him what the absent mother would have done could she have been with him, and by frequent messages set her heart at rest.

Incidents of this character are occurring every day of the year, and to the ministered unto and those who are privileged to serve they emphasize the truth of the words of this grateful mother who wrote, "I know that white ribbon hearts are true and can be depended upon." Is it not an inestimable privilege to be a member of this true-hearted, wholehearted circle of devoted women? And ought we not to endeavor to enlarge that circle and bring into it others who have never known the joy of white ribbon comradeship?

Our country needs a vision. It needs a new enthusiasm, a new conception of civic duty which will move the youth of our land, terrible as an army with swords, to drive out the foe of our American life; to say, "We will no longer be silence-keepers for ruin. We will cleanse the Augean stables of the public press; we will lift up our hearts and hands to welcome a patriotism which will exalt the sober workingman as humanity's king."—*Rev. B. S. Haywood, D. D.*

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

(Continued from Page Five)

then decayed wood. Even the steep mountain sides are bogs in which grow enormous skunk cabbages, acres of them, magnificent ferns, thickets of salmon berries and other bog plants. Occasionally there is a bit of garden. There was one fair-sized one. The owner had cleared it, put sand on it in liberal quantities, used lime as freely, together with plenty of fertilizer. He said it took three years to get the peat rotted. Then the water drained away, and a richer garden one could not find anywhere.

The great amount of labor required to clear off the ground and the time required to drain it and rot the peat accounts for agriculture being absolutely neglected. As one man put it: "When a thirteen-year old Indian boy can make thirty-seven dollars in one day catching fish you can't expect men to break their backs clearing out a jungle and draining a moss bog that has no bottom."

There isn't a road in all this island, not one. The chief streets of Ketchikan are covered with a raised plank platform from one end to the other. On the other streets there are high six-foot sidewalks. Beneath is the bog with its wealth of fern and bushes. There are just six horses on the island and two herds of cows. Milk is fifteen cents a quart. Queer, narrow-gauge wagons, four and a half feet wide, are the drays of the town, one horse drawing each. They can go anywhere on the six-foot walks and carry a fair-sized load. The houses are perched like birds upon the ledges of rock. At our hostess' home the back of the house faces upon a deep abyss that overhangs the wharf itself. It would not do to lean far enough out of the window to lose one's balance.

The second day of our stay we sailed to the most famous mission in the western hemisphere, Metlakatla (Met-la-kat-la). When William Duncan went to the Tsimshean Indians more than a half century ago they were cannibals. He himself saw two hapless slaves eaten. Now there is a beautiful village of 800 natives, with a large, handsome church, good schools, a public library, a social hall, a saw-mill, and cannery, and most of the Indians have beautiful homes. They are a wealthy community and are most expert fishermen. There are the same high planked walks as at Ketchikan, but gardens are more numerous. Father Duncan has the true missionary spirit. He gave up a salary of $5,000 a year to go to these Indians. Six years ago the United States government notified him that he must cease to teach religion in the schools or it would withdraw its annual appropriation of $1,200 per year! The mission needed this money but Father Duncan did not hesitate a day! He said: "Cut it off. This is a religious school." They have had no government help since.

Rev. Mr. Duncan has stood all these years as firmly against liquor. Once a boot-legger slipped in and supplied his Indians with whisky. A big drunk followed, and in two days' time seven men were murdered. Father Duncan with his Indian constables pursued the bootlegger, who fled in his boat before them. The chase was hot and lasted two or three days. At last the liquor vendor deserted his boat, got to shore and escaped. Father Duncan has always sternly insisted on a heavy fine and confiscation of all captured liquor, and says that now he has little trouble on that score.

Friday, June 27, the first W. C. T. U. institute ever held in Alaska convened in the Methodist church. Alaska's own problems were ably handled. There were some fine papers and some able talks. While the audience was small it was appreciative. Immediately on adjournment the children and some of the leaders met at the public school building, and an L. T. L., the only one in the territory, was organized. Mrs. Lutie Spaeth is the general secretary, assisted by Mrs. Lydia Ross. Half of the officers are boys, half girls, and they are starting right out to take up Manual study and other work.

Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, vice-president Ketchikan W. C. T. U.

Every night this week there will be a lecture, a different phase of the work being taken up each time. A meeting is planned for the unfortunate women in restricted districts, one at the jail, one with the Indians, and church services on Sunday. Only small audiences have been reached, but the message has been well received by those who came. The editor of the *Daily Miner* has promised to give space for a temperance column.

The Ketchikan union has to face indifference, not to say actual hostility. Its members are few. The women are faithful, however, and bright. They have presented remonstrances against their saloons to the territorial judge of this district and the matter is now pending. They have scattered literature, done some flower mission work, persuaded one minister to give temperance sermons, and have just erected three public fountains, which are patronized by everybody, tourists and townspeople. It isn't every little union of fourteen, on missionary ground, 600 miles from another union, that would raise money enough to provide three up-to-date bubbling fountains. Mrs. William Conner organized this union half a dozen years ago. Mrs. Cornelia Jewett Hatcher, former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL and now of Knik, Alaska, came to them three years ago. There has been no other speaker until now. It takes grit to even live under these circumstances.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. BELLE C. ROWLEY, Elkhart, Ind., for many years a resident of Michigan, passed away suddenly on June 29 at Eustis, Florida. Mrs. Rowley's generous work on behalf of the Loyal Temperance Legion won for her a host of friends who will always gratefully remember the whole-hearted service she gave the work of the L. T. L. Branch.

DR. E. E. HYDE, assistant editor of the *American Medical Journal*, son of Mrs. M. L. Hyde, Beresford, S. D., one of the original Crusaders in Illinois, and brother of Mrs. Caroline Hyde Jamison, also of Beresford. Dr. Hyde was a warm advocate of the temperance cause and a man of the highest integrity.

MRS. LOVINA THOMPSON, Fredonia, N. Y., a loved worker, for many years vice-president of the local union.

MRS. WILMA BALDWIN, Battle Creek, Mich., an enthusiastic, devoted white ribboner and a loyal adherent to the cause of woman suffrage.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

On a recent Sunday the officers of Fuller County (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held four services in as many country churches in the western part of the county. They organized two new unions, prepared the way for a third, and visited and encouraged a two-year-old W. C. T. U. Truly, Fuller county is awake.

The Frances Willard and Demorest unions of Eau Claire, Wis., have been greatly strengthened by the recent work of Mrs. Josie Sizer. Her visit resulted in the addition of thirty-one members—twenty-six for the Frances Willard union and five for the Demorest. Mrs. Sizer's earnest work was greatly appreciated.

The young people in attendance at the county institute of the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. held recently at Urbana, O., were intensely interested in an address delivered by Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National general secretary of the Branch. She made an earnest plea for strong and healthy bodies as necessary to success, proving by scientific statements that alcohol is a great enemy to health.

The convention of the Ninth district of the Iowa W. C. T. U. met at Keota, June 24-25. Twenty W. C. T. U. and six Y. P. B. delegates answered roll-call. The vice-president, Ellen Bond of New Sharon, opened the convention. "Purity," "The Black Plague," "Franchise," "Sabbath Observance," "Teaching Morals as a Preventive Measure," were some of the subjects of papers, talks and discussions. Local union reports were interesting and encouraging, and the delegates were greatly enthused. The convention closed with a grand gold medal contest, Miss Myrtle Nevelt of Keota being the winner. The president for the coming year is Mrs. Mary Barnard of Oskaloosa.

Progressive Methods of Kentucky White Ribboners

Special Correspondence

Flower Mission Day was observed with the customary services at the Frankfort Reformatory. A party of sixty-five with the state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, carrying over 1500 beautiful bouquets gathered at the state prison. The women of the various unions cut the flowers early the morning of June 9, and they were fresh and beautiful when taken from their boxes. Mrs. Lida Isgrigg, state superintendent of Flower Mission work, conducted the three services held with the women in the forenoon, and with the white and colored men in the afternoon. Mrs. Beauchamp spoke with great power and withal, loving sympathy, to the prisoners, so many of whom are victims of the liquor traffic. Judge A. J. G. Wells, recently appointed warden of the prison, praised the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in highest terms, and showed in his address that he had the right conception of the work of the institution to instruct and re-create the men and women there. Brief talks were made by Hon. Daniel O'Sullivan, chairman of the prison board, Mrs. Anna B. Wheeler, state corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Julia Gunn, recording secretary. It was a profitable and blessed day for all.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky's beloved state president, was beautifully remembered on her birthday, June 27, by a surprise party given her by a number of friends at her suburban home near Lexington, Ky. There were many congratulations and wishes expressed for the continued health and usefulness of this noble woman who has led the prohibition forces of Kentucky with a brave heart and a wise head, and who is now organizing the unions for a splendid state-wide campaign. The hostess very graciously responded with words of appreciation, to the compliment paid her. Delightful refreshments were served on the lawn and later the guests enjoyed a motor ride over the model roads of this beautiful blue grass section.

The annual convention of the Seventh district W. C. T. U. was held at Central Christian church, Lexington, Ky., June 30-July 1. The session opened on Monday evening, with a splendid program consisting of talks on "Benefits of Statewide Prohibition" by R. H. Crossfield, president of Transylvania University, Rev. J. M. Milner, Rev. R. L. Reynolds and Dean W. K. Massie, pastors of leading churches. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp made the address of the evening.

An all-day meeting was held Tuesday, when reports from the various local unions showed activity and progress all over the district. New unions were reported at Georgetown, Sadieville, Irvine and Kimbrell. The institute held in the afternoon was ably conducted by Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, state treasurer. Mrs. C. M. Freeman of Ashland was a guest of the convention and led in the singing of stirring prohibition songs. She delighted the audience by her beautiful rendition of "Victory." Deep regret and sympathy were expressed at the illness of Mrs. Nellie Stuckey, president of the district, who was not able to be present. Mrs. Julia Gunn, district secretary, presided over the convention. June 27, the birthday of the state president, was voted to be made "membership day" throughout the district, this being a fitting way to honor the one who has so faithfully given her years to the cause.

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS

The famous boardwalk at Atlantic City, N. J., became dry territory July 8, and will remain so, it is said, as long as the present city administration is in power. An old ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor within 100 feet of the promenade was unearthed and put into effect.

"I want especially to have the policewomen on the force during the summer months," says the superintendent of public safety of Sioux City, Iowa. "We formerly had plenty of trouble with young girls in dance halls, but since the women came on the force there has been none of this. I believe that they are doing a fine work and am very well satisfied. The only thing that would cause their release from the force would be the lack of sufficient appropriation to pay their salary. They are necessary to the force in guarding the morals of the women of Sioux City."

"We love them for the enemies they have made," well expresses the views of many people toward the advocates of woman suffrage. Indifference to the cause is fanned into enthusiasm by the enmity and opposition of the vicious element of our larger cities to woman suffrage. "Left to the untrammeled vote of the women of the country, there is no doubt that the traffic would be speedily put out of existence," says the *Nashville* (Tenn.) *Banner*. "This the liquor interests know, and therefore their militant opposition to woman suffrage."

IOWA W. C. T. U. LEADERS IN THE FIELD

Special Correspondence

Our venerable and revered state reporter for many years, Mrs. Clara P. White, has been very ill and hence Iowa has not been heard from lately. We are happy to say, however, that the dear lady improves and the work goes on apace. The spring has been busy with county conventions and institutes, and now the district conventions are coming on. The state president, Mrs. E. B. Hurford, and state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, are in the field nearly all the time conducting these conventions. Miss Ruth Van Syoc, state L. T. L. secretary, gives all her time to the work, and Miss Letta D. Horner is in and out in special S. T. I. work. Mrs. Anna Gleason, state superintendent of S. T. I., is also doing splendid public service in her department.

The state has been honored by the presence of Mrs. W. A. Lawson, state president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., who gave the month of May to Iowa, delivering at many points forceful addresses.

Plans are in contemplation for a vigorous suffrage campaign this summer, looking to action in the legislature two years hence when the final vote on submission to the people takes place.

Mrs. Deborah Livingston and Mr. Clinton N. Howard are to be speakers at state convention this fall.

DO YOU Wish to make money for your W. C. T. U.? Wish to help promote Temperance Work?

The Walton W. C. T. U. has a great plan to assist Temperance societies throughout the country in doing that. For particulars address
MRS. H. N. GARDNER, WALTON, N. Y.

GRAPE JUICE AGAIN!

Real grape juice—the unfermented, natural healthful kind, is here to stay, in common with other sensible beverages that will not wreck the nerves and rack the heart and other organs as the result of temporary stimulation. It is destined to replace crime-breeding, health-destroying products of the grape that through fermentation and other processes and adulterations, are transformed into destructive drinks. The producers of alcohol cannot forever poison humanity by disguising the destructive effects that have accompanied its use and by specious claims that it possesses certain qualities that it actually never had.—*Physical Culture*

OUT-DOOR MUSIC

(Continued from Page Nine)

"athirst for heavenly grace,"

as in "The Land of Psalms":

"When I am sore of heart and ill,
With feverish care or doubt's dread chill,
A laden breeze with healing balms
Blows softly from the Land of Psalms."

There are mirrored deep experiences of suffering—a pathos and heavenly outlook touching human life at almost every point.

These glimpses are given to the constituency in our homelike organization not simply as a book review but to bring back the author as she comes to us in inspiration and heavenly music.

NOTE: Copies of "Out-Door Music" may be obtained of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. Price $1.00 postpaid.

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit, and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and there didn't seem to be an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as anyone my size, I think."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared **instantly** by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like **strong** things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

FLOWER MISSION WORK IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

White Ribboners Starting for the Hospital

Every hospital bed in Kansas City, Mo., was brightened by flowers carried by members of the W. C. T. U. on Flower Mission Day. Two thousand bouquets and text cards were distributed. At the jail religious services were held on each of the four floors and the workers had personal talks with the men, who were deeply touched by the services and the flowers given them. The workhouse was visited, and each of the thirty-five women residents urged the white ribboners to come back soon and hold services again. In the evening the district W. C. T. U. held a delightful Flower Mission social at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Droll, and each guest received a bouquet of daisies and roses. Mrs. Minnie Johnson-Grinstead, National lecturer, delivered a pleasing address. Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes spoke words of farewell as she was about to leave the city for her new home in California. Truly the day was profitably and pleasantly spent under the leadership of the new district superintendent, Mrs. Rose M. Webb. The union also aided the state work. The district feels it has sustained a great loss in the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stokes and their brother, Mr. Charles Carter, to Los Angeles, Cal., who will indeed be missed.

A MISSOURI FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Barnes Chappel (Mo.) union of fifteen active members held a splendid open-air meeting the Fourth of July. All the morning wagons filled with men, women and children, carrying baskets containing the best picnic dinners that can be gotten up by our country housewives, who know how to fry chicken and boil ham, could be seen coming from all directions. The children gave a song and a flag drill, following which a preacher was asked to close the meeting. After dinner the program was continued with songs, and the general secretary for the Loyal Temperance Legion gave a talk, in which Mrs. Stevens' proclamation for National prohibition was read. After this talk, the preacher, the speaker of the morning, asked the privilege of speaking again, saying he had just caught the spirit, as the air was full of it. He announced that he would preach a temperance sermon the following Sunday morning, and he did. Three new subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL and three for *The Young Crusader* were secured.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

A Virginia institute, conducted by the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, was held in the Second Baptist church of Petersburg. During the morning and afternoon, in addition to discussions of the work of the different departments, there were helpful remarks by the president, Rev. F. W. Moore of the Baptist church told of increase in temperance sentiment in Petersburg, and Rev. Ziegler of the Christian church spoke of the importance of distributing literature. At the evening service Mrs. Hoge gave a splendid address to a very good audience. Several new members were secured, and the day's work is sure to result in much good.

A joint meeting of the two local unions of Battle Creek, Mich., and that of Urbandale was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Kellogg. The program consisted of music by the Battle Creek Sanitarium orchestra, a vocal solo, a piano and violin duet, a paper by Mrs. E. E. Kellogg. "The Little Child and His Mother," in which much stress was laid on the necessity of a thorough preparation for motherhood, was read by Mrs. E. S. Barnhart. The central union of Battle Creek voted $100 from its treasury to aid the local Y. W. C. A. in its campaign to raise $34,000 for a new building site. Dainty refreshments were served on the lawn by the young ladies of the Kellogg family.

Among the excellent resolutions adopted by the East End W. C. T. U. of Louisville, Ky., at a recent meeting are the following: That the churches in this district be asked to observe July 20 as a day of prayer for the election of God-fearing men who will use their office for the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic; that all candidates for the legislature be asked to pledge themselves not to use money, liquor or other illegal means in the securing of votes, to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within four miles of the state university, and one similar to the Iowa Injunction law, putting a perpetual injunction upon property used for immoral purposes; that a petition be sent to Congress for the immediate passage of bills prohibiting interstate traffic in opium, cocaine and other drugs of habit forming nature, their illegal sale and use; that the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools, colleges and universities be urged.

During the summer days many plans for open air W. C. T. U. work are being carried out successfully by unions all over the United States. As a Fourth of July celebration the local union of Minonk, Illinois, conducted a grand diamond medal contest in the city park. Platform and seats for the occasion were built and decorated, and the medal was purchased from funds donated by citizens for the celebration. A band led the procession to the park; seats were free; the selections, six in number, were all strong temperance orations, and were well received by the large audience that assembled for the entertainment. The judges were all out-of-town people, Judge Arthur C. Fort presiding. The celebration not only strengthened temperance sentiment but was also a most enjoyable holiday affair.

SEATTLE DAILY ON RIGHT SIDE

One of the cheering features of the onward march of our righteous cause is the fact that a number of the metropolitan dailies are coming out strongly for the right side both editorially and by refusing advertisements of a vicious character. *The Seattle Sun* launched in February of this year, is such a paper. It publishes no liquor, tobacco, cigaret or patent medicine advertisements and is waging war upon quack nostrums and quack doctors. We are glad to learn also that the paper has been an immense success from its first issue. It occurs to us that the fact that women have the ballot in Washington may account to some extent for the success of this paper. Naturally the women as they are taking a larger interest in the affairs of city and state will read the newspapers more intelligently, and we believe they will support the paper which takes its stand fairly and squarely for right both editorially and through its advertising columns.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fonntains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N. Y.

ROUSING NEW SONGS (Octavo)

"Keep the Magic Slogan Ringing" "We're Headed Straight for the White House." Will give tone to any meeting. One dime each; 6 for 50 cents. Roll of sheet music sent "on approval."

Ella S. Clark, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

CALL TO SERVICE

The National Good Citizenship Movement with headquarters at Chicago is out with a call to service to help secure national constitutional prohibition. To the end that the bill introduced by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, or one similar in its provisions, may become the law of the land, it urges educational work among the young, the distribution of Captain Hobson's "The Great Destroyer" and the use of the poster and motion picture lectures.

It is a constant cause of gratification to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that the end toward which they have so long worked, and for which again and again they have declared—national constitutional prohibition—should nave become the popular movement of the hour.

Great Steamship

Christopher Columbus

to

Milwaukee and back

$1.25

Daily 9:30 A. M. Sunday 10:00 A. M.

The Ideal One-Day Excursion Trip

GOODRICH STEAMSHIP LINES

Please ask for Georgian Bay Booklet or illustrated folder of Resorts and trips.

Docks foot of Michigan Ave.

TEXAS A BUSY SUMMER FIELD

Fanny L. Armstrong

Texas is not dead, not sleeping, not even tired, but, oh, so busy. For several years Fort Worth (Central) has been hoping to have some one to come and inspire and help it to a higher plane of living and working. Our prayer has been answered. Think of it! The Lord has sent us a Brewer; yes, a real live Brewer, and she is leading us a merry race, I assure you. We are now brewing W. C. T. U. sentiment that has caused Fort Worth to—well, Mrs. Leora Brewer, a little woman from the Dallas (North side) union, came to us some months ago and we have done more than we usually do in a whole year.

Recently Fort Worth finished a membership contest with an increase of over 150 new members, which placed it ahead in Texas. Then it held a grand reception with a program, for new members, at the First Congregational church. A few days later we surprised our district treasurer, Mrs. Caster, with a party, at which a life membership certificate was presented to her. Then came our state president with a lecture to the policemen and a speech before a large audience in the First Baptist Tabernacle, when some new members were received. The Y. W. C. A. gave a grand banquet and sent a request to our president to appoint a committee of three ladies to represent our society, which was done.

Mrs. Brewer gave a beautiful reception in honor of her mother-in-law and Mrs. Curtis. This was informal. We had some excellent music and a splendid talk by Mrs. Curtis. She spoke on department work and stressed Mothers' Meetings, the Press and Flower Missions.

Our thoughts then turned to Flower Mission and Anti-Cigaret Day. Some of the Sunday schools observed the day with a program. Mrs. Brewer saw in the daily paper that Anti-Cigaret Day would not be noticed in Fort Worth, so she selected literature on the subject, which gave valuable information, and sent it to the editor. A committee was appointed to collect flowers and make bouquets for the jail and hospital. These places were visited Sunday, the twenty-second. This is touching the ground in high places about Fort Worth. It has over 200 members and thirty-five superintendents of departments and many of these have gone to work with enthusiasm. About eight women have been appointed to secure subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL and *Texas White Ribbon* and *The Young Crusader*.

Greenville W. C. T. U. feels sure of the state convention and is preparing for it. Peniel union sent some of its members out to Leonard to hold a meeting. Greenville's specialty seems to be medal contests.

Austin union has elected a new president, Mrs. Flora J. Moreland, our state superintendent of Legislation, in connection with Mrs. Curtis. These women, it would appear, discuss everything under the sun. As for the Press banner they seem to think it belongs to them for all time to come.

Dallas has a federation of unions and they are making arrangements to have a home for working girls—a nice, clean, safe place for them to board at cheaper rates than the boarding houses offer. The city is much interested and is helping the ladies.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, under great difficulties, did a grand work in Texas, which has been noted in several of our papers.

We are making a great change in our *Texas White Ribbon*, namely, taking advertisements. Our bright little editor, Mrs. F. E. Daniel, has charge of the woman's department in her husband's magazine, the *Red Book Texas Medical Journal*, a paper that it is in perfect sympathy with all our work.

Some time ago the Woman's Missionary societies of Fort Worth met and formulated a petition to the Governor of Texas asking for an amendment to our white slave traffic law, as it is not satisfactory. Copies of a petition were circulated and distributed. At a meeting of this body Mrs. J. J. Jarvis was appointed a committee to go in person to present it to the Governor and ask his signature. This petition is state-wide and of vital importance. Mrs. Jarvis, for many reasons, is the best fitted for this work of any woman in Texas. It was she who stopped a prize fight in Dallas some years ago. She will start on her mission in July.

The Fort Worth papers, the *Star-Telegram* and the *Record*, publish everything we want in the way of short notices and these with *loud* headings!

For Picnics and Luncheons

use the

W. C. T. U. NAPKINS

Two designs—pink border with W. C. T. U. monogram, gold border with W. C. T. U. monogram.

Per dozen, 15 cents
Per fifty, 40 cents
Per hundred, 75 cents.

Sanitary Drinking Cup

A folded cup made of paraffined paper.

Per dozen, 10 cents
Per hundred, 50 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building,
Evanston, Illinois

ROSE BEADS

Fragrant, Handsome, Lasting, and Unique

Hand-made from the famed Oregon Roses

For prices and description address,

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

TWO

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, A. M. Litt. D.

Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

A story of twin brothers, born in a wretched tenement house with the curse of strong drink upon them. Orphaned, they are sent to the poor house but soon drift apart and one follows the life of each as it is strikingly told by the author. This little volume forcefully illustrates the degenerating and crime-producing effects of the legalized liquor traffic.

Price, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

HOW MR. BRYAN "DEFEATED" ADMIRAL TOGO

Mr. Bryan, who has been actively engaged in trying to avoid complications with Japan over the Californian Land Bill, has spent some time in Japan. A good story of his experience there is told in the *Methodist Times*. He was invited by Admiral Togo to drink to his health in champagne. To do so would have been to break his temperance pledge; and to refuse, unless with the utmost tactfulness, might have caused much offense. Raising his glass of water to his lips, he very neatly combined a mild rebuke and a graceful compliment in the same sentence. "Admiral," he responded, "all your victories have been won on water. When you win on champagne I will drink to them in champagne."

VICTORY IS COMING TO MONTANA

ALLIE UPDYKE HUTCHINSON,

President Montana W. C. T. U.

The fight is on. All over our great state there is more enthusiasm regarding suffrage and prohibition than ever before. From the rural districts to the largest cities both suffrage and prohibition are being discussed. Work along all lines is showing great advancement. Our field workers have accomplished more in the same length of time than ever before in arousing to action. Mrs. La Mance's work will stand as a monument to what can be done in this state if time, ability and energy are rightly applied. She is a wonderful woman as to mental ability, memory and physical endurance; she is never too tired to hold a meeting in school, mine or jail, no matter what her day's work has been. We are hoping and praying for her success in her new field of labor in the far northwest.

"Down With the Saloon and the Cigaret"

The cry of our children throughout the state is being heard, "Down with the saloon and the cigaret." Many of our saloonkeepers begin to feel the influence against their business and are looking about them for other employment, saying, "We know our days are numbered." The school children have been reached by every field worker this year, and with God and the children on our side, we are sure to win.

PENNSYLVANIA POINTERS

Special Correspondence

Chester county has indulged in a touring party consisting of the county president, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, speaker, and Mrs. Edith Leckrone, soloist. The itinerary covered six days, and five unions took part in holding thirteen meetings, which were most interesting, and no doubt Chester county will feel all the more like trying again for a no-license ruling.

Philadelphia has been busy bestowing prizes for the best essays written by pupils in the seventh and eighth grades. The interest in this work increases so that the unions are kept constantly on the alert. The essay that last year took the county prize, and also the second prize in the state was written by an Italian girl of the Wilson school. It was considered to be so good that Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, had it translated into Italian and distributed to the scholars of the same school when the prizes were bestowed this year.

At the Philadelphia county convention held recently, Miss A. E. Willson in her report of national reform used these words, "If God sent the war for the penalty of slavery, what penalty must we pay for the liquor traffic?" The sentiment was so striking that many comments were made and the wish expressed that everyone could hear them. The Press superintendent immediately sought out a printer and at the noon hour the words, prominently printed on a slip of paper, were for sale. Miss Willson was astonished to have her words offered to her, but she pluckily paid over the required nickel for ten copies.

Three schools in Philadelphia have adopted the Frances E. Willard Legion of Honor which was organized in the school named for our honored leader. The object of the Legion is to encourage true manliness in boys and true womanliness in girls. The medal bears on one side the pictured face of Miss Willard and the words, "Frances E. Willard Legion of Honor. Organized 1910." On the reverse side is the motto of the Legion, "Temperance, Purity, Fidelity, Industry, Good Citizenship." In January and June, five medals in each school are awarded and the occasion is marked by a delightful program. The W. C. T. U. presents flowers to the teachers; the county union presents the medals, ten each year, to the Frances E. Willard School; West Philadelphia union, to the Dunlap school, and Frankford union, to the Marshall school. No one can become a member of the Legion unless he takes a pledge against the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

WHITE RIBBONERS IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

Among the good things accomplished by the annual convention of the Southern Calif. W. C. T. U. held recently at San Bernardino and the Los Angeles county convention at Glendale just before the state meeting, was the work done in the public schools to educate the children along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition. At both these cities Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, National organizer, lecturer, chalk talker, and state secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, was invited by the superintendent of the public schools to address the young people of the intermediate grades. Eight hundred children listened to her in Glendale and several hundred in San Bernardino. Mrs. Hester T. Griffith and Miss Cornelia Adele Teal did most excellent work among the high school pupils at San Bernardino, where their addresses were received with great enthusiasm. Literature to the value of ten dollars was selected from that on display at the state convention and distributed in the business district of San Bernardino, and to the end that California may be dry in 1914, one of the steps taken was the appointment of a committee of delegates to act with a committee of ministers to present before the board of supervisors the case of four saloons alleged to be located in the west end of the county, a short distance from the end of the Pomona car line.

This Girl Coins Money

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy, so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two cent stamps to cover expense of mailing seventy seven Pure Food Formulas, and a set of assorted Bon Bon Moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted" - therein lies the beauty of the business. You don't have to canvass, you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day, so can you.

ISABELLE INEZ

Block 1085, East Liberty Pittsburgh, Pa.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD NEW JERSEY

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
The Union Signal. .....$1.00 a year
Monthly Campaign Edition..25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

The Young Crusader .....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

Address Evanston, Illinois.

Young Crusaders for Teachers

It is none too early to begin actively the campaign for the renewal of subscriptions for the teachers in our public schools. The Scientific Temperance Instruction section is most valuable, and the stories and Anti-Cigaret pages all combine to make *The Young Crusader* just the paper the teacher needs. To the local unions that last year provided the teachers of their respective communities with this paper, we want to say that it is one of the very best things that a local union can do. We urge you to renew all last year's subscriptions and reach out and send in a larger list this year. Every teacher in every public school should be a reader of *The Young Crusader*, and to help make this possible, we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1913, to June, 1914, NINE MONTHS, FOR TWENTY CENTS. Subscriptions may be sent in at any time and will commence with the September issue. To those who are club raisers, we wish to emphasize the fact that five of these nine months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones and credits applied accordingly. To secure this recognition, however, *all requests for credits must be made at the time subscriptions are sent in.*

Should Be In Every Family

The Young Crusader is so full of helpful thoughts for teachers and so interesting to children! We only wish it were possible to put it in every family where there are children.

MRS. IDA CAMPBELL
Grand Blanc, Mich.

Every Worker Should Have It

I love THE UNION SIGNAL and simply cannot do without it. Every temperance worker should have it.

BLANCHE A. WHEATLEY
Bolivar, W. Va.

Helps In Her Work

I love THE UNION SIGNAL and consider it a deprivation to be without it. I subscribe for the paper and enjoy reading it, and it effectively helps me in my work. MRS. ANNA DRYSDALE
Butte, Mont.

The Washington Letter Valuable

I think the paper improves every year. Mrs. Ellis' Washington Letter alone is worth the price. It is the best temperance paper we know of, thanks to the editorial staff.

MRS. LAURA A. MUNGER
Woodstock, Vt.

Popular Posters for Parades
(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER SEVEN)
THE LICENSE VOTER GETS—WHAT?
FROM A BUSHEL OF CORN THE DISTILLER GETS FOUR GALLONS OF WHISKY

Which retails at	$16.80
The farmer gets	.45
The U. S. Government gets	4.40
The railroad company gets	.80
The manufacturer gets	4.00
The drayman gets	.15
The retailer gets	7.00
The consumer gets	Drunk
The wife gets	Hungry
The children get	Rags
The politician gets	Office
The man that votes license gets	What?

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. 2:15.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois
Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.

Barlow's Indigo Blue will not Spot or Streak Clothes
In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.
Free Samples Mailed.
ADAM PFROMM & CO., Wholesale Druggists
233 North Second Street, Philadelphia

L'ARALDO
The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.
10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents
L'ARALDO
175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

THE MEADOWBOOK MEMORIAL

(Continued from Page Six)

cause he knew what it would mean to men like Bill Cowan. "He was a good one before the saloon came."

Mr. Strong studied the matter over for a moment, then said, "I'll do it, men."

"Hurrah for the Strong meat-market!" shouted some one.

"I'll help you make over your fixtures," said a carpenter, "and I'll do it tonight so you can open your new business in the morning."

"I'll go to Conway tonight for a load of supplies," said a drayman.

"I'll strike off hand-bills announcing the opening of the new business," said the editor of one of the papers.

"I'll change the sign on the front," said a painter.

"We'll go tell the Cowans," said Charles and Herbert.

"God helping me, I'll never again engage in a business that means so much harm to my fellowmen," said Mr. Strong.

"And God helping me, I will never again be afraid to stand up for what I believe to be right," said Mr. Myers.

"Amen," said Professor Murdock. "May this monument—a saloonless town, and the recognition of the great brotherhood of men—ever stand in commemoration of a noble deed."

"WELCOME, SISTER" IS SLOGAN OF CHICAGO POLICEMEN

As in other cities where the policewomen have been installed, the Chicago patrolmen as a whole express approval of the Mayor's plan of appointing ten policewomen. "It is a certainty that women can do more toward helping members of their sex and children than can policemen," remarked one patrolman. "The person accused finds their nature more sympathetic. I know every copper in the loop will give them all the assistance in his power."

"I see the end of the vicious saloonkeeper in the launching of Mayor Harrison's scheme," commented another member of the police force. "He will have to account to the feminine bluecoats, and he'll have no chance to sidestep."

On the Summer Vacation
TAKE
Two
Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D.
Georgia Spafford's School
Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D.
Who Was to Blame?
Marietta Holley
Paper bound and easily slipped into the hand bag
Special price—Three books, 35 cents
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 24, 1913. No. 30

The Truth About Alcohol

—Courtesy of Physical Culture

Looking upon a nation as climbing a ladder of evolution, the crushing burden of the liquor traffic drags it half-way to the bottom. The full significance of this burden appears when we realize that upon the average standard of the character of its citizens must rest the institutions of a nation. Young as is our nation, the deadly work of alcohol has already retarded its progress.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Legalized Outlaw—The Liquor Traffic and the Workingman—Why Our Insane Hospitals Are Crowded—Prohibition Brings Prosperity—Christian Citizenship Conference—A Saloonkeeper's Admissions.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE AVERTED—CREDIT GIVEN TO WOMAN—MR. BRYAN ANSWERS HIS CRITICS—JONES-WORKS BILL CAUSES ENDLESS TROUBLE TO LIQUORDOM—LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL BY JUDGE—SENATOR BACON OF GEORGIA FIRST MAN TO BE ELECTED TO U. S. SENATE BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

After a few days' absence from the White House spent with his family at Cornish, N. H., President Wilson returned to Washington last Monday morning, much refreshed by his outing. No public business had been sent him, and the entire change had evidently been of great benefit to him. The newspaper men were assembled for the usual ten o'clock Monday morning conference. The President kept the appointment to the minute. His morning was largely occupied, however, in conference with members of both houses of Congress, and other callers.

Great Railroad Strike Averted

Monday afternoon, a conference was participated in by managers and employes of railroads, the President, Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department, Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court, Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee, Representative Clayton, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, Senator Kern, Senate Democratic leader, and representatives of the Civic Federation. As a result of this conference, the greatest railroad strike in the history of our country, involving every railroad east of the Mississippi, and north of the Potomac river, with 88,000 conductors and trainmen involved, was averted. Although the employes of the railroads had voted to strike, their representatives joined with the railroad managers in asking for an amendment by Congress to the Erdman law, providing a means of mediation and arbitration of industrial difficulties, and agreed to submit their differences to arbitration under the provisions of the Newlands-Clayton act, and arranged an armistice until Tuesday night, no strike to be declared in the meantime. President Wilson and the Congressional leaders present gave their promise to make the Newlands-Clayton bill into law by the next night. This conference, beginning at three o'clock in the afternoon in the executive offices, and lasting two hours, was attended with very little friction, and the amicable settlement was a source of great satisfaction to everyone present. The agreement not only averted temporarily, at least, the strike which threatened to tie up railroad traffic generally, but smoothed out many differences of opinion.

The House and Senate, in accordance with the agreement reached at the conference without an opposing vote, promptly passed the Newlands amendment to the Erdman act without an opposing vote. This means that the government's pledge to the representatives and employes of the railroads at the conference has been carried out, and it only remains now for the President to appoint the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, for the arbitration of the controversy between the eastern railroads and their employes.

Judge William L. Chambers, at one time Chief Justice of the International court at Samoa; Judge Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the United States Commerce Court, and Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, have been nominated by the President on the Board of Mediation.

Credit Given to a Woman

While they did not seek in the least to detract from the honor due President Wilson, yet White House officials admit that the first steps in the scheme for an amicable settlement of differences were made by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, niece by marriage of E. H. Harriman, the only woman ever appointed on the Industrial Commission. Mrs. Harriman heard of the threatened strike before the newspapers, and carried the information to the President, and as a result the conference was called. The power of Congress to act, and act quickly, was never more clearly shown than in passing in an hour the Newlands amendment for mediation and conciliation.

This measure may be a milestone in the world's history of industrial affairs. It may be that the vote taken in such a hurry, marks the death-knell of strikes. If Congress can rush an important measure like that through in an hour or so, why such long debates over insignificant matters, like the building of a small bridge over a little stream?

Mr. Bryan Answers His Critics

Comment, criticism, and invective have followed fast and furiously the statement made by Secretary of State Bryan, that the salary of his office——$12,000 a year—does not meet the financial obligations the office imposes, and that in consequence he feels compelled to continue his lecture engagements to meet his obligations. Replying to his critics, Mr. Bryan frankly explains his present Chautauqua engagements by confessing that he needs the money and does not consider it at all amiss for the Secretary of State to fill lecture engagements, the dates of which were made before his appointment to fill his official position. On Tuesday last, Senator Bristow, a progressive Republican of Kansas, introduced in the Senate a resolution that aroused the greatest interest. This resolution, which had eight whereases, was obliged to go over. The resolution called upon the President to declare to Congress his idea of a proper salary for one filling the position of Secretary of State. The whereases quoted the salaries paid the different men filling the position from the formation of the government. Senator Williams of Mississippi was especially facetious in his comments on the resolution. He said he had known the Senator from Kansas a long time, but had never suspected he was capable of such an amount of irony, sarcasm and humor all in one resolution, and asked if "the Senator had not had some help in preparing it?" To which Senator Bristow made answer that "no one was responsible for a word except himself." By an overwhelming vote the resolution was tabled.

Jones-Works Bill Causes Endless Trouble to Liquordom

The working of the Jones-Works excise bill continues to cause no end of trouble to liquordom in the District of Columbia. Next month saloonkeepers will have to deposit $1,000 with their applications for renewals of licenses, and it is believed that a number of them will abandon their business rather than pay the increased amount. Accompanying the application must be a petition which shall contain information stated in six statements, sworn to before a notary, and false statements will subject the applicant to the laws relating to perjury.

The first statement gives names and residence and time of residence in District. The second describes place for which license is desired. Third, full name and residence of owner of premises where business is to be carried on. Fourth, that applicant is a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of the District, not less than twenty-one years of age, and whether since March 3, 1893, he has been adjudged guilty of violating the liquor or gambling laws of the District. Fifth, that he will carry on business for himself, and not as agent for any person, company, co-partnership or corporation. Sixth, that he intends to superintend the business in person.

All the members of the new excise board have not yet been appointed by the President, and saloonkeepers fear that a long delay may complicate matters. Should the board fail to organize before September 1 it may possibly mean that all saloons will be closed, as the law states that applications for renewals must be made before that date, and Congress may have to come to their rescue. It is stated that the late morning opening, seven o'clock, instead of four, has decreased the receipts of many saloonkeepers, and the enforcement of the law against making sales to women has also been the means of making business dull.

The new law has been declared constitutional by Judge Pugh in Police Court this week. The decision was rendered in the case of a man selling liquor without a license. In answer to the many contentions, Judge Pugh said, "Congress has the power to prohibit the sale of liquor entirely under the general police power invested in that body, and having that power, surely has power to regulate the sale of whisky and other liquors in the most drastic manner."

Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia has the distinction of being the first man ever elected to the United States Senate by a direct vote of the people without the intervening action of the legislature. He was elected this week by popular vote under the provisions of the new constitutional amendment. Senator Bacon has been a member of the Senate since 1894.

Saturday, July 19, 1913

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE LEGALIZED OUTLAW

RICHMOND P. HOBSON, Member United States Congress

The object for which the government exists is to promote the highest welfare of its people. As seen from nature the highest thing in man, the thing towards which nature is working, is the God-like quality of character. In the highest sense the state is a divine institution for advancing this great primal purpose of nature, the development of human character. We have seen how alcohol as the specific cause of degeneracy tears down character and reverses the evolutionary processes of nature. It must therefore be recognized as the deadliest enemy of the state.

Citizens may differ as to the wisdom of particular measures to be adopted, but good citizens cannot differ as to the principle involved, and the end to be attained. In the light of the nature of alcohol as established by modern science all good citizens must be united in the conclusion that under present conditions the destruction of alcohol is the very first duty of the Government.

What the Courts Say

While the real nature of alcohol has been little understood, heretofore, our courts have already found it a danger and a public menace and have ruled that the government has plenary power to suppress its manufacture and sale. The Supreme Court of the United States, 137 U. S. 86, speaking of the saloon, said, "As it is a business attended with dangers to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited."

The Supreme Court of Indiana, quoting from 96 Michigan 193, 137 U. S. 86, says, "No one possesses an inalienable right or constitutional right to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor; to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor is not a natural right to pursue an ordinary calling; there is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail, it is not a privilege of a citizen of the state or of the United States."

Following up the Court's decision Judge Artman of the Circuit Court of Indiana declared: "1. The saloon, being a public menace, is inherently unlawful. 2. Being inherently a public menace, the saloon cannot be made a private right by legislative act." He terms the liquor traffic "The Legalized Outlaw."

The United States Court of the District of Columbia declared, "The low places, bar rooms and tippling houses are on a footing of tolerance only, and an applicant for license is not to be regarded as a business man preparing to engage in any lawful business."

The legislatures of all the states have confirmed the status of the saloon as that of an outlaw at common law, and all have enacted statutes prohibiting the saloon. In all of the states except the prohibition states, however, the statutes provide for a license. suspending the criminal provisions of the statute, suspending the prohibition as to the license.

The Congress of the United States recognizes this common law status of the saloon in its excise tax, declaring that the federal tax is not an authorization to sell, but is a tax.

The United States Supreme Court, in 101 U. S. 814, says: "No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less the servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them."

Government Makes Itself Particeps Criminis

Nevertheless, the license system as adopted and administered by the executive branches does effectually bargain away the public health and the public morals, and the United States Government, shame upon it, does not hesitate to issue its federal license where the sale is in direct violation of municipal and state law, thus making itself *particeps criminis* in the violation of law, law designed to protect the public health and public morals.

Indeed, the greatest weakness of existing methods is the maladministration of law by the executive and police authorities.

Why Governments Are Not Doing Their Duty Dealing With Liquor Traffic

There are three principal reasons why governments have not done and are not doing their duty toward the suppression of alcohol. First, because the liquor interests, recognizing their guilt, are sleeplessly active in their political efforts, supported by exhaustless funds, to capture and control the branches of government, legislative, judicial and executive. Next, because the traffic being inherently lawless, through the use of its own liquors debauches and degenerates the public and the public servants. Third, because through the license fees and through connivance in the enforcement of regulatory laws the government secures revenue and public officials enrich themselves. In the last analysis this neglect of duty is based on the absence of public opinion on the part of the masses as to the true nature of alcohol and the appalling results that come from its use.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

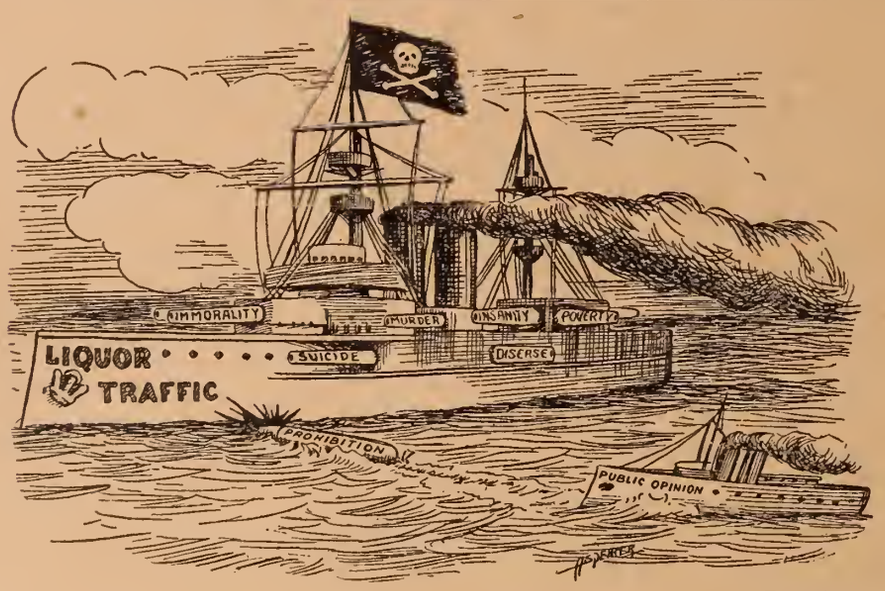
WHY OUR INSANE HOSPITALS ARE CROWDED

The price men pay for indulgence in alcoholic liquors and in immoral habits is constantly being brought to the attention of the public. In an article in the current number of *Physical Culture*, Carl Easton Williams, writing on "Insanity, Its Prevention and Cure," makes the following forceful statements:

Insanity does not "happen" to strike upon any one more than any physical illness. There is always a cause. It is true that there are cases of insanity due to injuries affecting the brain, but they are exceptional. Sometimes they can be treated surgically with success. But a very large percentage of cases represent radical changes in the physical structure of the brain. These are degenerative processes, and they are incurable. But they are preventable.

Two or three years ago the highly esteemed Mayor of New York City was shot down by a would-be assassin. A practical minded jury determined upon justice, declared the man "legally sane" enough to require punishment, but reports from the examiners showed that the fellow was afflicted with locomotor ataxia, and apparently, also, incipient paresis. To some of us, therefore, it was as plain as daylight just what was responsible for the shooting of Mayor Gaynor. For Gallagher, originally, was no worse than any other man. And now we have reports that Gallagher is dead, dying of paresis. **What a frightful price to pay, even though many years afterward, for the sordid and questionable pleasure of a night of sport.** And yet any young man, no matter what his family and breeding, who forgets his self-respect and sense of decency even once perhaps through intoxication, may possibly become a Gallagher, an assassin, or murderer, and then either end his miserable life through execution by the authorities or die a disgusting death from paresis. This, we say, is one possibility. One may say that syphilis can be cured, but studies of the disease in the Austrian Army show that the syphilitic has perhaps one chance in twenty of some day becoming a paretic.

But alcohol, numerically speaking, is an even more important cause of insanity. A protoplasmic poison always, it is especially destructive to the delicate nerve tissues and brain-cells, and even when used in small quantities cannot help but result in deterioration of the mental powers. It not only causes hardening of the arteries (arterio-selerosis), thus interfering with the circulation and nutrition of the brain, but it poisons the blood supplied and interferes with its oxygen-carrying power. Not only is a man truly insane when intoxicated, but he may become permanently insane through the degenerative changes in the brain structure accomplished through the continued, even if "moderate" use of this poison. At least one out of four of the insane in institutions, possibly one out of three in some localities, or from 50,000 to 75,000 in the United States, are insane through the use of alcohol. How many more there are of this class, outside of institutions, we do not know. There are without doubt contributing causes in some cases, perhaps often a hereditary factor, but usually the victims would have escaped if they had lived temperately.



—*The Pioneer.*

ADVANCING SENTIMENT IN EUROPE

REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D.

There is, I believe, a very decided advance in the temperance sentiment throughout Europe during these later years. It is now nearly thirty years since I made my first journey across the Atlantic, and I can see a very decided difference in the respect in which temperance and temperance principles are held by the peoples of Europe, as compared with their attitude three decades ago. This is particularly true in regard to the consumption of the stronger liquors, especially absinthe, which has been voted out of many of the cantons of Switzerland, and against which there is a very strong sentiment in France, though it was supposed to be the strong liquor chiefly favored by the French and the Swiss a few years ago. Its deadly effects are only too evident, and the countries are putting a stronger and stronger ban upon it every year.

In Scandinavia, where I have just been, I found not only a strong temperance sentiment, but a very great abstinence in the use of intoxicants. A century ago Sweden was considered the most drunken country in Europe, now it is the most temperate. It is interesting to note that the gentle botanist, Linnaeus, was one of the fathers of the temperance movement in Sweden, and did much to promote the good cause. The regulations for the sale of liquor are so stringent, that in many parts of Sweden and Norway alcohol is almost unknown. Until recently the beer which is commonly used has been considered so "light" as not to come within the excise rules, as it is very much milder than that of any other country; but I believe that now they are thinking of including even this beverage, which has been considered by many a temperance drink, under the restrictions if not the prohibitions of the law. Finland has voted to have absolute prohibition, but the Czar has not been willing to grant what the people have voted for. Finland is, I found, a very temperate country, and the sentiment and self-control of the people largely accomplish what the Czar is not willing that the law should do.

On the whole it seems to me that the outlook for the temperance cause in many parts of Europe is most encouraging and hopeful for the friends of the cause in America.—*The Temperance Cause*

WHEN SHALL WE WIN?

When shall we win? Why, when we fire
Straight to the mark, and never tire;
When we hold fast, as we've begun,
And still work on, till all is done.

When shall we win? When filled with zeal,
We face the foe of human weal
And flinging to the wind each fear,
God's trumpet-call above we hear.

When shall we win? When more content
To die than to retreat consent;
Resolved to shun the recreant's shame,
And rather choose a martyr's name.

The cause of Right is sure to win;
Omnipotence is not with sin;
Since God is King, His cause will see
The light and crown of Victory.

—*Selected*

Liquor Traffic the Enemy of the Workingman

Affirming that the liquor traffic is a curse to the nation and the bitterest enemy of the workingman, Alfred Raymond Johns, in a volume entitled, "Socialism, Its Strength, Weakness, Problems and Future," calls the attention of his brother Socialists to certain well authenticated facts to prove his statement. We quote a few paragraphs from the chapter on "Socialism and the Liquor Traffic."—EDITOR

> If Socialism in the United States is a scheme for helping the toiler, it can prove it nowhere more effectively than by putting a prohibition plank in its platform and fighting squarely for the overthrow of the greatest curse that ever blighted the human race.

The most thoughtful labor leaders of the world now are taking a strong public stand against the liquor traffic. Forty of the most prominent labor leaders in the British Parliament are not only strictly temperate, but the most of them are also members of some Christian Church. John Burns, probably the leading labor leader in England, wrote, "One half of the problem of the unemployed in England is caused by intemperance." John Mitchell and John B. Lennon, two of the foremost labor leaders in this country, make temperance addresses without fear. If Socialists have the real benefit of the laboring man at heart, the first thing they should attempt would be to overthrow the liquor traffic, for it is the dire enemy of the laboring man in this country.

Long Life for Total Abstainers

Take the matter of health and longevity. Science is now demonstrating that alcohol is a narcotic and not a stimulant, and that it has absolutely no food value whatever. English insurance companies, investigating the death rate of various classes of people, have announced that in a group of

61,215 average people....1,000 die annually
61,215 total abstainers... 560 die annually
61,215 liquor drinkers...1,642 die annually

Or, in other words, the death rate for the three classes is as follows:

Average death rate.....16.33 to the 1,000
Total abstainers..... 9.14 to the 1,000
Liquor drinkers.....26.82 to the 1,000

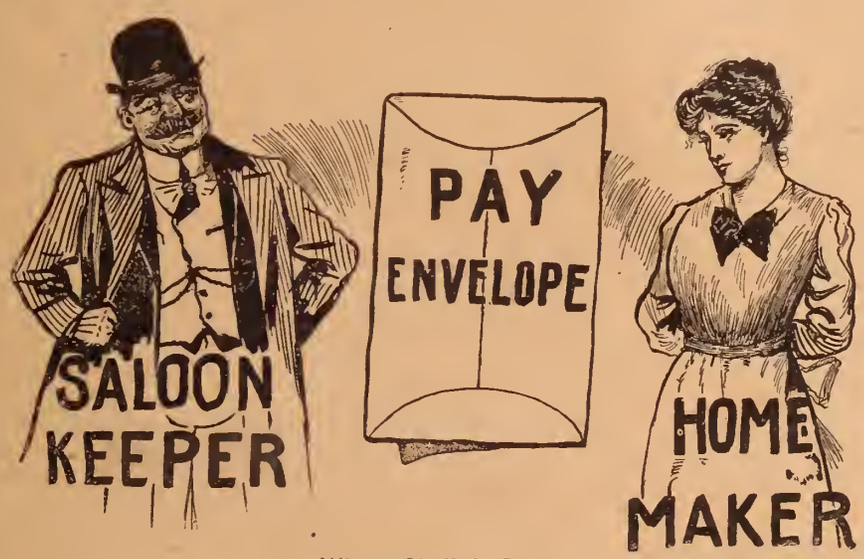
Kansas is conceded to be the dryest state in the Union. The death rate there before the advent of prohibition was 17 to the 1,000. Now it is 7.5 to the 1,000—the lowest in the world.

Moderate Use of Alcohol Hinders Efficiency

Take the matter of wages and effectiveness. Even the moderate use of alcohol makes a worker's job insecure and reduces his ability to earn. Investigations in Munich, Dresden, and the Rhine regions revealed the fact that after a Sunday spent in drinking the workmen performed from fifteen to thirty per cent less work than in days near the end of the week, and when working on piecework they lost considerable money. A large automobile factory in Michigan discovered that after the bi-weekly paydays, covering a period of ten weeks, one hundred and ninety men lost $765 in wages through absence because of drinking habits, to say nothing of the money spent in the saloons while drinking. The United States Census Bureau reports that nearly every industry is discriminating against the hiring of drinking men, as follows:

Agriculturists .....72 per cent
Manufacturers .....79 per cent
Trades .....88 per cent
Railroads .....90 per cent

When so many employers are seeking sober men, and when alcohol causes such harm to the laboring men, why do not the Socialists fight the traffic?



Whose Shall It Be? *The Civic League*

Liquor Interests as Employers

Take the number of men employed in the manufacture of liquors to the amount of capital invested, and we find the traffic the enemy of labor.

Capital in manufacturing liquors	$831,802,000
Total capital in all industries	$18,428,270,000
Wage-earners employed in liquor-making	64,680
Total wage-earners in the United States	6,615,046

The liquor interests, therefore, employ only about one per cent of the labor of the country, while they have four and five-tenths per cent of the capital of the country. That is, for the capital invested, they employ only about one-third the number of men other industries do.

Socialists are fighting because the laborer does not receive the total product of his labor. Then why not fight the liquor traffic, which is the worst sinner of all? The city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is one of the greatest liquor-manufacturing centers in the country. A few facts about the industry there will be interesting. In the three columns below I give, first, the capital invested; second, the number of men employed; and third, the per cent of the value of the product paid out in wages:

Liquor making, $51,000,000	4,755	6.6 per cent
All other industries, $185,358,011	104,461	34.8 per cent

With more than one-fifth of the total capital invested, the liquor interests employ fewer than one-twenty-third the number of men and pay less than one-fifth the per cent in wages. In other words, if the $51,000,000 now invested in liquor-making in Milwaukee were transferred to some other line of industry, the city would be employing 25,000 more men and be receiving more than $20,000,000 per year in wages. When Milwaukee goes dry then will the city really prosper.

The liquor business is a curse to general prosperity. Every social service worker acknowledges that from seventy-five per cent to eighty-five per cent of the poverty and crime is traceable to the traffic.

PROHIBITION THE ONLY REMEDY

Morally, license is wrong; prohibition is right. If the liquor traffic is bad, then it is stupid, foolish, immoral to maintain it. If prohibition can restrain the liquor traffic which invariably and inevitably produces drunkenness and other evils, then every good citizen ought to do all he can to secure the enactment and enforcement of prohibition, and thereby the advancement of the great temperance reform which must in time succeed because of its innate vitality and which is the embodiment of principles that are sound and strong as the everlasting hills.

THE WAYNESBORO ELECTION

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"You exaggerate my influence!"

Mr. Marshall, affable, portly, benign, leaned back in his office chair and smiled on the two ladies before him.

"Indeed, we do not," remonstrated the older of the two, earnestly. "With no thought of flattery, I can truly say that your influence is by far the greatest in our town. You know it, I am sure. Not only in your office as councilman, but as manager of the factory, as president of the Country Club—active in all the town's business and social life—you are the most prominent citizen, the one capable of wielding the strongest influence in the town. Perhaps you do not realize how many you do influence. Why, I heard of a young man, about to cast his first vote at this election, boasting that he would vote as did his 'boss.' He is one of your hands at the factory. And he is only *one!* Doubtless there are many others who intend to do the same thing and who will feel proud to vote as you do."

"All that is very flattering, Mrs. Humphreys," smiled the big man, "but you know men nowadays cannot force their employes or anyone else to vote as they wish."

"I know that votes cannot be compelled," answered Mrs. Humphreys, earnestly, "but I do know what a strong influence you wield over your employes and your friends and acquaintances. I know that a word from you would go farther than anything which could be said in this town, that an example set by you would be followed to such an extent that it would mean the victory of our cause, that if you should favor temperance and use your influence for it, the election would be carried and we would have a prohibition town."

"But I would be going against my judgment, my dear Mrs. Humphreys." Mr. Marshall's tone was still courteous, bland. "Personally, I do not believe in no-license. I am of the opinion that every man should be a law to himself in a personal matter like that, that it is a question on which one person has no right to dictate to another. I have wine on my table always. I indulge in a glass every evening at dinner—one glass, no more. I partake of it when I am invited out—one glass, no more. I do not believe in total abstinence. I believe in a man being able to stop when he has had enough. A man worthy of the name will always do that."

"If he can," interposed Mrs. Humphreys eagerly. "Where one man can stop when he has had enough, there are nine others who cannot, who must go on until they become—you know quite well what they become, Mr. Marshall." She paused significantly.

"I am sorry for them, that is all. I am sorry for anyone who has no more self-control than that." Mr. Marshall's tone was decidedly patronizing. "For myself, I crave the liberty of doing as I choose. I eat what I choose. I drink what I choose. I allow no one to dictate to me in so personal a matter."

"But, you have sons, Mr. Marshall," reminded the other woman. "Do you not realize the danger of having wine on the table when there are growing boys in the house? Do you know the results of that course in so many homes?"

The man bowed gravely.

"I trust that no one belonging to me would ever be one of those poor unfortunates who have not control over themselves and who do not know when to stop. Besides, I have the promise of both my boys that they will not touch wine until they are of age. For various reasons I do not believe in growing children taking it, and I have made both the boys promise that they will not touch wine until they are of age. They will each receive $100 then for keeping their promise. I can trust them. I have no fear for any member of my family," he drew himself up somewhat haughtily.

"Others have thought the same," murmured Mrs. Humphreys. "May it never come home to you!"

"I expect that it never will," he answered.

With an involuntary sigh, Mrs. Humphreys arose.

"I hope you will think it over," she said, with discouragement in her voice.

"I shall, Mrs. Humphreys." Mr. Marshall was his affable, genial self once more, "but I fear I cannot promise you anything in the way of support. We held different opinions, you see."

He bowed the two ladies out in his most courteous manner, then returned to his office.

The suave look on his face changed to one of impatience as he glanced at his watch.

"A half hour wasted on that temperance nonsense!" he muttered, as he rang the bell for his stenographer.

For the next few hours the two women and their appeal were totally forgotten in the rush of the day's business.

Somewhat later than usual he reached home that evening. His pulse quickened and his eyes brightened as he approached the handsome, brightly-lighted house. It was a home of which to be proud.

His wife, smiling and radiant, in her becoming dinner gown, met him at the door. His two boys ran out from the library to meet him and bestow their boyish confidences. After greeting him affectionately, his wife hurried out to give the order for dinner to be served. It was a family of which a man might well be proud.

Mr. Marshall smiled with contentment and satisfaction as he sat down in the Morris chair drawn up invitingly before the open fire. The chair, his easy slippers and house jacket, the evening paper, all were in readiness for him.

Dinner was announced and, as usual, it was all that could be desired. His favorite dishes were served. The table appointments were of the finest, the service was most satisfying. Opposite him was his wife, pretty and dainty as a doll in her pale dinner gown, which set off so well the fair, sunny hair, the big blue eyes, the soft, rose-tinted cheeks. No wonder he was proud of his wife!

On either side of the table sat his boys: Ned, brown, sturdy, square-jawed, resolute—the image of his father; Harold, fair-haired, blue-eyed, smiling—the counterpart of his pretty, young mother—boys of which any father might be proud.

He enjoyed the dinner. It was not until near the end that he missed something, and looked inquiringly around the table.

"Where is the wine, my dear?" he asked his wife.

The pink in Mrs. Marshall's cheeks deepened ever so slightly.

"Did you want it tonight, Edward?" she asked, half timidly.

"Certainly, my dear. Don't I always have it?" Her husband's glance was tenderly reproachful.

"I—I thought—perhaps," she hesitated, dropping her eyes to avoid his gaze.

Mr. Marshall looked puzzled.

"We always have it—you know that, Isabel. Bring the wine at once, Mary," he addressed the white-capped maid, who gave one questioning glance at her mistress and then left the room.

"Edward—I" Mrs. Marshall stammered

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

FREEMEN, ROUSE!

Freemen, rouse to clearer vision,
Higher purpose, nobler aim!
Millions wait your grand decision,
Crush the foe that works your shame

CHORUS

Rally now for manhood's honor!
Rally for a sacred cause!
Freedom's children call upon her,
Call for holy, righteous laws.

List the words that Christ has spoken:
"Tho' my love has made you free,
Still your shackles are unbroken,
Wake! and grasp your liberty!"

Break the bondman's blood-stained fetters,
Haste the coming, joyous day;
Write in blazing, golden letters,
"Prohibition reigns for aye."

—*Mabel Cronise*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

SILK OR SERGE

MARION F. RITTENHOUSE, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

When Grace James came home from school, her mother met her at the door and kissed her tenderly. "To think that my little daughter is twelve years old today," she said fondly. "Many, many happy birthdays, little girl." Then they went into the cheery living room, where a number of packages lay upon the library table. "You can open them now if you like," she told Grace.

Very quietly and with a sober face, Grace examined her gifts. There were books from Grandmother James and from Uncle Roger; some ribbons, several pretty collars and a number of handkerchiefs from various relatives and friends, and a bulky package marked "from Father and Mother," which Grace saved until the last, and which she found contained a very pretty serge sailor suit and a trimly made cream serge jacket and skirt, with satin, crochet-covered buttons which Grace knew must have been made by her Aunt Pearl's skilful fingers.

"Your Aunt Pearl helped me make them," said her mother, as Grace was silent.

"I know," replied Grace, laying them upon the table. "They are very nice, thank you, mama." Then she went to the window and stared out at the sunny street, plainly showing in her drooping shoulders and gloomy face her disappointment at her pretty gifts.

"Grace," queried her disappointed mother, "what did you expect? What did you want?"

"Winnie Curran was twelve yesterday," said Grace, and her father gave her a gold necklace and a blue silk dress, and she wore them both to school this afternoon."

"Well, you can wear your blue serge tomorrow, dear," returned Mrs. James.

"Winnie's dress is silk," said Grace.

Mrs. James looked thoughtfully at Grace's moody, discontented face, and hesitated. She had tried to shield Grace from the contact and knowledge of evil, of sordid misery and poverty, and now this comparison between her own modest birthday gifts and those of Winnie Curran, the saloonkeeper's only child, made her doubt the wisdom of her actions.

"Grace," she queried, "do you know how Winnie Curran's father gets his money?"

"Yes," replied Grace, "he has a business in a lovely big building down town. His windows are always full of clean, shiny bottles of nice things to drink. It looks so much nicer than a store with breakfast foods and the things in the window of papa's store. I wish papa made as much money as Mr. Curran, and then I could wear silk instead of serge."

If Mrs. James had been undecided about showing Grace the darker side of life, her remarks settled the matter. Mrs. James left the room, returning in a few moments attired for the street, and carrying a parcel.

"Put on your hat, Grace," she said, "I am going to take you to see the people who buy the nice things to drink that you saw in Mr. Curran's window."

Grace tripped along quite cheerfully by her mother's side until she turned into a narrow neglected street leading to the poorer part of the little city, then she paused uneasily. "Mama," she protested, "you have always told me that I must not go down town on this street."

"I know," returned Mrs. James gravely, "but I want you to see the people

The price of many a man's "good time" at the saloon is paid by the wife at the wash tub

from whom Mr. Curran gets the money to buy Winnie's silk dresses." And she led the way down the gloomy, neglected street lined on either side by decaying, unpainted buildings, in front of which ragged, pale-faced children were playing. Grace looked at the children in wondering pity, and the round, rosy, laughing face of Winnie Curran came into her mind. She wondered if Winnie had ever seen these ragged children with pale, pinched faces.

"We will go in here," said her mother, knocking upon one of the warped, paintless doors.

The door was opened by a care-worn, sad-eyed woman, who seemed very glad to see them. In the room, which was very neat and clean, were two ironing boards, at one of which Mrs. Keith had evidently been working as they entered, and at the other—Grace could not take her eyes off of the other—was a little girl a year or two younger than herself who was ironing away as if for dear life.

"Go on with your ironing, Mrs. Keith," said Mrs. James, as she seated herself in the chair offered her.

"I am glad of an excuse to take a few minutes rest," replied Mrs. Keith with a weary smile, "but Mamie, there, is anxious to get through with her work, so that she can study."

"Are you getting along pretty well?" asked Mrs. James.

"Fine," replied the care-worn woman. "Mamie and I can make enough to keep a roof over our heads, clothes enough to cover us and enough food to keep us from being hungry, and Mamie can keep in school, so we don't complain. My husband has a good job, but every cent he makes goes over Curran's bar. Sometimes I don't believe that that man knows the harm he has done to this place—the ruined men, the broken-hearted women and children, and the sorrows that lie at his door. I don't believe he realizes it or he'd have no peace of mind. The McCurdy child died this morning. A day or two ago, its father came home drunk and threw it down the stairs. Mrs. McCurdy had begged Curran not to let him have liquor. But I shouldn't be talking of these sad things before your little girl," Mrs. Keith continued apologetically, "but sometimes I get so full of my troubles I feel that I must speak out."

"But times are getting better with me," she added, brightening, "Mamie is the greatest help and comfort, and she's getting to be a big girl now. She was twelve yesterday."

"How odd, Winnie Curran was twelve yesterday," remarked Mrs. James.

"I know," replied Mrs. Keith, with a touch of bitterness, "I passed there yesterday carrying home an ironing, and she was out at their gate showing her little friends her new silk dress, and I said to myself I'd rather see my Mamie in her skimpy, faded calico, for thank God it was bought with clean, labor-sweetened money and not with blood and tears like the Curran child's silk dress."

Mrs. James gave Mrs. Keith a parcel, which the poor woman received gratefully, and she and Grace were again out in the street, when Mrs. James turned soberly to Grace and said, "Would you care to visit any more of Mr. Curran's customers, Grace?"

"Mama," cried Grace, "If you don't want me to break down and howl like a puppy right here on the street, you'll not say another word to me until we get home. I didn't know—I never thought. Oh, I'll cry if I talk! I know I will."

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Fear the Amending Habit of Congress

If any faint-hearted laborer in the temperance vineyard is fearful that the securing of a National Constitutional Prohibition amendment is nothing more than a delightful dream, which will not materialize for many years, they should be referred to the report of the executive committee of the Protective Bureau of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, which treats very seriously the probability of the the passage of such a measure by the next session of Congress. "There are those among us," says the report, which was read at the recent annual convention of the organization, "whose opinions are entitled to serious consideration, and who believe that the passage of such a measure in the next session of Congress is probable, and that the concurrence of a sufficient number of state legislatures can be secured to make the amendment effective. Time was when an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was accounted something almost impossible to secure. Up to this year there have been no amendments since those that were brought about by reconstruction after the Civil War, but within a year two have been added with apparent ease. This is the day of 'progressiveness.' Everything that is new, outlandish, or experimental, is welcomed with acclaim. Fixed standards, tradition, and even the logic of history, are of no account. These belong to the conservatives, now known as reactionaries,' and one blushes nowadays to be found in this discredited company. It appears to be as easy now to secure an amendment to the Constitution as it formerly was to secure an act of Congress, and if the people acquire the amending habit, those who have possessions that have seemed secure under the protection of the Constitution will have something to worry about. More than ever the necessity exists for a campaign of education, and the Bureau looks to you for the support necessary for carrying forward such a campaign."

This report outlines for the advocates of National Constitutional Prohibition a definite work. At every point, we must meet the falsehoods, mis-statements and misrepresentations of the liquor interests. By posters, publicity methods, press and pulpit we must give the people the truth as to the degenerating and destructive effects of alcohol, and the necessity of eliminating it from our national life. For many years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has woven into the warp and woof of public sentiment these truths, and faithfully and zealously its members will continue to do it. While this work of aiding the public to make up its mind on this great question of the ages may not win for those who are engaged in it great glory, it will accomplish that for which the organization was created—the outlawing of the liquor traffic in the United States.

Blighted by Prohibition

Prosperity without the aid of revenue from the liquor traffic is a condition of affairs apparently inconceivable to dealers in alcoholic beverages. The blighting effects of a prohibitory law on any community that has the temerity to outlaw the saloon is a stock campaign argument the dealers in drink never tire of advancing. They entirely disregard and ignore the testimony of residents of prohibition territory proving beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the liveliest and most progressive communities in the United States are those which have voted out the saloons and by so doing have cut down the expense of courts, police department, care of insane, poor and degenerates. However, there is one thing that is better than a prohibition town or county, and that is a state which no longer harbors the liquor traffic. Here it is that you see prosperity in its perfect flower. It would take many volumes of argument to convince a sane man that a state whose taxable property has increased in ten years $1,200,000,000 or at the rate of $120,000,000 a year was not amazingly prosperous. Prohibition Kansas is the commonwealth of which this fact is stated, and ex-Governor Stubbs the man who vouches for the figures. In addition he affirms that the state contains more taxable property to the citizen than New York or Massachusetts; that its farmers own eighty-five per cent of the bank deposits and these have increased at the rate of $10,000,000 a year for ten years; that it has many well-populated agricultural counties, in which the jails and the poorhouses have had no occupants for years. What state in the union which still licenses the sale of liquor would not be glad to duplicate this record? And the best part of our argument is that even the liquor men are compelled to admit that in successful, progressive prohibition Kansas prohibition does prohibit!

Going Out of Business

Not the least interesting part of the liquor journals is the advertising section. We read in the last issue of one of these periodicals that "the largest and oldest mail order whisky house in the South, doing a business of one and one-half million dollars per annum, is for sale, the owner desiring to go into another line of business." The frankness with which this advertiser announces his reason for selling is worth noting. The advertisement immediately following in the same column simply states that "good reasons for selling wholesale and retail liquor business will be imparted privately by this office." It speaks well for the foresight and business sagacity of these men that they "desire to go into another line of business" before it is too late. In the growing sentiment against the use of alcohol on the part of railroads, large industries, insurance companies, athletic clubs, charitable associations, and men of science, they see "the handwriting on the wall" that means the ultimate and not far distant triumph of not only statewide, but national constitutional prohibition, and the annihilation of their business.

Total Abstinence Job Hunter's Asset

Total abstinence principles are getting to be a more valuable asset for a candidate for a "man's job" than a college diploma. Even in dealing with steel and wood, as in the construction of elevators, the drinking man is without standing. "So essential are steady hands and bright wits in our trade," says a constructor of elevators, "that under the rules of our union no drinking man can stay in the organization. The first time a member of the union goes on a job under the influence of liquor he is suspended for a month and fined. For the second offense he is summarily expelled, without hope of re-instatement. It's pretty drastic treatment, but we have found it the wisest way to deal with the matter." The practice of none of the present day virtues brings more direct and certain rewards than does that of total abstinence.

POSTERS FOR PROHIBITION

Posters are becoming increasingly popular. The National W. C. T. U. issues a series of twenty. One white ribboner mounts these posters on cardboard and places them on prominent corners in her town. **Each poster as given in THE UNION SIGNAL is complete. Order by number.**

POLICE COMMISSIONER OF SAN FRANCISCO TELLS RESULTS OF LIQUOR DRINKING

"While police commissioner in San Francisco in 1907-9, it was my custom to examine the records in the city prison frequently, showing all the crimes and other particulars attending arrests that numbered about 200 daily, and my conclusion was that fully ninety per cent were due directly or indirectly to the use of liquors," says A. D. Cutler, a former commissioner of police of San Francisco, writing to the Poster Committee of Boston, after reading one of the posters. The letter published in *The Temperance Cause* goes on to say, "Again, all saloons in San Francisco were closed for thirty days, following the great fire in April, 1906, the result being that there was so little police duty necessary in spite of the great confusion growing out of the fire, that one-half the police force were given vacations for periods of from ten to thirty days. When the saloons were again opened the officers on vacation were recalled as it was deemed necessary to place the entire force on duty because of the increased crime and disorder."

If ninety per cent of the men imprisoned in our state penitentiaries are brought there through patronage of the saloons, how many thousand dollars would be released for educational and other legitimate purposes, by the elimination of the liquor traffic from our national life?

NOT IN KANSAS SCHEME OF THINGS

"It was a hot summer day," says the *Emporia* (Kan.) *Gazette*. "It was also dusty. One hundred and fifty men were riding from town to town in Central Kansas, in autos, on a trade extension tour. They were Kansas men—merchants, lawyers, doctors, editors, clerks, mechanics, bankers, farmers. From time to time they stopped at thirteen towns during the day's run. No one in the crowd spoke of beer. No one had any beer. No one at the thirteen towns offered anyone any beer. At most of the towns there were great, deep, stone jars of iced lemonade on the sidewalks with bright tin cups hanging from the jars, and a sign up, 'Welcome, Emporians.' There was no whisky, wine or beer in the crowd. No one missed it. No one spoke of it. For these men, ranging from thirty to sixty years of age, had lived in Kansas thirty years under absolute prohibition. Most of them had never been in a saloon in their home town in their lives. 'Booze' was as remote from their consciousness as carbolic acid. 'Booze' is not in the Kansas scheme of things. No one thinks of it. Its presence or absence is not considered by the Kansas mind."

Every moral and social cause, the prosperity of every trade, is involved in the victory of the temperance movement. —*Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M. P.*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents.
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FRANCES H. COLE

AN APPRECIATION

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

A sad privilege has been accorded to me to write of our dear comrade so recently promoted to "the activities which are not succeeded by weariness," and yet I account it a very real privilege. Even before I met Mrs. Cole I was prepared to love her for she had been the special guest of honor at the Australasian convention which had been held in Sydney in April as I went to New Zealand from Sydney in August. There she had won all hearts and over and over again the women had said to me: "Oh, you will love Mrs. Cole!" I did love Mrs. Cole. I do love her and I expect to love her forever.

How well I remember the morning I first met her! I had crossed from Wellington on the North Island to Lyttelton, the port of Christchurch, in the teeth of a fierce equinoctial gale. It was one of the two occasions of my tour on which I had succumbed to sea-sickness and life was hardly roseate in hue. Mr. Cole had met me at Lyttelton early in the morning, and Mrs. Cole was at the Christchurch station as I stepped from the train. It needed only one look into her face to know that I was in the presence of a strong, sweet, womanly woman. She seemed, indeed, the very embodiment of all that is best in motherhood. Afterwards, in the all too brief week we spent together I learned to know and appreciate her other qualities: Her strength of purpose, her executive ability, her breadth of vision for our work, as well as her consecration to its highest aims. She was a leader of whom any nation might well be proud; but always as I think of her, I think of the wife and mother whom three lonely hearts so sadly mourn today,—the sweet, womanly woman who kept steadily on in her divine purpose, despite obstacles, and who never for one moment sacrificed her gentleness, even while she was pitting herself against custom and appetite and avarice and throwing herself unreservedly into the mighty effort to make other homes as safe and sweet and guarded as her own had been.

Mrs. Frances Cole, President New Zealand W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Cole was born in New Zealand and was herself one of the best products of that land of breadth and freedom. I have often thought that the view she daily saw from her home on the Cashmere Hills at Christchurch must, insensibly to herself, have affected her thought. From her front veranda one looks out upon the great chain of the New Zealand Alps as they stand out in all their splendor. I think she told me she could see twelve snow-crowned peaks from that vantage ground and it is not strange that the strength of the hills should have entered into her character. She was never outside New Zealand save on the one trip to Australia to which I have referred, but her heart was large enough to take in all the world and the catholicity of her interests found free scope in the World's W. C. T. U. How she had looked forward to the coming Brooklyn Convention I know as perhaps few others knew. It had been the dream of her life ever since she assumed the leadership of the New Zealand white ribbon hosts to meet her comrades in a world-wide endeavor, and this year the hope seemed so almost certain of realization. But she has gone to the greater convention and while the loss is sadly ours the infinite gain is hers.

Mr. Cole was in perfect sympathy with his wife's work in every respect and the two beautiful daughters are themselves ardent white ribboners. Mr. Cole's business partner was the "Tom Taylor" so loved and honored, as well as mourned, by all the temperance forces in their dear island home. They were next door neighbors and often counseled together in the large interests of their common work. Who knows what counsel they are holding now? Neither of them, I am sure, in any world could ever forget the great cause which took all that was best of their hearts and lives in this. It was their faith that the next election, occurring in 1914, would see New Zealand freed from the legalized liquor traffic, the first country to adopt national prohibition. Let us help them by prayer and faith, even as they were always helping us in our struggles.

And let us not forget to pray for the New Zealand Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this hour of sore bereavement, and for the gifted Vice-President, Mrs. Don, who comes so sadly, yet so bravely into her unsought position. She, too, is a woman of great ability and her heart was at one with Mrs. Cole's in all vital matters. New Zealand is bound to win, and when the final victory is recorded we shall see the name of Mrs. Cole written in large letters as one of the mighty factors in hastening the final triumph of righteousness.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*
AUGUST 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

NOTICE

All white ribboners are interested in the woman police officer phase of our work. We are making history these days, and it is not easy to keep the record in the making. Again the request is sent out that wherever a woman is appointed to the police department of a town or city, the local union of the place shall send name and address of the woman officer to Miss Mary E. Brown, 227 Taylor Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Miss Brown's present list is given below. Do not fail to send corrections and additions.

List of Cities Having Women Police Officers

Los Angeles, Cal.:
Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells
Mrs. Nettie Tarbell

Portland, Ore.:
Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin
Miss Chandler

Tillamook, Ore.:
Mrs. G. L. Dick
Mrs. Retha Phillips

Seattle, Wash.:
Miss Mary E. Brown
Mrs. Blanche H. Mason
Mrs. J. E. Nosler
Mrs. Ruth Dahnken
Mrs. M. J. Kelley

Tacoma, Wash.:
Mrs. Winnifred Covelle
Miss Charlotte Simpkins

North Yakima, Wash.:
Mrs. Myrta Roberts Johnson

Bellingham, Wash.:
Miss Edith Fuller

Hoquiam, Wash.:
Mrs. Anna Brackett Bush

Salt Lake City, Utah:
Miss Nellie Elder
Miss Lucille Walker

Denver, Col.:
Miss Josephine Rothe

Minneapolis, Minn.:
Miss Emma Gloreaux

St Paul, Minn.:
Mrs. Margaret Kelley
Mrs. William Moore

Indianapolis, Ind.:
Mrs. Irene Webb

Evansville, Ind.:
Mrs. Hannah Hickman

Gary, Ind.:
Mrs. Charlton

Baltimore, Md.:
Miss Mary Harvey
Miss Margaret Eagleson
Miss Elizabeth Tabor

Philadelphia, Pa.:
Miss G. M. Gillespie
Mrs. Mary Diehl

Topeka, Kan.:
Miss Elizabeth N. Barr
Miss Eva Corning

Ottawa, Kan.:
Mrs. J. J. Cheney
Mrs. Florence Campbell

Eugene, Ore.:
Miss Martha Randall

North Forks, S. D.:
Pearl C. Blough

Christiania and three other cities in Norway, *Vancouver, B. C.*, and *Berlin, Germany*, also have women police officers.

San Francisco, Cal.:
Three women were recently appointed

Newport, N. J.:
Two women were recently appointed

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina, Pickens, Sept. 12-14
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
Minnesota, Alexandria, Aug. 19-22
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29

FRESH AIR AND THE LABOR DEPARTMENT

LUCIA FAXON ADDITON

Fresh air for the bread winner! How? Through the thoughtfulness of the white ribboner who has a bed in her country home, she will see that it is occupied by some weary girl who otherwise would have no outing. Ye W. C. T. U., ye city unions, do not all take vacations through the hot months at the same time, and so drop out your union meetings through the summer! See that you give at least one "week end" entertainment to the weary toilers of your community. You who have plenty of space around your country home, pitch a tent somewhere and see that it gives rest and pleasure to workers who are hungry for the "open." . . May I again ask what you are doing toward providing for your household help an outing? I know you have worked earnestly to get more city park room for those in the crowded tenement districts.

The Young People's Branch are always on the alert for something definite to do. Have you organized a singing band to go to the parks and give the weary ones merry melodies? If not, will you not do it now? How I wish every union in the land had a vacation house for the toilers!

Then do please remember the butcher, the baker, the candlestickmaker! Can you not for a moment put yourself in their place, and if so, cannot you realize how refreshing a glass of cool lemonade or fruit drink would be to one making the weary rounds of delivering goods through the hot season? I have been hoping to hear of some great-hearted, humanity-loving philanthropists who would help to establish funds to convert old abandoned farms into havens of rest for weary workers. Would that each state could have at least one such place.

Where are our fresh air missionaries? May they increase in numbers and may they get in close touch with very many of the toil-laden women and men who need their ministrations.

One more thought. If the way does not seem clear to have a week end or to establish a vacation house and all that, will not the Labor superintendent clasp hands with the Evangelistic worker and hold Sunday afternoon gospel meetings in park or grove as near as possible to the sections where many laborers congregate. Have plenty of stirring gospel songs that all can join in singing.

This is all the Master's business, let us not neglect it, for the Master's business requireth haste.

AMONG THE STATES

For the first time in its history Mojave desert district, California, has gone dry and all saloon licenses have been revoked.

After a hard-fought battle Pinellas County, Florida, has again outlawed the saloons.

On July 4, the Iowa daylight saloon bill went into effect. Saloons are now closed from nine p. m. to seven a. m.

Owing to a new law in Oregon regulating intra-state liquor shipments the Mount Hood Railroad company has refused to carry shipments of liquor to Hood River Valley districts.

As a result of the Allison law passed by the recent Texas legislature and in effect since July 1, dry sections of the state will be protected from shipments of liquor from any point in the state. Violations of this law are punishable with imprisonment.

Under the new South Dakota state law which went into effect July 1, limiting the number of saloons to one for each 600 population, Aberdeen reports that thirty-four saloonkeepers were unable to secure renewals of their licenses.

Under the present liquor laws of Wisconsin licenses for the sale of intoxicants on boats cannot be granted. In discussing the question Attorney General Owen is reported to have said: "I believe that a license can be granted only for a building that is stationary, and that a license can no more be granted to a boat on a lake, than to a wagon that is movable."

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

Ten Thousand Members of Portland's Sunday Schools in Procession—Mayor, Bible in Hand, Leads Five Mile Parade

Special Correspondence

Of all the varied features of the great Christian Citizenship Conference recently held at Portland, Ore., none were so interesting to white ribboners as the mammoth Sunday School parade and the addresses at the Temperance and at the Purity sections.

Portland's Mayor Leads Parade

"The Sunday school parade was a mighty thing," writes a correspondent. "I tell you it was wonderfully significant of the new day to see the Fourth of July celebrated in a great city by a parade of over 10,000 Christians of all ages, ranging from babies on the cradle roll to white-haired veterans of the Bible classes. White, black, red and yellow faces were seen in the company. Pastors of the largest churches trudged by the side of the lads and lassies. There were autos, carriages, bicycles, cradle roll floats, and primary floats, banners, flags, Bibles, thousands of Bibles. Two boys marched by the side of a donkey decorated with two grape juice bottles (in pasteboard) bearing the motto, "On to the Capital!" The parade was five miles long and it took an hour and forty-five minutes for it to pass a given point. It was an inspiring sight to see such a parade headed by the newly elected Mayor of Portland, carrying a Bible, with his Sunday school class of young boys as his bodyguard.

The Purity conference was one of the largest of the entire session. The state president of Oregon, Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, was a speaker at this conference, taking for her topic, "A Fatal Silence." Other speakers were Dr. Calvin White of Portland and Bishop Lamond of California, their topics being respectively "Social Hygiene" and "The Remedy."

Temperance Conference

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., one of the speakers, began her address by saying the fight is a "conflict, a hand-to-hand engagement, where pointed bayonets, unsheathed swords and loaded cannon are used." Continuing she said: "On one side of the fight is the drink system stretching its influence into every nook and corner of this earth. It is made up of the saloonkeeper, the manufacturer, the producer and those who drink. Then come the lawyer and the judge who are the dupes of the liquor dealers. Then the politician who depends on the patronage of the saloon for his votes for office.

"On the other side we find all good people, ministers of the gospel, parents, Sabbath school teachers, and all temperance organizations."

Rev. Walter B. Hinson, who will be remembered by all who attended the Portland Convention as the pastor of The White Temple, gave one of his characteristic, strong, logical addresses. "Let your voice at the ballot box ring true to your voice at the mercy seat," charged Dr. Hinson. He urged that the object of all patriots be the cessation of the manufacture and sale of all that intoxicates and that the determination of the nation to be henceforth sober and to that extent safe, be incorporated in the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Daniel Poling, national secretary of the department of temperance of the Christian Endeavor society, gave the chief address. In explaining why prohibition is not more perfectly enforced, he said, "Because we, the good citizens, fail to take the logical political steps to make it effective, because of the selfish desire of some to profit at the expense of law. The liquor traffic respects no law that stands between it and financial gain. It is the red-mawed anarchist of them all. Rome died not for lack of oratory and culture, for public baths and games, for beautiful buildings, for colleges and high society. **Rome died when she became rotten at heart.** Out of the north came the unspoiled Goths and Vandals. They overran the boulevards of the eternal city, they tumbled down her temples, they crumbled her failing shields, and hurled her proud eagles into the dust. Shall coming generations write the history of this country in words of like disaster? By the children we cherish and the God we worship they shall not! Let every flag carry the talisman, 'National Prohibition the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.'"

At the last session of the Temperance Conference, by motion of Mrs. Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., and supported by her in a speech which called forth enthusiastic applause, an endorsement was given to a campaign for a dry state in 1914 and a strong committee appointed to plan to this end.

W. C. T. U. Exhibit

The National W. C. T. U. had the only temperance exhibit. This entirely filled the room where the literature tables were placed at the Portland W. C. T. U. Convention, and overflowed into the Sunday school room. It was a most inspiring and instructive exposition of the great inclusive work of our organization. In speaking of this exhibit in the conference, Mrs. Unruh placed emphasis upon the educational features of our work and specially upon the fact that we were the pioneers in the temperance movement and were at the very forefront of the procession marching upon Washington. She also called attention to the Scientific Temperance Instruction exhibit as an illustration of the logic of our work in educating the future voter.

This exhibit has been studied each day by the students of the great reform and much has been accomplished in making our W. C. T. U. work known to those who have hitherto thought of us only as a society dealing with an emotional policy. White Ribboners were much in evidence and contributed largely to the success of the great gathering.

The audiences were the largest ever brought together in Portland by a religious gathering, and it is evident that the management was more than satisfied with this feature. From 10,000 to 15,000 people greeted the speakers at each session.

A SALOONKEEPER'S ADMISSIONS

Saloon a Poor Way of Advertising Town—Attracts Objectionable Crowd—Cannot Be Law-Abiding and Exist

Precisely what the thoughtful, serious-minded dealer in liquor thinks of the infamous business which he conducts is rarely made public. When he does give his point of view, it is interesting reading. An attempt is being made to establish in Ketchikan, Alaska, a saloon on the town's most prominent street corner. The W. C. T. U., the Methodist church, and the good people generally have entered vigorous protests, and cablegrams have been sent to the territorial judge, urging him to refuse to grant a license for the place.

The keeper of the leading hotel, who admits he keeps as an adjunct to his business a bar or saloon, is among the most strenuous objectors. We quote some of the reasons, stated in his letter to the judge. Any one of them presents so strong an argument against the business of liquor selling that it ought to cause him to abandon it without a moment's delay:

Saloon Crowd Objectionable

"A corner is a natural loafing place and the character of persons that assemble around the entrance of a saloon does not appeal to one's sense of decency and welfare in general.

Poor Advertisement of a Town

"Upon the easterly side of Front street which is the main street in this town, within the space of 500 feet or thereabouts, there are now being operated six saloons. Within this space all of the boats landing in this town are tied up. **Do we want to convey to the traveling public the impression that the saloon element predominates overwhelmingly?** This impression will be overpowering if this new saloon stands out glaringly on this corner. At the present time we have eleven saloons in this town which has a population of possibly 1,500—one saloon for every 135 people.

No Law-Abiding Saloon Can Exist

"With an additional saloon, I make the assertion and believe I can prove it, that this business will not be carried on within the limits of the law, as it is **absolutely impossible for them to exist and carry on the business legitimately.**

Calls Liquor-Selling "Cursed Business"

"I hear that my stand is being criticised on the ground that I am inconsistent in that I am running a saloon myself. My attitude in this respect is well known. I am not a drinking man myself, and I started my hotel and ran it three years as a temperance house, and simply put in a bar because the conditions demanded it. If a man never drinks one drop of liquor because he is waiting until I either invite him or hold out any inducement to him, he will die of thirst. I am simply meeting public demands. I do not care a rap whether I make a dollar out of the **cursed business** or not."

PROHIBITION BRINGS PROSPERITY

Testimony of Texas Towns

In answer to the question, "Has Prohibition Hurt Your Town?" asked by *The Home and State* of Texas, many emphatic statements as to the advantages and benefits of prohibition were received. We quote from three of them, as follows:

"There has been no period of ten years in the history of Greenville," writes a resident of that town, "when there has been so much and such substantial improvement. We have paved the public square and eight miles of streets, and are now paving another eight miles, making sixteen miles; we have built miles and miles of concrete sidewalks; have built many brick buildings and there are now several under contract, including one five-story modern department store and office building. There have been residences built too numerous to mention; a $70,000 high school building, two ward buildings, giving us five large modern brick public school buildings. Four modern church buildings have been constructed, giving us nine well-equipped modern churches. The city owns the water works, light plant, and sewer system, the two latter having been bought by the city since the saloons were voted out. We have built a Methodist college valued at $100,000, and are improving the other two colleges, spending about fifty thousand dollars on each, making three of the best equipped colleges of their grade in the state."

"There is not a candid anti in this town who will not now tell you that today Paris is the best city of its size and population in the state of Texas, from whatever standpoint you consider it—moral, social, commercial, industrial or religious, and that it has acquired all of this, with the bulk of its increased population, under prohibition. Before prohibition we had a street or two poorly paved a short distance, and scarcely any sidewalks off the square and radiating streets for a block, other than rotting boards. Today we have miles of streets paved with asphalt, cement or brick and miles and miles of cement sidewalks. Instead of the tenantless business houses prophesied, it is impossible to secure business room in walking distance of the business center. The city has expanded in every direction, and under prohibition has incorporated two additions, and now it is a difficult and very near impossible thing to employ a mechanic on house construction—they are all engaged for weeks ahead. We have a splendidly equipped fire department and sewerage system, and operate the only abattoir system in the state. We have no more rookeries on the square, and nothing like the 'Hell's Half Acre' we maintained in the environs until prohibition."

A citizen of Amarillo writes, "You ask, has not prohibition hurt some of the lines of business? Yes, it has. It has about annihilated the red-light district, and demolished the 'bowery.' It has also hurt the business of those cabmen who used to line up in front of the saloons waiting for calls to take the drinkers to the red-light district and the 'bowery.' There are certain restaurants that used to do a thriving business after 11 p. m. that have suffered. One man whose income has been reduced at least $1,000 per year from the decreased criminal docket, and whom it cost about $1,000 to put the saloons out, told me that, if necessary, he had another $1,000 to give to keep them out. The improved moral conditions of the town were worth that to him."

TEACHERS MEET IN SALT LAKE CITY

Unpopularity of Sex Hygiene Teaching Compared at National Education Association Meeting with Former Status of Temperance Teaching

Calling attention to the fact that at one time temperance teaching in the school was scoffed at, as is sex hygiene at the present time, Dr. Smiley, of Colorado, prophesied that in time it would occupy in the curriculum of the public schools the assured position that is now accorded temperance and be as popular. He ought, at this point, to have called attention to the wonderful factor the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been in making temperance teaching possible. It is to be regretted that among so many excellent papers and addresses, there was so little reference to temperance.

The attendance at the great meeting, which held the attention of the people of the community for a week, was somewhat below the average, about 2,000 registering from Utah, and the same number from other states.

All the large mass meetings were held in the Mormon Tabernacle, and at several sessions this building was filled. The Mormon church took advantage of these meetings to distribute their literature and to have their speakers on the grounds to explain the Temple to all interested, but the ministers and laymen of other churches availed themselves of this opportunity to distribute anti-Mormon literature. Some effort was made to stop the ministers in their work, but the chief of police (a Mormon) said they had the same right as had the Mormons.

There was one feature of the great educational display at headquarters which came in for severe criticism. There had been prepared at the Logan Agricultural College a eugenics chart showing the wonderful progeny of one polygamous family, and these words headed the chart: "The History of a Polygamous Family." It showed the mentality, height, weight, health, musical and artistic talents, etc., of these descendants. The chart was shown only one day, as indignation at its display ran so high that it was taken down by night.

One of the most enjoyable of the amusements prepared for the association was the presentation of the oratorio, Haydn's "Creation," on the campus of the University, the solo work being done by Salt Lake's greatest vocalists. The setting was ideal and the night perfect, and no one present will forget it.

SILK OR SERGE

(Continued from Page Seven)

"Very well, dear, I think you have learned your lesson. Forgive Mother for not making you understand this before."

When they reached home, Grace rushed to the table where lay her gifts and cuddled the two dresses in her arms. "You dear, dear duds," she murmured, rubbing her rosy cheek against the rough serge, "How proud I shall be to wear you. How proud I am of papa, and of the money that bought you—labor-sweetened money not stained with blood and tears."

After forty years at the bar and ten years as a judge, I have no hesitation in saying that ninety per cent of the crime of this country is caused by indulgence in strong drink.—*Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, London*

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up on Change to Proper Food.

The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy, if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form piosonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

A Michigan lady relates her experience in changing her food habits, and results are very interesting:

"A steady diet of rich, greasy foods such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so on, finally broke down a stomach and nerves that, by inheritance, were sound and strong, and medicine did no apparent good in the way of relief.

"My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

"The 'Road to Wellville,' in some providential way, fell into my hands, and may Heaven's richest blessings fall on the man who was inspired to write it.

"I followed directions carefully, the physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy and which all might have, by giving proper attention to their food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL

TO WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, to be held at BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23-28, 1913, will run over the

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

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Use of Wine and Beer a Menace to Europe

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Medical Temperance, in an article recently published in the *New York Evening Mail*, replies to misleading statements made by James Creelman in regard to conditions of sobriety in European countries. In refutation of his assertion that "France, Italy and Spain have secured the blessings of temperance without the help of laws," and that he saw very little intoxication in Germany, she says:

"The fact is that France, Germany, Italy and other European countries have an alcoholic problem even greater than that of America, for in those countries the women use liquors of various strengths and give these to their children, thinking thereby to add to the health and well-being of the little ones.

"In Brittany babies are fed bread steeped in brandy, with a resulting death rate that is appalling. The minister of education in Hungary has declared that many children come to school under the influence of liquor so that they cannot learn, and he now requires teachers to instruct in the evils of wine and beer.

Origin of Municipal Posters

"It was in Paris that the municipal posters warning against alcoholic liquors of all sorts originated. These posters were prepared by physicians connected with the municipal government and were placed in conspicuous positions throughout the city, even upon the outer walls of the Hotel de Ville (City Hall). These posters warn specifically against wine, beer and cider as leading to alcoholism as surely as brandy. So violent was the opposition of the liquor trade to the posters that they were withdrawn, but other countries took up that method of propaganda against alcohol, notably Germany, England and Denmark.

"That there is an acute alcoholic problem in Europe may be readily seen from the holding every two years of a congress on alcoholism, with delegates appointed by the governments of different countries, who meet to discuss methods of reducing the drink evils which are injuring the health and efficiency of the people. Such a congress is to be held in September of this year in Milan, Italy. All of these congresses have the active sympathy of the governments of the countries where they meet. Is it likely that such meetings would be held were there no drunkenness, or crime resulting from drunkenness in these countries?

"It is far from correct to say that the use of the lighter drinks drives out the stronger drinks. Dr. Hugo Hoppe, nerve specialist of Koenigsberg, says:

"'The result of extolling beer as the mightiest enemy of whisky and brandy has been that the consumption of distilled liquors has changed very little, while to these liquors has been added beer, the use of which has led to a great and still increasing beer alcoholism.'"

On the Summer Vacation

TAKE

Two

Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D.

Georgia Spafford's School

Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D.

Who Was to Blame?

Marietta Holley

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, is filling a two months' engagement at the state and summer Normals, of Mississippi. She has just concluded a most satisfactory week's work with three classes a day, at the State Normal College where 500 teachers are assembled. She has spoken to hundreds of teachers in the state Normals and is now beginning with the summer or inter-county Normals, where large numbers of teachers will again have her instruction. Miss Tinling is reported to have charmed everybody and to have made the best address heard this year at the great State Normal College. The Mississippi W. C. T. U. deems Miss Tinling's service invaluable to the cause of education. Those who attended her classes as well as her public address say, "It was all that was expected and more; such a womanly woman; so cultured, sensible and practical; in no sense sensational or extravagant in statement; quiet in manner and with a charming way of stating simple scientific facts that is most effective." Mississippi would like Miss Tinling once a year to repeat her work.

The Mississippi W. C. T. U., at Commencement at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, presented fifty dollars in gold to the winning contestant, Mr. Paul Sanders, son of State Senator Wiley Sanders of Kosciusko. He was one of five contestants, his subject being the "Principles of Prohibition." The prize was presented in a most effective manner by Mrs. Walter Scales, Jr., a member of the Starkville union. The contest this year was in the junior class; it will be transferred next year to the seniors. The Agricultural and Mechanical College has always been a staunch supporter of the W. C. T. U., as are all great educational institutions in the state.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, while in London on a visit to her son, was the speaker at a union temperance mass meeting, Sunday evening, June 29. In the afternoon of the same day she addressed a gathering of 1,000 children, and on the afternoon of the previous day an audience of British white ribboners.

Miss Hattie Bly, Des Moines, Iowa, Flower Mission superintendent of the Eighth district (Ia.) W. C. T. U., and also local superintendent of the University Place union of Des Moines, has accomplished wonderful results in her department this year. Early in the spring she sent to Congressman Prouty at Washington, D. C., for free seeds, and both vegetable and flower seeds were received in great quantities. A total of 4,272 packages were distributed to the Home for the Aged, Children's Home, Road Side Settlement, Salvation Army Rescue Home, street car men, children, gardeners, individual families, and to the W. C. T. U. members. Over seven hundred bouquets with text cards were distributed. Many touching incidents have occurred and words of appreciation been spoken testifying to the good accomplished by this tireless and devoted worker.

"Alcohol can be burned in a human body, and will temporarily produce energy, also clinkers, but it exacts a heavy toll for this service. That man who thinks he can compete with a stove in burning alcohol makes a very great mistake,—he is outclassed."

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

In the past ten days the state president has conducted institutes at Petersburg, Waverly, Dendron and Capron, has spoken at two other points and held a Sunday meeting at Prospect in Prince Edward county. Considering the extreme heat, these meetings have been well attended and much interest has been manifested.

At Waverly, where a wet and dry election was held on July 1, especial interest was felt and expressed. Waverly is a dispensary town and the temperance people are eager to rid the district of that institution, which is a nuisance and an offense to abstemious people and a foul injury to the unfortunate.

Several new unions have been reported recently by Mrs. Weech, Mrs. Parrott, and Mrs. Ropp, and many unions have adopted systematic efforts to raise their membership.

Our state recording secretary, Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, after her seven weeks' work at the Chicago Training School, followed by a few weeks at her home in Martinsville, is making the rounds of our summer normal schools. Mrs. Parrott will deliver four addresses at each of the seven schools that have adopted this plan of using expert S. T. I. speakers for teacher training.

At Harrisonburg the chapel hour was given Mrs. Parrott and each day she spoke to from 300 to 500 teachers. A successful teacher for several years, Mrs. Parrott is peculiarly qualified to meet the teachers on their own ground and we feel sure she will be able to accomplish great good through co-operation with these earnest, consecrated instructors who go out into every part of our great commonwealth.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, while at work with much success in Lancaster county, was taken ill and obliged to cancel her dates and return home. At this writing we are glad to learn that she is much improved and hopes to continue her work in the near future.

Miss Christine Tinling spent two weeks recently with Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd at her home in Norfolk en route from New Hampshire to Mississippi, where she will lecture on S. T. I. topics in normal school and colleges. Previous to the New Hampshire engagement Miss Tinling spent two weeks in New Jersey, where she was engaged in the same work.

Dendron, a small union in Sussex county, has a little home of its own, a room for its meetings, nicely painted and papered, neatly carpeted, with curtains at the windows, the letters, "W. C. T. U." above the door, and Miss Willard's picture back of the president's desk. We prophesy that this union will never report a backslider.

LOOKING FORWARD TO A STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN—UTAH TOWNS STAY IN DRY COLUMN

Special Correspondence

After two years without saloons many cities have declared themselves in favor of staying dry, so our aim is now to secure state-wide prohibition through the legislature in 1915. As many local elections were pending it was an opportune time to have in the state Dr. R. J. Patterson of Belfast, Ireland, widely known because of the "Catch-My-Pal" movement which he inaugurated. He gave his lectures at a few points and now that elections are over, we find that all but one city remained in the dry column. This exception was Tooele, which is our largest smelter camp. On Sunday before election the state president, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, and Salt Lake City's chief of police, spoke in three large meetings and on Monday, Dr. Patterson addressed an immense audience.

Splendid work was done by our unions at Tremonton and Corinne, and also at Green River. The first two remain dry, but Green River remains wet. At Tremonton a vigorous fight was waged and on the Saturday preceding election the W. C. T. U. had a great all-day rally and parade. The drys won by just one vote. At Tremonton and Green River the unions succeeded in stopping Sunday baseball, and much has been done in these places to have the Sabbath observed.

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depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House. N. Y.

The local unions of Springfield, Mass., under the name "Good Will Corporation," last summer opened a home for working girls, and during the year just closed have cared for thirty-five girls. The corporation has purchased the house at 52 Wellington St., and in the fall a formal opening will be held. Miss Ida M. Akers will succeed Mrs. J. C. Goodwill as superintendent for the next year.

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SUMMER ACTIVITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special Correspondence

The pleasant summer days have been telling for our work. On June 1, Miss Edna Rowan, National L. T. L. secretary, began an itinerary of six weeks and no one was ever more heartily welcomed nor more generally loved. Her personal magnetism, strong individuality and clear, logical grasp of the problems with which she has to deal, combine to make her a power for good wherever she goes. Miss Rowan was the chief speaker at five district conventions and two Chautauqua institutes. By special request, she gave an address at North Chautauqua on the Fourth of July, which was very highly commended. Besides her institute work at Valley City Chautauqua she filled a vacancy on the regular program caused by the absence of the orator of the day.

Twenty-five towns were benefited by her presence and the student body at Valley City Normal School will long remember the inspirational address delivered there. Active and honorary members were gained and two new L. T. L.'s organized. The general work of the L. T. L. was greatly advanced, twenty-three unions and individuals being induced to take up the work. Miss Rowan paid all expenses connected with her trip and left a good balance in the state treasury. We consider it a great privilege to have had this gifted worker and shall gladly welcome her again to our state.

It was a happy day for us when Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer and lecturer, decided to give us two weeks of her valuable time. She entered a hard, unorganized field but, overcoming all obstacles, left behind her fifty new members, five life members, two local unions, a balance in the state treasury, and that unlimited, indefinable influence for good which always follows the impress of a truly consecrated personality.

Round the World Missonary Speaks

We are indeed fortunate to have as a resident of our state this year, one of our former round-the-world missionaries and present National evangelists, Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer, who is serving as pastor of the Congregational church at Cayuga, N. D. Miss Palmer has already made two trips in the interests of our work, emphasizing everywhere three ideas: The gaining of new members, getting subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, and creating sentiment for equal suffrage. Considerable field-work was done in the Fourteenth district and able addresses were given at two district conventions. At Dale, a delightful country place, the Ninth district convention was held of which Miss Palmer writes, "It was comforting to see the people come for miles around, carrying their lunch, hurrying home to do their chores, then back again for the contest at night. Scores of people, too, came in carriages and autos—and the little church was crowded again on Sunday, to its utmost capacity. Every one listened so eagerly, spoke so appreciatively and looked so earnest. It was just the kind of meeting that is an inspiration to a speaker." At another place, where a merry-go-round and sports were going on, the white ribboners had planned a franchise meeting. It seemed doubtful about an audience, but, when the hour arrived, special music was used for the opening and it was gratifying to see people pouring into the church until Miss Palmer spoke to almost as many as the Governor addressed later on, "and they behaved as if they were glad they had come." Miss Palmer has secured several new members and has added to our list of life members.

Another valuable addition to our workers is Rev. Nelle M. Osmun, also a minister in the Congregational church, who has taken up headquarters at Minot. Not being in the regular work of the pastorate at present, Miss Osmun is giving her time to us and has just completed a successful tour of the Fifth district, following which a convention will be held at Williston. Miss Osmun organized local unions at Ross and Burlington. At Mouse River Loop Chautauqua she has been conducting an institute and generally helping our work. A member of the English Opera Company, who belonged to the W. C. T. U., very kindly assisted Miss Osmun and Mrs. Goheen in drilling the children for an exhibition on the closing day. August 1, Miss Osmun will continue her field work, visiting the Fourth district and concluding with a convention at Portal, August 28.

Since last November, our Medal Contest trainer, Miss Pearl Kirk, has been afield the greater part of the time. Many have been reached through this means and influences started which have resulted in the organization of two local unions. Miss Kirk has been much in demand and we are grateful for this earnest, sweet-spirited and capable worker.

Rev. Mecca Marie Varney and son have been filling Chautauqua engagements in the state and making a few dates between with local unions. Their strong and impressive arguments, presented in a unique and pleasing manner, cannot fail to create sentiment in favor of woman's ballot wherever these interesting speakers go. Our work has been represented at three Chautauqua assemblies, state officers and others assisting speakers from abroad. Baldwin Cottage, our headquarters at North Chautauqua, was in charge of Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, of Cando, who proved a delightful hostess to visitors and guests. Mrs. F. W. Heidel, state treasurer, had charge at Valley City Chautauqua, and the interest and enthusiasm of that meeting was a compliment to her efficiency.

Suffrage Campaign in Progress

A suffrage campaign is upon us. At the general election in November, 1914, the question will be submitted to the voters of the state. Already our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, has sent out to each union a circular letter with plans and suggestions for work. The campaign will be formally opened at the state convention at Lisbon, September 25-29, when Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, of Utah, will be the principal speaker.

In view of the many state and national victories won this year, we aim to make this convention a jubilee occasion. As a means of increasing our membership, the "each-one-win-one" method is being tried and results are already being seen. Grand Forks union recently held a very successful contest by which it doubled its membership. Much credit is due the enterprising local president, Mrs. A. D. Baughman, who personally gained more than twenty new members and is therefore entitled to the prize offered by the state union, namely, her railroad fare to the state convention. We also offer to pay one-half the railroad fare to the National Convention for any district president whose district gains 100 new members, or full fare for any gaining 200 new members. North Dakota hopes to be represented this year at the World's and National Conventions.

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(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER NINE)

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

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DO YOU Wish to make money for your W. C. T. U.? Wish to help promote Temperance Work?

The Walton W. C. T. U. has a great plan to assist Temperance societies throughout the country in doing that. For particulars address
MRS. H. N. GARDNER, WALTON, N. Y.

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An Invitation

to become a member of Our "Win One Circle" is extended to EVERY SUBSCRIBER of THE UNION SIGNAL. All that is necessary to become a member is simply to secure ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to the yearly UNION SIGNAL, forward same to us, with the request for membership, and you are at once enrolled and a membership card will be mailed to you. Do not fail to secure this NEW reader for our paper; help some one to share the blessed privilege which has been yours for years, namely: that of reading THE UNION SIGNAL and helping in the glorious work of nation-wide prohibition. A reader of THE UNION SIGNAL, consequently an interested helper in temperance work!

Our "Win One Circle"

The following, having sent the name of one new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, are members:

22. Mrs. Lee Todd, Richmond, Va.
23. Mrs. Flora A. Guild, Newport, Vt.
24. Sarah H. Cram, Berlin, N. H.
25. Dr. Wetlaufer, Cheyenne, Wyo.
26. Miss Sallie Edmonds, Scottville, Ky.
27. Mrs. Elsie Heiges, Biglerville, Penn.
28. Mrs. S. A. Keith, Townsend, Mont.
29. Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, Kansas City, Mo.
30. Mrs. S. C. Sawyer, Littleton, N. H.
31. Mrs. Sarah Lemonyon, Jones, Mich.
32. Mrs. May L. Woods, Mt. Vernon, Mo.
33. Miss Laura Corbin, Liberty, Mo.
34. Mrs. S. C. Black, Santa Cruz, Calif.
35. Miss Lillian Kelly, Pattonsburg, Mo.
36. Mrs. Clara J. Thomas, Johnstown, Penn.
37. Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, Kansas City, Kan.
38. Mrs. E. Florence Glaze, Exeter, Calif.
39. Mrs. E. J. Lussadar, Salina, Kan.
40. Mrs. J. A. Chatto, East Surry, Me.

Does Your Union Do This?

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance writes from Ketchikan, Alaska, that in accordance with the action of the local union the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is to be sent to each member.

THE WAYNESBORO ELECTION

(Continued from Page Six)

more than ever. Her lips trembled. Her face flushed scarlet. Then, suddenly, as she made a vain effort to speak, she burst into tears and hurriedly left the room.

Annoyance mingled with the astonishment in Mr. Marshall's face, as he looked after his wife. "What is the meaning of this?" he asked, but his wife had fled up the stairs and then taken refuge in her own room, whence he could hear the sound of muffled sobs.

"More of this temperance business, I suppose," he muttered, angrily. He remembered now that his wife had spoken before about having the wine on the table; that she had asked him not to have it before the boys; but that she should try to keep it from him when he demanded only what he was accustomed to having, was more than he could account for.

Flushed with annoyance, he grasped the bottle which the maid brought, poured out his usual glassful, handed the bottle back to the maid and resumed his meal in silence. The boys cast furtive glances at their father, but neither dared to break the silence when his face wore that expression.

The dinner was spoiled, as far as the head of the house was concerned. His dessert was untasted. He even left some of the wine standing in the glass. He went into the library, took up a book and tried to forget the unpleasantness, but could not.

What was the matter with Isabel, that she should act so childishly? Pshaw, he could not compose himself to read, although the book was an absorbing one! He would go up and have a talk with Isabel. The question should be settled once and for all time. He would be master in his own house. He would eat and drink what he liked. He would do what he liked. No one should dictate to him in so personal a matter—not even Isabel.

He rose from his chair to go to his wife's room. Through the doorway he caught a glimpse of the dining-room. He started suddenly, then flushed with anger.

Harold, evidently thinking himself unseen, was hastily draining the last drop from the wineglass, which his father had left standing on the table.

"Harold!"

The quick, peremptory tone caused the boy to drop the glass with a crash. Red and ashamed, he stood before his father.

For an instant neither spoke. Sternly Mr. Marshall glared at his son. The boy hung his head, trembling with guilty fear.

"And I thought I could trust you!" Every word cut like a whip, so scathing was Mr. Marshall's sarcasm.

"Please forgive me, father! I didn't mean to—indeed, I didn't," protested the boy, raising pleading eyes to his father's face. "I did mean to keep my promise—I didn't intend to take the wine—but, somehow, when I was going through the dining-room and saw it there in your glass, something just *made* me take it." The boy broke down in utter shame and distress. His father's lip curled.

"*Had* to! You talk like a baby. I thought you were a *boy*. I thought you were going to be a *man*. I thought I could trust you. Go to your room. I don't wish to see you again tonight. I couldn't have believed that one of my sons would have broken his promise to me if I had not seen it with my own eyes. No," as his son made further effort to speak, "I will not hear a word. Go to your room at once!"

With drooping head and crimson face, the boy slowly made his way up to his room.

"What is the matter with everybody and everything tonight," muttered Mr. Marshall, impatiently. "I will go up and have it out with Isabel."

Popular Posters for Parades
(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER EIGHT)

ATTENTION, VOTERS!

Would you like to have a saloon next door to your home?
You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.
Would you like to have a saloon put near your neighbor's home?
You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.
Would you like to have your son become a drunkard?
You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.
Would you like to have your daughter marry a drinking man?
You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.

CONCLUSION:

The man who votes for license cannot complain if his son becomes a drunkard, or if his daughter becomes a drunkard's wife.
Therefore vote for NO-LICENSE and Protect the Home.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 31, 1913. No. 31

The New Patriotism

The older patriotism used to say, "My country, right or wrong." While not diminishing love of country one mite, still the new patriotism says, "My country must be right and I must help to make and keep her right." It looks close at home, in village, city and state, to find the evil, and sets to work to uproot it.

The old patriotism used to seek the right to vote. The new patriotism seeks to vote right.

The old patriotism said, "I will die for my country." The new patriotism says, "I will live for my country."

The Congregationalist.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—Christian Endeavorers in International Convention—W. C. T. U. Exhibit at C. E. Convention—Illinois Women Vote on Saloon Proposition.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

QUICK ACTION ON CURRENCY AND TARIFF DEMANDED—DECLARATION OF POLICY IN MEXICAN SITUATION DISCUSSED—SHALL WE ESTABLISH PROTECTORATE OVER NICARAGUA?—SECRETARY LANE SUGGESTS ABOLISHING INDIAN BUREAU—DRY FARMING CONGRESS TO BE HELD—EX-GOVERNOR GLENN POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR—BILL FOR UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS INTRODUCED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

After two months of earnest endeavor and study, the Senate committee on Finance, through its chairman, F. M. Simmons, a leading Democrat of North Carolina, brought the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill in its amended form to the Senate. Senator Simmons, in presenting the bill, made an elaborate explanation which was listened to with great attention on the part of the Senators present, and the occupants of the well-filled galleries. He attacked the existing Aldrich-Payne Tariff bill and promised that the new tariff bill would as far as consistent with the revenue needs of the Government, lay the heaviest burdens upon the luxuries of the rich, and would provide for a more equitable distribution of the burdens incident to that law; that the law would tend to reduce the cost of living, and relieve the people of many unjust, discriminatory, and oppressive burdens, imposed upon them by the Republican party, etc., etc.

Senator Works, a Republican, attacked the new bill, declaring that President Wilson exceeded his constitutional authority by aiding in framing the bill, and using his powerful influence to have it passed in the form approved by him, and known to have his approval. Senator Works did not doubt that the President acted from the purest motives, but feared "that this great power to mold legislation might fall into unworthy or treasonable hands, and that revolution might follow and this beneficent government of ours be disrupted."

Senator J. W. Weeks of Massachusetts read to the Senators an inventory of the foreign foods, supplies and furniture they were using about the Senate chamber. "The ink wells," he said, "were made in Austria, the bone letter-openers in France, the hair brushes in England or Japan. The Senate stationery room sells pen-knives and pens made in England; German razors are used to shave Senators in the Senate barber shops; many of the mineral waters in the cloak room are imported from Europe; the French Vichy bears the colors of France. We are large producers of matches in this country, and yet if a Senator wishes to light a cigar in the cloak room, he finds a safety match manufactured in Sweden. A very large number of dishes served in the Senate restaurant are prepared from imported articles, while the same articles are produced in large quantities in the United States." And so the "tug of war" over this bill has begun, and as there is no rule to shut off speech-making in the Senate, there is no telling how much time will be consumed in this way.

Quick Action on Currency and Tariff Demanded

The President wants Congress to hurry with both the tariff and the currency legislation. He is advised both by mail and by callers at the White House that the country is impatient for action on these matters. Business is suffering because of the delay. Probably in response to the President's wishes, Senator Owen of Oklahoma proposes cloture in the Senate. Instead of a protracted debate he wants an early vote on the Tariff bill. Senators understand the question, so does the country. Why then devote six or eight weeks of time to superfluous talk?

Declaration of Policy in Mexican Situation Discussed

The acute situation in Mexico is receiving the attention of Congress. Indeed, on Wednesday of this week, the Senate debated for more than two hours over a resolution introduced by Senator Fall of New Mexico, declaring it to be a national policy to protect American citizens in foreign countries. The immediate passage of the resolution was prevented by the Democrats on the ground that such action might further embarrass President Wilson. But the debate showed plainly that Senators of both parties, and those whose words carry great weight in the discussion of serious international problems, believe that the time when this government can postpone indefinitely an impressive declaration of policy has passed. Naturally President Wilson and leaders of both parties are desirous of avoiding a step which would mean armed intervention, for this government, they feel, cannot permit any intervention from outside sources.

It is almost certain now that some effort will be made by the Wilson administration to bring about mediation among the warring factions in Mexico, and Secretary of State Bryan may be sent as envoy to make these important overtures to the various factions in the way of mediation.

Shall We Establish Protectorate Over Nicaragua?

In close connection with the Mexican situation comes the administration's proposal to establish by treaty what amounts to an American protectorate over Nicaragua, and is generally accepted as the most far-reaching step in the foreign policy of the United States since the Spanish-American war. The prospect for the success of the administration's plan seems bright. It is not only in full accord with Republican policy, but even more progressive than Mr. Wilson's official predecessors had hoped for, so that the arrangement with Nicaragua is practically assured of strong Republican support. The impression is general that Mr. Bryan's present proposals are a long step in the evolution of a policy which will provide a more substantial control by the United States over all of Central America.

Secretary Lane Suggests Abolishing Indian Bureau

That the Indian should be set free and the Indian Bureau should be abolished, is the opinion of Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. The secretary feels that "the Government has no consistent policy, either as to legislation or as to administration touching Indian affairs." He believes that there should be a permanent commission, because it is his opinion that a temporary commission could do little more than unearth the various matters of scandal in the several agencies. "I am satisfied," the Secretary says, "from what examination I have made, that there are tens of thousands of so-called Indians whose property to a greater or less degree is under the control of this Bureau, who are as competent to attend to their affairs as any men or women of the white race. There are thousands of others of the half-blood who are an expense to the government, who should not be regarded as dependent, but who should be given their property and allowed to shift for themselves."

Dry Farming Congress to Be Held

In this wonderful country of ours, the government for the past sixteen years has been working at what is called "dry farming," and the officials of the Department of Agriculture say there has been more done in that line in this country than anywhere else in the world. It is the sort of farming carried on where irrigation is impossible, and where the region is semi-arid and the rainfall not enough for ordinary crops. Preparations are being made at the Department of Agriculture to send an exhibit to the dry-farming congress to be held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in September. This dry farming congress is looked forward to by the Department as one of the most important agricultural gatherings of the year, because there is so much land in this country that is susceptible of cultivation under dry-farming. There is a region running about 300 miles east from the foot of the Rockies, and stretching from Canada to the Pan-handle of Texas, where crops have to be coaxed along in this way.

Ex-Governor Glenn Possible Candidate for Senator

The time of United States Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina expires March 3, 1915. He enters the field as a candidate to succeed himself. Former Governor Robert B. Glenn has announced that September 1 he will make his decision as to entering the race against Overman. Mr. Glenn was prominently in the public mind when Senator Overman was first chosen. It would be a victory for the temperance faction if Robert B. Glenn were elected by the vote of the people of his state to a seat in the United States Senate.

Bill for Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws Introduced

Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania yesterday introduced a bill in the House for a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to legislate and provide for uniform marriage and divorce laws in all states. The bill was referred to the Judiciary committee.

A lad of eighteen years, a graduate of Central High School last June and a native of Washington, D. C., has been awarded the first prize of $75 in an essay contest conducted under the auspices of the American School Peace League. The contest was participated in by high school students all over the world. The subject assigned was "The Significance of the Two Hague Peace Conferences." About 4,000 essays were submitted. They were forwarded to the League by high school students in Australia, Austria, England, Germany, Holland, France, and other countries. The second prize was won by a high school student in Vienna, Austria, and the third by a senior in a high school of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

July 25, 1913

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary, World's W. C. T. U.

Fräulein Ottilie Hoffmann, now honorary president of the *Deutscher Bund Abstinenter Frauen*, affiliated to the World's W. C. T. U., having resigned her office as president at the last yearly meeting of the German union, is still working in her usual devoted fashion. The new president is Fräulein Gustel von Blücher, great-grandniece of Field Marshal Blücher, who with Wellington won the battle of Waterloo. Fräulein Hoffmann writes: "As our forefathers conquered the foreign foe, so now we German women try to conquer alcohol, the foe at home; and we white ribboners are hoping to collect sufficient money to build a temperance restaurant on the field of battle near the colossal monument which has been erected by the nation. It is to be called 'Queen Luise's House' in remembrance of the Russian queen who lent men's courage and was the bravest of all." The German white ribboners are deeply attached to Fräulein Hoffmann, and her resignation is the occasion of exceedingly touching scene because of the loving appreciation shown to the retiring president. Fräulein Hoffmann plans to attend the Anti-Alcohol Congress at Milan, Italy, in October. Father Elpidius of Germany is a striking figure in the temperance reform movement of the fatherland. He is said to bear a strong resemblance to Martin Luther, and his campaign for total abstinence is a reminder of Father Mathew's work in the last century. Father Elpidius is winning thousands of pledge-signers who become members of "The League of the Cross," the German Catholic total abstinence organization. Father Elpidius is a close student of the scientific phases of the alcohol problem.

The acting president of the W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland, is its former vice-president, Mrs. Cora C. Benedict, wife of the American Consul, James Sackett Benedict. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have for six years lived at St. John's and as vice-president of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Benedict has been the strong ally of Mrs. Myers, the long-time president of the society, who recently passed away. Mrs. Benedict hopes to attend the Brooklyn Convention, and will be a most valued member of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive committee. There are but three licensed premises for the sale of liquor, exclusive of St. John's, in the entire island of Newfoundland. The saloons are allowed to open before 9 a. m., and to close at 6 p. m., and the same law applies to the licensed grocers. "The clergy of all denominations," writes Mrs. Mitchell, corresponding secretary of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U., "have for the last forty years fought vigorously and faithfully against the liquor traffic, and much credit is due them and also some prominent laymen."

The Woman's Board of Missions of the Christian church supports a Home for boys and one for girls, near Bayamon, Porto Rico. An enthusiastic white ribboner from Athens, Pa., Miss Emma L. Bush, is assisting in the management of these Homes and has recently organized a Loyal Temperance Legion of thirty members among the older English speaking boys and girls. Miss Bush is looking forward to attending the World's and National conventions.

Much temperance work is being done by the Cairo (Egypt) W. C. T. U. as well as by the American Mission located at Cairo. Literature to aid the temperance work in the Sunday school and day school has recently been published in Arabic.

Dr. Mary M. Cutler of Korea is now at Pyong Yang. The W. C. T. U. of Korea, of which she is president, has lately published some anti-alcohol tracts in the Korean language.

Dr. Mary Cutler, of Korea, presenting diplomas to nurse graduates

A society for the suppression of vice has been organized in Rangoon, Burma. The Lord Bishop of Rangoon has accepted the chairmanship, and Miss Flora E. Strout is the secretary. Miss Strout has organized a Co-operative Committee made up of all the total abstinence societies in Rangoon, and she believes that many good things will result from this combination of Christian forces. A fine Young People's Branch has been organized in the Government High School at Maymyo, Burma, writes Miss Strout. The principal is thoroughly interested, and the W. C. T. U. is delighted at this great accession to the future workers for the temperance cause in Burma. Miss Strout twice addressed the Bible Conference recently held at Maymyo, where there were delegates from every section of Burma. Miss Strout believes many societies of native women will be the result of this opportunity, and already there has been quite a demand for organized material.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, of New Zealand, with Maori girl they have taken to train to be a missionary to her own people

"Toddy Taverns," as they are called in Ceylon, are increasing in numbers on that fair island, and temperance people are trying their best to drive them out. A great temperance pageant was held in December in the presence of 20,000 people. The W. C. T. U. was well represented. On all the streets leading to the village where the great meeting took place, houses, huts, shops, etc., were gaily decorated. There were many placards bearing such mottoes as "Don't Drink Toddy," "Don't Touch the Evil Thing." Such placards were pasted on doors and on every tree trunk in the vicinity of the meeting place. There were three processions each a quarter of a mile long. With each procession large elephants marched, and the native tom-tom beaters, classic fiddlers and masked dancers entered the parade; school children marched with banners and hundreds of village women dressed in their best were in line. It was a patriotic, temperance, anti-drink demonstration. At the meeting a series of realistic, moving, pictorial representations of the effects of drink were given to a great multitude of native people. The cocoanut palm mounted on a cart was first shown, next the process of tapping the tree, then a toddy shop, next a village fight, the result of the introduction of the toddy shop, a gambling scene, a court of law with a prisoner on trial for murder, next the condemned man in his prison cell, and finally an empty gallows awaiting the toddy laden victim. One who was present writes that it seemed as if all the people of Ceylon had gathered in this monster demonstration.

Mlle. Weyer, the energetic corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of France, was invited to address the "National Congress of The Blue Cross" held at Lille, and took for her topic "Woman and Her Rôle in the War Against Alcohol." Madam Fallot, president of the white ribbon work in France, Madam Koechlin, vice-president, and Mlle. Weyer are actively and earnestly working to place our white ribbon organization on a firm footing in the wine-cursed land of France. They hope in October to open suitable headquarters in Paris, and to arrange for an organizer who will give her entire time to the organization of the W. C. T. U. Mlle. Weyer says, "France has immense financial interests in alcohol, but the result is depopulation, degeneration, and youthful criminality."

(Continued on Page Nine)

Christian Endeavorers in International Convention

Los Angeles, July 9-14

SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Alhambra, Cal.

A tent in Fiesta Park to seat ten thousand people, a thirty-foot sounding board to enable them to hear, a platform to accommodate one thousand, eleven large foreign flags and eleven United States of America flags streaming down over the aisles, great palm fronds forming canopies at the top of the huge tent poles, two thousand palm leaves decorating walls and platforms, dozens of immense tropical palms banked on the platform, papier mache oranges with the Christian Endeavor monogram in black in evidence, an arch in the center of the platform made of golden papier mache oranges each bearing a letter of the word WELCOME and trimmed with graceful pepper-tree branches, yellow and purple streamers and pennants everywhere, with innumerable floral decorations—keep in mind these varied pictures and you can visualize the material setting of the Twenty-sixth International Christian Endeavor Convention. Chicago will have to shake herself in 1915 to beat it.

Follow around behind the great platform and you come into a bewildering city of booths—open frames decorated with white, yellow, and purple cheese cloth, and occupying a space almost as large as the main auditorium. Here are the headquarters of hundreds of state, county, and local unions, of foreign unions, of the international union, of the International Peace Society; of Los Angeles county W. C. T. U., and of many other organizations, state and national, the whole semi-circular space fluttering with thousands of streamers and each booth with its distinctive characteristics and colors. You are now walking in a city of rainbows. Here every opportunity is given for information, from where to get a drink of cold water to how to go to Melbourne.

At the other end of the great tent is a quiet hospital with beds, trained nurses, doctors, and ambulances—and the whole space is surrounded by a twenty foot high brick wall, built to protect a racecourse.

Trained Workers to Care for Visitors

Two hundred young men ushers in red yachting caps and bright red ribbon badges, all trained in duties, including emergency drills, fire drills, first aid to the injured, and many others, are on duty. In all, 600 young men and women, including the important pages who know everything, and those who met the incoming hosts with fruit and flowers and "no half-hearted or bashful smile of greeting," were in training for weeks to learn *just how to do it*. Los Angeles, used to swarming hosts of tourists and to great conventions, had thrills over this one, and incidentally fluttered and palpitated with the heat which overran its proverbial three days time.

W. C. T. U. Exhibit

Space might well be given to a description of the large W. C. T. U. exhibit of literature covering our many departments, prominently and impressively installed by Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, president of Los Angeles county, and National superintendent, and Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state vice-president, and their co-laborers, but this will be given on another page.

"The best program, the best chorus, the best everything," was the motto of the local Endeavorers, and they made good. The convention motto was, "Take unto you the whole armor of God." There was constant earnestness, splendid enthusiasm, and often deep religious fervor.

It would be impossible to even name the convention notables. There were, of course, President Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D., the founder, hale and hearty, presiding at nearly every meeting in the tent auditorium, in his kindly and appreciative way; William Shaw, international and national secretary—"the busiest man in the convention"; Professor Percy S. Foster, Washington, D. C., chorister of the convention; the field secretaries, Mrs. E. E. Strother of China, Miss Elizabeth Hall of Eastern Canada, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, international secretary and junior field secretary for Ohio, the Rev. T. Sawaya of Japan, the Rev. F. E. Harry of Melbourne, Australia, Peter N. Kahokuoluna of the Hawaiian Islands, and many other officials.

From President Clark's response to the welcome we learned that, from the small beginning in the Williston Congregational Church of Portland, Maine, in 1881, the Christian Endeavor movement has grown to 75,000 societies, with over 4,000,000 members, in more than 80 different Protestant denominations.

WE DECLARE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"In harmony with the Atlantic City declaration of two years ago, 'A Saloonless Nation by 1920—the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth,' and as the next step towards that great consummation, we declare for NATIONAL PROHIBITION and an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Because out of past bitter defeat we have come to realize the vital mistake of entrusting good laws to unfriendly and uncommitted administrations, we declare for the election to office everywhere in the nation of political candidates and administrations outspokenly committed for the enforcement of existing laws and to the destruction of the liquor traffic, and we unite for the ushering in of the day speedily to come when by all political parties the liquor problem shall be recognized and declared the supreme and immediate vital issue before the American people."

William Shaw, general secretary, called the Christian Endeavor a manual training school where the young are taught righteousness. He compared today with thirty years ago, and said the movement had broadened the conception of the young people. Then the missionary interest was almost exclusively among the women, now it challenges the attention of the strongest men. **Today religion is the best asset a politician can have.** Today the emphasis is not upon individual salvation, but upon the salvation of the other man, and service is the reward.

The official program for the afternoon and evening meetings in Fiesta Park tent auditorium was arranged under the following general themes: "Fellowship of the Churches," "Problems of the Hour," "Peace on Earth," "Evangelism, The World for Christ," "The World-Wide Work of Christian Endeavor," "The Home, the School, the Church—The Field of Christian Endeavor."

The topics for the department meetings, held in the churches in the fo noons, were more specific. Some them were, "What the Church has Acco plished up to date and how?" "The Fi Great Agencies through which the Go pel has worked—(the Church, the Hom the School, the Press, the State)", "Bib Study," "Missions," "The Christian E deavor Efficiency Plans," "Prison Wor Fresh Air and Hospital Work," "Soci Purity for Men and Boys," "Social Pu ity for Women and Girls," "Christia Citizenship (including temperance) "The Rural Church Problem," "Work f Boys in Boys' Clubs."

In the institutes held each day, mar important subjects were ably discusse among them, "The Mormon Menace "The American Indian Today."

Sunday Afternoon Meeting for Men

Sunday afternoon the meeting in th Endeavor Auditorium was for men onl and one at Temple Auditorium for wor en only was presided over by Mr Robert J. Burdette. The writer of th article "took her life in her hand" an went with her husband to the men meeting. She was politely invited o several times, but remembering wha she represented and the topics of th afternoon, she interested an usher t secure permission to remain from th powers that were.

President R. B. Peery, D. D., Ph. D Midland College, Atchison, Kas., dea with the question, "Does Man Need th Sabbath?" Japan recognized our res day as one reason for our being large and more robust than the Japanese an imported it as a holiday. Sir Rober Peel said he never knew a man wh worked seven days in the week to escap failure. The Jews' average life is abou ten years more than ours because the keep the rest day better than do we. Th people of the nations doing somethin are Sabbath keepers. He dealt convin ingly with the physical, social and spi itual man as related to Sabbath obser ance.

The Federal veterans of the Civil Wa were called to the platform—and ther was a great company of them. The the Confederate veterans were called The "Blue and Gray" united their voice in "America" amid waving of flags and the tears and shouts of the audience "Onward Christian Soldiers," and the In ternational hymn, "What Deeds Ou Fathers Wrought" were sung. A Con federate in gray came to the front (b permission), called a veteran in blue t his side, made a personal confession, and recited an appropriate poem, the audi ence standing. The tide of patriotism rose high and brotherly love flowed lik a river.

The Liquor Menace and How to Meet It

Why was the only address on Temperance listed for the Christian Endeavor Auditorium, placed in a program for *Men Only?* California women cannot answer. The subject which promised most to all temperance men and women alike was, "The Liquor Menace and How to Meet It." Rev. Daniel A. Poling, the speaker, was appointed less than four months ago as superintendent of the new Christian Endeavor department of Temperance and Christian Citizenship. Mr. Poling is an orator, has brains, fire and power. It is not possible to reproduce his address. It was full of facts and figures put in a way to carry conviction. He dealt in a masterly way with economic questions, the child labor problem, pensions for mothers, industrial crises, the tariff, law-breaking, cor-

W. C. T. U. Exhibit at International Christian Endeavor Convention at Los Angeles

161,700 PAGES OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED

JULIA D. PHELPS, National Superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings

The booth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Christian Endeavor Convention at Los Angeles was most fortunately placed at the main entrance, where thousands passed each day. Our space was forty feet in length, one end being used as a rest room and provided with rocking chairs, tables, a couch and a baby carriage, all of which were well used. The other end was given to the display of leaflets and their distribution. The entire length of the wall was covered with the exhibit of department literature sent by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A large prohibition map called forth much comment and was re-enforced by the gift of the leaflet, "The Prohibition States," which contains facts and figures about our nine white states, with the map on the reverse side. This leaflet immediately caught the eye of the men and hands were eagerly outstretched as the crowd passed. The committee in charge took great satisfaction in the distribution of 5,000 copies of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens' Proclamation for National Prohibition.

Home vs. Saloon Souvenirs Popular

Collecting souvenirs was the favorite fad of the delegates, and "The Home versus the Saloon" tags, tied with white cord, were given out, especially to children and young people, though older workers claimed them too. One Junior Endeavor leader asked for enough to take back to her society in Pennsylvania. Sunday school superintendents and pastors came to us seeking helps and were liberally supplied. UNION SIGNALS and *Young Crusaders* were handed to women who wanted to know how to work. Through the generosity of friends, 1,600 copies of the temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor* were provided, and this condensation of temperance, anti-narcotics and purity teaching appealed to thoughtful people looking for reliable information.

Interesting Incidents in the Exhibit Section

On Sunday afternoon, each man of the 3,000 attending the men's meeting was presented with a boutonniere to which was attached a Flower Mission card. Dr. Francis E. Clark, in introducing Hon. Daniel A. Poling, the temperance secretary, said that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had honored the speaker by presenting a flower to each hearer. The department exhibit called forth much comment and gave an idea of the vast extent of our work. Two young Chinamen paused one evening beside the exhibit of Work Among Foreign Speaking People and gave it a close examination, especially the big red card which I had proudly placed in the center. Then, with a twinkle in his eye, one turned and said, "This is wrong side up." "Oh," said I, "will you fix it, please. It all looked alike to me." The entire set of National posters was conspicuously placed and called forth much interest, men and women pausing to give them careful study and to inquire where they might be obtained.

White Ribboners Supplied with Badge

A large flag made of red, white and blue pledge cards, loaned by the Sunday school of the First Congregational church in Pasadena, was given a prominent place and many questions as to its significance and the way to make one like it were answered. "Blot out the saloon" and "Anti-cigaret" blotters have gone to many school boys and girls. Many white ribboners from other states, as well as from other parts of our vast state, stopped to greet us, and a bolt of ribbon was used in putting the badge on those who had forgotten their white ribbon. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, now our own, and her husband, were welcome visitors. Efficient, faithful helpers gave willing service day by day and grew deeply convinced of the value of such work. Prohibition and W. C. T. U. leaders gathered in knots to discuss local issues. W. C. T. U. signs were everywhere about the booth, each member of the committee wearing a badge with the legend, "Exhibit National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, C. E. 1913." The huge tent, seating 10,000, was filled to its capacity many times and the opportunity to reach people was a great one. No effort was spared to illuminate the mind, touch the heart, and move the will to renewed service for God and Home and Every Land.

Christian Endeavorers in International Convention

(Continued from Page Four)

ruption, politics, etc., as related to the liquor traffic. One incident—when Mr. Cannon, speaker of the House, declared he could get all the liquor he wanted in Bangor, Maine, Mr. Hobson replied that he did not doubt that, but he was astonished that an honorable Senator should acknowledge that he had succeeded in breaking the law of a great and sovereign commonwealth. He advocated an eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States as the way out of the difficulty. At the close of his address the entire audience stood and with uplifted hands repeated with Mr. Poling a pledge not to use influence or vote in favor of those who do not declare for law enforcement and the abolition of the liquor traffic—God helping them.

The theme for Saturday evening was "Peace on Earth." The entire audience of more than 8,000 arose en masse and pledged to do everything possible to abolish war. Standing, they sang "America" and "I Will Follow Where He Leads." A Modoc Indian chief in his blanket gave a traditional chant of his tribe, and Elmer N. Lafonso of Chico, California, whom white ribboners who attended the Portland National Convention will remember, sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with variations. At another meeting Dr. Clark had introduced Mr. Lafonso as the only original native of America present, all others being emigrants. Bishop Alexander Walters of the African Methodist Church, the only negro speaker on the program, made an address on "The Friendly Attitude of the New South Toward the Negro." He was an eloquent speaker and gave statistics of the work accomplished by negroes in half a century. They now own property valued at $320,000,000, and sixty banks are owned and operated by them. He said white men loaned them money to buy.

"Billy" Sunday Declares for Prohibition Amendment

And now I must say something of "Billy" Sunday. He was a great drawing card. He gave several notable addresses, but none more so than the one at the noon hour on Monday, the closing day. It was probably as powerful and convincing an address on temperance as was ever delivered. His words rushed in torrents, he flung off his coat, he used telling slang, he pounded, he fell on his face, he mounted a chair, he trailed the flag from his shoulders, he used money in an object lesson, he demonstrated with six small boys (every fifth house must furnish one). Figures, facts, denunciation, vituperation, chased each other upon his tongue. The address was full of Sundayisms. But let no one suppose it was superficial. It was dynamic with compressed information about the business and its awful results. Let no one suppose he does not understand the whole situation. He does. Let no oue suppose he isn't on the right track. He offers the amendment to the Constitution as the full and sufficient remedy, and he says he expects to live long euough to preach the funeral service of the liquor traffic. He fires his audience to the fighting pitch, he horrifies, he commits them forever to oppose the business, he sends them away physically weak and mentally strong, and saying, "It was great and terrible."

There was a concert by 1,000 school children and there was a great street parade ten thousand strong; there were singing and shouting, and crowds of applauding, onlooking humanity. The Illinois delegation, which won the convention for 1915, was magnificently received. Kansas sunflowers? Of course. Think of a great W. C. T. U. demonstration and you have the picture—only this was on the street, marching from park to park.

At the close of the afternoon meetings, decision services were conducted by Rev. Lapsley E. McAfee, D. D., in a most impressive manner. These led to renewed consecration for Home and Foreign work. Perhaps the most impressive moments of the whole convention were on Sunday evening when multitudes dedicated themselves to the missionary work. And yet there are great and interesting meetings and addresses not so much as mentioned.

THE WAYNESBORO ELECTION

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Mr. Marshall ascended the stairs resolutely to his wife's room and knocked on the door.

"Come!" In very broken, subdued accents, came the answer.

Before the table sat Isabel, her sunny head resting on her white arms. The blue silk dinner gown was disheveled, the fair hair rumpled, the eyes were swollen, and the cheeks feverishly flushed. Not unlike a pretty, broken flower she looked. Even in his indignation and impatience, Mr. Marshall's heart smote him at the sight of his wife in such distress. His sternness vanished. Tenderly he took her in his arms, wiped from her flushed cheeks the tears, and caressed and soothed her as he would a child.

For awhile she sobbed unrestrainedly on his shoulder.

"Are you not well, my dear? I never knew you to act like this. You distress me exceedingly. What is the matter?" he urged, anxiously.

Nervously his wife's hand fumbled with a gold chain about her neck. Silently, with trembling lips, she put into his hand the small jeweled locket on the end of the chain. He took it mechanically.

"Yes, this is your mother's picture," he answered, as for an instant he gazed at it. "You are like her," he murmured, "but what has that to do with it?"

"How can I tell you?" she began, sobbing afresh.

"Isabel, you must tell me at once! I can stand this no longer. Tell me at once," he commanded. "What has your mother's picture to do with it?"

"I should have told you long ago," murmured his wife, brokenly. "I never have told you all about my parents——"

"I did not ask it, Isabel," he said, gravely. "It was *you* I loved. I knew that there had been domestic trouble of some kind in your family, but I never sought to know more than you wished to tell me. It was you I loved above everything and everybody. It was you I wanted. I knew what *you* were, and I loved you—that was sufficient."

"I know, I know," she sobbed. "You are always kind and generous—but now —I wish I had told you at first—it would have been easier."

She drew a long, sobbing breath—then controlled herself with a mighty effort.

"I will tell you all now—you shall know everything. You say I am like my mother. I am—oh, I know I am—" her voice was shaken with sobs, but she continued in a low, tense voice. "She was very young when she married my father, scarcely more than a child—she was more like a doll and a plaything to him than anything else, I imagine. From what I know of him, I imagine he was a strong, self-willed man, brooking interference from no one.

"At the wedding reception there was wine. My mother had never tasted it. Her guardian had purposely influenced her against it, for he knew of the taint in her family, of a number of her ancestors who had succumbed to the appetite for liquor—he thought it wiser that she should let it alone. Heretofore, she always had, but my father was what he called 'a moderate drinker'—he was—" she paused tremulously.

"Like me," supplemented her husband. "Go on!"

"When he took my mother out to receptions which his friends gave and she refused wine, it angered him. He insisted on her taking it. At first she resisted, but she was a mere child, and like wax in his hands. She yielded—oh" the woman paused, and hid her face in her hands.

"Scarcely a year from the day when he first urged her to take a glass of wine, my father turned her out of the house—turned her out in the street—because of the disgrace she had brought upon him—because the inherited taste had been too much for her—because she was—"

Isabel sobbed piteously, then conquered herself and went on.

"She went back to her guardian's—where I was born. My father broke up his home and went abroad. He died there. My mother never heard anything further from him, and her guardian was bitterly incensed against him. He blamed him entirely for my mother's condition, for her succumbing to the inherited weakness." Isabel drew another long, sobbing breath.

"My poor mother never recovered. Weak and broken-hearted, it seemed as if she never could shake off the terrible habit which had so grown upon her. She had to be watched all the time. There was a nurse in constant attendance upon her. She lived only a short time—a heart-broken recluse. I was too little to remember her. I have only her picture, and the memory of her sufferings and disgrace."

"Poor little girl!" Her husband stroked the fair, sunny hair tenderly. "Poor little girl! It is terribly sad, but it is over now. You are happy with me, are you not? You have everything you wish for?" He gazed deep into her flushed face, her tearful eyes.

"But—that is not all—oh—if it only were—" she sobbed. "You said I was like her—I am—oh, I am—"

As if she were a distressed child, he soothed her, but at her next words he started as if someone had struck him.

"Do you know why I did not want to have the wine on the table tonight, Edward? Do you know why I have tried to keep it from the house?" The words were spoken unflinchingly, in a perfect agony of earnestness.

The man stared at her dully, as if he refused to take in the full meaning her significant words.

"Do you know, Edward?" she repeate wildly.

"No—no—Isabel! Not that!" H voice sounded husky and far away.

"Yes, Edward—just that—I am h daughter. I have felt the terrible cra ing for a long time. When I see win when it is on the table, when I taste it- oh, you don't know! I have fougl against it—I have—I have," she waile hopelessly. "I don't mean to take i but there is something in me that seem to make me—somehow I just have to—

Into the man's mind flashed suddenl the face of his son, as he had caugh him in the dining-room, draining the u finished glass. The words seemed t burn into his brain,

"Somehow I just had to!"

And Harold was his mother's boy. Th man groaned aloud and paced the floor his hands clinched, his face set an white.

"That is why I did not have it on th table tonight. If it only were not in the house, perhaps I could fight it better but, O Edward—" His wife's voice choked again with sobs. "Will you send me away, Edward—as my father did my mother?"

And he had been so sure that no one in his family would ever be one of these "poor unfortunates," so sure that it never would "come home" to him!

"Others have thought the same," the words of the woman came to him now.

Up and down the room he paced. No other sound could be heard, but his wife's low sobbing. Was this a horrible nightmare? Could it be he, Edward Marshall? Could it be *his* wife, *his* boy?

At last he ceased his wild pacing of the room. Calm and stern he stood before his wife. "Listen, Isabel," his tone was firm. "There is no human being who cannot, with God's help, overcome a habit, no matter how bad it is, no matter how strong may be its chains. You can and *you will* overcome it. I will help you—and God will help you."

His wife drew a long sobbing breath as she answered, "But not while it is in the house, Edward—not while it is in the house."

"From this day forth, it shall never be in the house. I shall never touc another drop myself. You will never again have the temptation here. We wi fight it together."

He would not tell her about Harold now, but there was a two-fold reason for banishing the wine from his table, for doing all in his power to abolish this curse to home and family.

An hour later Mrs. Humphreys's telephone bell rang violently. "This is Mr. Marshall speaking," came the voice in answer to her inquiry.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

BILL'S VACATION

A MERCY STORY

FANNY FERNALD PAINTER

Bill was an old lame horse. He was kind and gentle, and dearly loved his master, whose hair was almost as white as snow. They had worked and played together for many a long day. Often a loving pat was given to the soft, old nose, and the rare treat of an apple was shared equally betwen them. Cross words, kicks, or the sting of the whip, never troubled Bill these days; indeed, he had quite forgotten what they were like.

Tom Newton, his master, had been sick and crippled when the neighbors, finding he had no way of earning his living, bought him a horse and wagon. With this, when he became strong, he soon picked up many jobs of draying. The dilapidated wagon, the gentle worn-out horse, and the white-haired man were well known, for they had grown old together after many years of service.

"There, old fellow, eat a good breakfast, for it will be warm today, and we have some hard work to do," said Tom one morning. Bill playfully nipped at the loving hand, stuck his head into the box, and was soon nosing among the oats. He did not feel much like eating, he did not feel much like work, for the ache in his shoulder was pretty hard. He limped painfully as they started out, but as his master cheered him with kind words he tried to do his best.

It was of no use. His limp grew worse and worse. A crowd soon gathered around. A kind-hearted policeman called the Humane officer, who decided that the horse was too old to be of much service and should be helped out of his misery as easily as possible.

It was sad news for Tom Newton, for besides the fact that he helped him earn his living, Bill was really his very best friend. There was scarcely a dry eye in the crowd, when, after giving his faithful chum a last loving pat, Tom turned away, his shoulders shaking with sobs.

"Stop a minute!" called a voice, and all faces were turned toward the eager child who sat in a large automobile near by. "Mr. Officer, my father says I may have that horse if you will let me. I will take good care of him," called the little shrill voice. "We have a great big pasture, and he shall have all he wants to eat, and not work at all. I know he will be happy, and his master can come and see him whenever he wants to."

After a talk with the child's father it was decided that the boy should have his way. The father thought Bill might be helped, if not entirely cured.

Kindness, like the measles, is very contagious, and it spread rapidly through the crowd. A big man caught the boy up in his arms, took his cap, and tossing a piece of money into it, stood the youngster in the street, telling him to pass around the hat. The little fellow did as he was told, and bills and silver, and even a gold piece, fell into the waiting hat, which the happy boy handed to Bill's master.

After counting the money it was found that there was enough to buy another horse. The old man, fairly trembling with delight, rode away in the auto, planning to bring back the new animal.

Best of all, Bill, dear faithful old Bill, was provided with a comfortable old age and a happy home, where Tom Newton could see him whenever he wished!

WHY HE REFORMED

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

My uncle told me so hisself,
  An' course, he tole me true,
Him didn't gib up smokin' 'cause
  Ob fear what it might do,
Or 'cause 'twas money wasted, or
  So dreffu, dreffu wrong,
Or 'cause some folks make such a fuss
  An' lecture all day long;

But just a-cause some day, perhaps,
  Some little boy might know,
An' 'cause his farver likes to smoke,
  Might come to evil so.

An' big men's can't do what they like
  In such a worl' as ours,
Where all among big grown-up folks
  Is little human flowers.

Nen uncle pulled my ears an' ast
  What makes me stretch my eyes:
"It's chaps like you, ole man," him sez,
  That puts reformers wise.
Now there's your little cousin, though
  You think he's weak an' small,
He made his dad give up his pipe
  'Fore he was borned at all!"

"Are you hungry, little girl?" said Dr. Wendell Holmes to one whom he saw looking with longing eyes at the good things before her.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then why don't you take a sandwich?"

"Because I haven't any fork."

"Fingers were made before forks," said the doctor, smiling.

The little girl looked, then said, "Not my fingers."—*Strand.*

Being upbraided by her mother for being the lowest in her class, little Mabel exclaimed in tones of injured innocence: "It isn't my fault. The girl who has always been at the foot left school."—*The Epworth Herald.*

A negro came running down the lane as though a ghost were after him. "What are you running for, Mose?" called the colonel from the barn. "I ain't runnin' foh," shouted Mose. "I'se a runnin' from!"—*Selected*

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, after she had explained the meaning of the word, "I wish you would write a sentence containing 'defeat.'"

After twenty minutes' struggle, Johnny announced he was ready to be heard.

"Please read your composition," the teacher directed.

"When you get shoes dat's too tite," Johnny read, "it's hard on de feat."—*National Monthly.*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

United States Senators "with their ears to the ground" are hearing with increasing distinctness the call of the people for "a saloonless nation in a decade."

Former Governor Vessey of South Dakota is reported to have said recently: "If women were given the vote they would bring better conditions into the schools, the prisons, and our social and political life in general."

The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association at its recent annual convention went on record as favoring state-wide prohibition. The resolution touching state-wide legislation and an enabling act is reported to have been strong, and carried with it the decision of the pharmacists not to ask any special favors of the state legislature regarding the sale of alcohol in the event Virginia becomes a dry state.

Judge Fry of the "Speeders" Court, Chicago, has established a precedent worth following. He compelled a chauffeur who, while intoxicated, ran an automobile recklessly and dangerously through the streets of the city, to bind himself under oath not to taste liquor for at least one year. If this course were faithfully pursued, all the reckless and intemperate drivers of machines might in time be compelled to become total abstainers. A strikingly large number of automobile accidents are due primarily to the semi-intoxication of the chauffeurs or drivers.

Shall a Brewer Represent The United States in the Balkan States?

Telegrams, lettergrams and letters are being sent by the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, and other temperance organizations, protesting against the appointment as minister to the Balkan states of a man connected with brewing interests. The unwillingness of Secretary of State Bryan to approve of the appointment of a certain Mr. Vopicka, agent of a brewing company, was commented on in the editorial columns of THE UNION SIGNAL some weeks ago. Mr. Vopicka is being pushed by Illinois politicians for the position, and the pressure at Washington is said to be so great that fears are entertained that the appointment may be made. No opportunity is being lost to inform the President and Secretary of State of the attitude of the temperance people of the country on the question.

If under Uncle Sam's latest civil service regulations, "no one is eligible to hold the position of postmaster of the fourth class who drinks intoxicating liquors," is it consistent for the Government even to entertain a suggestion of appointing as minister to an important European country, a man who is connected with the liquor business, and presumably indulges in alcoholic liquors. If "men who drink are not capable of holding public offices" in this country, as a member of the Cabinet has so lately asserted, how much greater danger is incurred in entrusting to a man who represents the drink business, the duties and responsibilities of an important European official position!

"Actions Speak Louder Than Words"

It may be that the friends of personal liberty in Illinois are quite sincere in their sudden advocacy of woman suffrage, but the vigor with which the liquor journals of the West protest that "woman suffrage in Illinois will probably be knocked out by the courts," and their eagerness to assure their readers that "some of the opponents of woman suffrage will take steps to bring the issue before the highest courts of the state, and that the end is not yet" arouses suspicions as to their honesty of purpose. Wisconsin liquor dealers may have no interest in the anti-suffrage movement, may indeed, as they would have the public imagine, be privately deploring the act of Governor McGovern in vetoing the measure which provided for the submission to the people of a suffrage amendment, but the official organ of the Wisconsin State Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, *Progress*, shows a high sense of appreciation of anti-suffrage literature in reprinting from the pages of the official organ of the anti-suffrage association, the prize essay in the recent anti-suffrage competition.

Whatever certain apostles of personal liberty at times may say, the stubborn fact that the liquor interests spend thousands of dollars to defeat any equal suffrage measure, is recorded in the history of every suffrage campaign. Illinois women voters have not yet been given a fair chance to show what they will do, but the results of the first two elections on the liquor question since the passage of the equal suffrage law in that state can give little satisfaction to the friends of personal liberty, for both Benton and Carpenterville voted by good majorities to outlaw the saloon. In Benton four hundred and eight women registered their desire to keep out the saloon, only fourteen women casting their ballots for it.

Never was there a time when the local unions in suffrage states needed to be more alert than now. When the women voters, native born and foreign, know to what extent the liquor traffic menaces the home, they will use their ballots to forever drive it from the state and the nation. It is the business of the members of our organization to see that the women who are yet in the dark on this all-important subject are enlightened.

"Where Liquor Is Sold"

Tracing the downfall of girls to the restaurants and hotels where liquor is sold and immoral dances are permitted, the May grand jury of New York urges a change in the statutes providing that liquor tax certificates shall be summarily forfeited in the case of all premises in which dances of an immoral nature are allowed.

"It has been brought to our attention," reads the presentment of the jury, "that within the last few months the amount of suggestive dances in hotels and restaurants where the sale of liquor is allowed has greatly increased and, we believe, with deplorable results to the morals of the young." To the same effect is the testimony of Mary Bartelme, assistant to Judge Pinckney in the Chicago Juvenile Court. Liquor and the dance hall, she claims, are responsible for the ruin of a large number of the girls who are brought before her as judge. All investigations made by vice commissions go to show that the men engaged in the white slave traffic rely very largely upon drink to bring about the downfall of their victims. The result of the Chicago commission's work showed that the most conspicuous and important element in connection with the social evil is the saloon, and the most important financial interest, next to the business of prostitution, is the liquor business. In the face of such overwhelming testimony that the enormous profits derived from the slavery of the inmates of houses of vice are largely built upon alcohol, it is difficult to understand how right-minded, clean-souled citizens can vote for a continuance of the saloon. The change of the statutes that the New York grand jury should have recommended was one forever prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor in the state.

Liquor Business Always a Violator of Law

As I see it, the chief reason for the prohibition movement is to put a stop to the liquor business, because it is a systematic, law-breaking business, and a never-ceasing source of political corruption; because, as a business, it is the greatest enemy of human civilization, and always the friend and ally of every form of public privilege and public wrong and governmental tyranny, and the never failing obstacle to all just legislation and every just reform.

I have given reasonably careful study to the problems of liquor in all the states for many years, and my observation convinces me that the liquor business always violates the law that governs it, no matter how liberal the law may be; and always goes beyond the limit that the law permits; and that whenever a stricter law is passed to check its crimes the law does good.

The real philosophy and reason for the prohibition movement lies in the fact that the liquor dealer is nearly always a law-breaker, his calling the sure aid always of public privilege and wrong, the sure dependence always of the tyrant, and that it makes always for anarchy and crime. In all the records of history the wine shop and the tavern have been the rendezvous of criminals and the recruiting ground where tyranny and public privilege have found the henchmen they would employ to fasten their evil power on the masses of the people, or do the criminal and brutal things that always serve to repress the noble aspirations of the toiling masses.—*Hon. Hooper Alexander of Georgia*

NOTED AND QUOTED

Even the saloonkeepers of Houghton county, Michigan, the seat of the copper mine strike, are urging the closing of the places where liquor is sold. The local officials find themselves unable to handle the situation and have asked the Governor for troops to quell the disorder. The "prohibition doesn't prohibit" and "personal liberty" arguments are not popular in such crises!

The "address of welcome delivered by the W. C. T. U. to the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Iowa," published in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 19, is characterized in a recent issue of the *Philadelphia American* as "one of those documents which mark the progress of every forward movement." It goes on to say, "In religion these may be called confessions of faith. In politics they are declarations of principles. In science they may be formulas or theorems, or whatever term the technical exigency requires. In all three, even in science, these documents often utter truths that have been in the common mind for a long time, but which never found verbal expression. And when they have been put into language the common mind experiences a somewhat disappointed surprise that a truth so obvious had not been presented in that way before.

"But forever after that truth has its place as basic in the science or the political doctrine or the religion or the moral philosophy to which it has been given. We believe the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa has articulated such a truth in its address to the liquor dealers."

"Danger! Don't drink in hot weather," is the warning being issued by the health departments of many cities during the torrid months of July and August. One of the health officers of Cincinnati uses the following emphatic words:

"The great majority of cases of sunstroke occur in people who habitually drink alcoholic beverages.

"The old idea that a drink of alcohol warms one in the winter and cools him in the summer is a fallacy that has fattened the incomes of the funeral directors.

"Too often the refrigerating process is carried to completion on a cooling board in an undertaker's establishment."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

(Continued from Page Three)

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the white ribbon forces of India, is carefully preparing a pamphlet to send out to the government officials. This document will contain reliable, up-to-date information on the liquor question, giving figures for England and for India. We have no more earnest and self-sacrificing worker among our W. C. T. U. national leaders than is Mrs. Margaret Denning.

Miss Lochhead, World's white ribbon missionary from India, having completed her term of service, has returned to her home in England. The World's W. C. T. U. officers, on the recommendation of the Scottish W. C. T. U., have commissioned Miss Stroud Smith of England to go to India in October, to aid the organization work of the white ribboners under the leadership of Mrs. Denning.

Mrs. Hallowes, former president of the India W. C. T. U., and now editor of the *Temperance Record and White Ribbon*, India's official W. C. T. U. organ, writes of the efforts of the W. C. T. U. to "strike a really hard blow for the suppression of the white slave traffic," and hopes the coming generation may be free from this degrading element in our civilization. Mrs. Hallowes praises the work of Miss Lochhead, "universally useful, admired, and beloved."

By invitation of the W. C. T. U., a leading physician in Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, addressed the Loyal Temperance Legion of that city at the Crandon Institute on "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." This doctor, Bernardo Etcheparre, is an eminent alienist and has written scientific articles on the effects of alcohol on the body and particularly on the mind.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

DWINDLING THROUGH PROMINENCE

There was perhaps never a time when there were so many people in the public eye as there are today. So many have risen from obscurity to notice that our minds are largely occupied with them, and their achievement is getting to be the ambition of the many. This situation has its ennobling and encouraging aspect. No one can help rejoicing over the barriers surmounted and the difficulties overcome by those who have patiently and persistently employed their gifts and their opportunities. There is so much of hindrance and opposition to crush and discourage men's efforts that we need a vast wealth of testimony to the truth that man is meant for victory. But there is the other side, and in that aspect we see that the achievements of others fill some with restlessness, jealousy, discontent, and a sense of injustice. And worst of all it begets in many the feeling that without prominence nothing can be accomplished—and they make prominence an aim and end in itself. Who can estimate how much vital strength is destroyed through this fevered longing for notice and name? Many who have all the elements of happiness at hand have seen them lost and wasted through believing that it was not through their work but through the fame of their work that satisfaction was to be obtained.

It is well that life should be filled with motive and spur, but it is well to know that the love of being noticed gradually burns up and destroys all chance of real influence. At a conference, a young woman came to the leader and confided to him the story of how all through her college days she had sought by all possible means to be in the forefront of everything. It had been like the breath of life to her to lead. And then in the midst of her success she realized that she had been steadily losing influence, and that in the year past this loss had been very marked. At length it came over her that the very love of prominence was robbing her of her influence. Life had gone wrong. Prominence might indeed be achieved, but even while one held it it might become a hollow and almost ghastly thing. It may be accorded to us, and yet the reality be all gone out of it. "The worst thing about money," says some one, "is that it costs so much;" and so we may say of the love of prominence that one of the worst things about it is that it destroys the very qualities which we meant to use as soon as we achieved prominence.

It would be folly to try to reach this defect through a general attack upon all ambition whatsoever. It is a good and wholesome motive which makes one wish to take his place in the world, to have a large part in it, perhaps, and to be of the number of those who make a difference. Every human being ought to make a difference. The natural desire to be liked is a wholesome one, though it may become a poison. The ambitious life ought not to be crushed and broken; but by good training it ought to have its tendrils patiently unwound from the wrong trellis and made to grow on the right one.—*Sunday School Times.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*
AUGUST 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Royalty from Temperance Songster, $50.90.

Rhode Island: Kingston, Anna Gordon W. Total $4.

Colorado: Julesburg.

South Dakota: $72.85.

N. California: Del Rey, Rudley. Total $4.

S. California: Riverside (Mrs. Cora Lane) $2.50.

Ohio: Zanesville, Jefferson $1, Uhricksville, First Shepard Y. P. B., New Richmond, Mingo Junction. Total $11.

Kansas: Horton $1.

Iowa: Hawarden, Maquoketa, Waterloo, Moulton, Colfax, University (Des Moines), Newton, Gladbrook, Fayette, Plainfield, Allison, Greene, Bethel, Dubuque, Preston, Cascade, Zearing, Osceola, Webster City, Storm Lake, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, Vinton, Iowa Falls, Allerton, Murray, Battle Creek, Anthon, Sioux City (Central, West), Indianola, Lynnville, Des Moines (Willard, 15th Dist. Willard), Lune Springs, Orchard, Edgewood, Riverton, Parkersburg $3, Salem $1, Shell Rock $3, 6th Dist. $4.65, Russell $3, Denison $1, 16th Dist. $4.30, Garden Grove $2.15, Blanchard $5, a friend $.70. Total $105.80.

Indiana: Homer, Bloomington (West Side), Hartsville, Clinton, Martinsville, Moore's Hill, Indianapolis (Esther), South Bend (Pleasant View), Oxford, Peru L. T. L. $.50, Greensburg $2.65, Charlottsville $.60. Total $21.75.

New Jersey: Woodbridge, New Brunswick, Roseville Y. P. B. $5, Delaware, Belvidere, Pennington, Yardville and Groveville, Princeton, Trenton (Robbins), West Hoboken (Page Y. P. B.) $1. Total $22.

New Hampshire: S. Acworth $1, Lancaster $2.30, Dover $3, Sunapee $3, Rochester $3, Epping $3, Hinsdale $3, Keene $3, Claremont, Newfield, Warner, Berlin, Ashland, Hampton Falls, Laconia, N. Woodstock, Derry, Littleton, E. Rochester, Greenville, Peterborough, Exeter, Lakeport, Gonic, Marlboro, Lebanon, Manchester, E. Manchester, Seabrook, E. Colebrook, W. Unity, Stratham, Tilton, W. Stewartstown, Colebrook. Total $75.30.

Virginia: Woodland, Manassas, Shenandoah, Salem, Berryville, Front Royal, Roanoke, Capron, S. Boston, Stanley, Bluemont, Allison, Hampton, Soldiers' Home C. T. U., Berkley, Disputanta, Tazewell $1, Danville, Chatham, Cumberland, Charlottsville, Victoria $1.15, St. Paul. Total $44.15.

Connecticut: Scotland, Pawcatuck, Central Village, Moodus, Colchester, Ansonia, Stafford Springs, Torrington, Essex, Putnam, New Milford, Bethel, Beaver Brook, E. Danbury, Danbury (Central), Thompson, Ashford, E. Hampton, Meriden, S. Coventry, Mystic, Portland, Middletown, Stamford, N. Woodbury, Mill Plain, Groton $1, Seymour $3. Total $56.

New York: Bay Shore, Bridgehampton, Coram and Middle Island, Coram L. T. L. $1, Eastport, Greenport, Lindenhurst, Mt. Sinai (W, L. T. L. $1), Northport (W, L. T. L.), Patchogue, Pt. Jefferson (W, L. T. L. $1), Sayville $3, Riverhead (Sound Ave., Y. P. B.), Sag Harbor, Smithtown Branch, Southampton, Southold, Wainscott, Westhampton Beach, Lowville $4, Houseville, Lyons Falls, Lowville Y. P. B. $1, Easton, Ft. Ann, Ft. Edward, Greenwich, Hartford, Salem, Hudson Falls, N. Granville, Brewster (W. L. T. L. $1), Binghampton (F. E. Willard), McClure Y. P. B. $1, Windsor, Pt. Ewen, Saugerties, Glenville, Mt. Pleasant (W, Y. P. B. $1.63), Niskayuna, Pattersonville, Schenectady $2.10, Scotia, Frankfort, Auburn (F. E. Willard), E. Auburn, Fair Haven, Montezuma $3, Canandaigua, Clifton Springs $5, Geneva $5, Port Gibson, Reed Corners, Shortsville, Schenectady (Gifford Y. P. B. $6, F. E. Willard), Alton, Clyde, Lincoln, Lyons, Macedon Center, Red Creek, Sodus, Savannah, Sodus Point, Wolcott, Angelica Y. P. B. $1, Frewsburg Y. P. B., Westburg Y. P. B., Blodgetts Mills Y. P. B., Kenwood Y. P. B. $1, Hagaman Y. P. B. $1, E. Syracuse Y. P. B. $1, Whitestone Y. P. B. $1, Apalachian Y. P. B. Total $166.73.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Alexandria, Aug. 19-22
South Carolina, Pickens, Sept. 12-14
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY M. ANDREWS, Stamford, Conn., for twenty years the efficient and devoted corresponding secretary for the Connecticut W. C. T. U. She labored untiringly in her home union as president and later as superintendent. The memory of her life of faithful service will long speak eloquently for the temperance cause.

MRS. HARRIET E. BEARSS, St. Joe, Ind., a faithful and loyal worker in the local union, and one who will be greatly missed from its ranks.

MRS. MARTHA HARDY CLAUS, Rushford, N. Y., a charter member of the local union and a faithful friend to the cause.

WHITE RIBBONER'S LAST WORD TO SIGNAL

A few weeks after the home-going of that devoted white ribboner, Permelia Mahan, there was received at the UNION SIGNAL offices a note written by her a few days before her summons home. This letter was found among Miss Mahan's personal effects by her sister and was sent by her to Headquarters. Almost as a message from the other world came these last written words of Miss Mahan, and it touched our hearts to know that one of her last thoughts was of the official papers, to which she was always a loyal friend. In asking pardon for not promptly renewing her subscription she writes, "You know a woman who has actually taken THE UNION SIGNAL for twenty-nine years cannot do without it, so if she neglects or forgets twice in that length of time to renew her subscription on time, please forgive her."

I am not careful for what may be a hundred years hence. He who governed the world before I was born will take care of it likewise when I am dead. My part is to improve the present moment
—*John Wesley*

Illinois Women Vote on the Saloon Proposition

ETTA ROOT EDWARDS, Vice-President Illinois W. C. T. U.

The first test in Illinois of women's sentiment regarding saloons was made in Benton, July 22. Benton, a city of about 5,000 people, is the county seat of Franklin county. It has had no saloons for five years. This spring, under the commission form of government, a license ordinance was introduced. The vote stood three for and three against. The mayor referred the matter to the people. So the ballot read, "Shall the ordinance for licensing dram shops be passed?"

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union assumed the responsibility of getting the women to the polls. Mrs. Mary Hart, wife of former County Judge Hart, was made chairman of the central committee. She chose one woman from each ward to act with her in polling the city. The local president, Mrs. Hudgins, then called for volunteers to make a house-to-house canvass, and fifty-six women responded. Each ward was divided into sections, and two women were assigned to each section. A day was decided upon for a whirlwind canvass and practically every home in the city was visited that day. The canvassers took with them sample ballots from which they showed the women how to vote; some good literature, which they left in the home, and a note book in which was recorded the name and address of each voter, how she would vote, and when to call for her. These facts were tabulated and the names arranged alphabetically on separate sheets, ready for use on election day.

The day came. The committee was at the polls half an hour before the time for opening. The first woman who voted was Mrs. Margaret Martin, seventy-seven years old, and for fifty years a resident of Benton. Ten automobiles had been gratuitously placed at the disposal of the committee.

The chivalry of the splendid men of Benton cannot be excelled. Ministers, lawyers, business men, city and county officials, clerks and judges, vied with each other in acts of courtesy and kindness.

What was the result? Four hundred and twenty-two women voted. Four hundred and eight of them voted against the saloon. The total vote was 836 and the dry majority was 526.

Judge Hart said, "I have been here for twenty-five years and I have never seen things so quiet and orderly on election day."

Benton's sweeping victory has sent a thrill of confidence into the hearts of good people throughout this entire section.

Stumbling Blocks, or Unconscious Contributors to Delinquency

DR. ALLAN HOBEN, University of Chicago

One of the most serious utterances of Jesus was his warning against causing any little one to stumble. His was the supreme appreciation of childhood—he made the treatment of little children the test of discipleship. And one cannot but feel that the true measure of discipleship, and of civilization itself, remains the same to-day.

None of His followers will deliberately endanger the morality of children, least of all the women of the Christian church. But so powerful are custom and the habit of the age that many a woman may be contributing to delinquency without knowing it. For example, the street dress of the modish church woman of to-day is such as to arrest the attention of the adolescent boys in a way that is far from helpful. To an age in which storm and stress and emotional instability are at their worst, and when in city conditions the youth must make a great fight for self-mastery, the very suggestions of the clinging modern garb works no small amount of evil. It is to be regretted that good women are so ignorant of the psychology of the opposite sex, and that they so helplessly yield to the tyrants of fashion who have, to put it mildly, succeeded in directing attention away from the face which conveys the higher values of personality and character. The degree in which women consent to advertise their form is the degree in which they threaten the pure-mindedness of our older boys.

Moreover, the example set to girls by women who dress in the extremes of style is far from good. Whether reckoned in terms of modesty or considered on the basis of living within one's means, many a church woman is not dealing fairly by her younger sister. Think of the girl, living on a small income, who knows intuitively that attractiveness spells destiny and who is led to believe that attractiveness is based essentially on the outfits which she sees in church, on the street, and before the counter! It is an unusual girl who does not conclude that she *must* have such things! That is what she gathers from the example of many a good woman. Otherwise, the romance of her life, the prowess which belongs to those who are loved, may be missed. She may be partly wrong; but, as she sees it, to be well dressed and up to the fashion of the minute is an essential part of the game.

By the practice of Christian charity in dress and public deportment, the church women of this country could assuage half the bitterness and prevent in some degree the delinquency of our most sorely tempted girls—and this without a single concession to ugliness or a suspicion of neglecting that fine self-respect which resides in proper care for one's personal appearance.

In quite another way some good people offend by being over-righteous. They establish a great gulf; they estrange those who have offended in some minor way; they give them no choice but to gravitate still further downward. Here is a good mother who discovers for the first time that her boy has been smoking cigarets. She is shocked, heart-broken, almost hysterical. It makes no difference that practically every boy has at some time made this experiment. Her very grief and concern for the boy assure him that he now belongs among the toughs—that he is no fit associate for good people, church people and the like. None of the fifty good reasons which might be calmly and kindly brought against the habit is used. Mutual confidence, which is the mainstay of a boy's morality, is probably swept away by this landslide of righteousness, and an opportunity to strengthen the rational grounding of morality is lost. The boy emerges from this experience with the feeling of an alien or an outcast—the very worst sentiment that a boy can cherish.

Finally, practically every church woman presides over a home—the best social center on earth. She knows that there are scores of homeless young men and women in the community and many more whose homes are sadly inadequate. She subscribes to social work, appoints committees, talks about shop girls and social problems, but for the most part never thinks of making a concrete, though modest, use of the greatest agency of all in protecting the endangered young life of the community. Many of our young people who go wrong do so simply because the only places open for social recreation and the only friendships proffered are of the wrong sort. What could not be done in the prevention of delinquency if every church woman in America would resolve to make Christian use of her home and would with wisdom, tact, and frank friendship open this blessed haven to those who are driven about, lonely and tempted, confused and often baffled in the whirl of city life? Every woman knows such young people and can know many more.

I was a stranger and ye took me in.

And he said also to him that had bidden him, "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy brethren nor thy kinsmen nor thy rich neighbors, lest haply they also bid thee again and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, bid the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed because they have not wherewith to recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed in the resurrection

"WHEN MY FATHER AND MY MOTHER FORSAKE ME"

At Lady Henry Somerset's Industrial Farm Village a great many worse than orphaned children are given an experience of true home life and a vision of God's beautiful "out-of-doors." In one of the reports of the work, Lady Henry gives the following touching description:

I am often asked: "Where do the children come in?" as I point out our Children's Home. Our object in bringing them here was twofold, first because we believed that the presence of children was essential to any sort of normal life, because the presence of joy means life and health to all men, and the children themselves bring joy when no one else could; and secondly because the children themselves are often the best object lesson to the women. They come to us from the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and they are there, a continual reminder of what sin means to the innocent.

Rescued from Homes of Drunkenness

These little girls at the Nest who have come from homes of cruelty and drunkenness have lost something very precious, their minds as well as their bodies have been scarred, but they have gained something infinitely precious too, a pearl of such a price that it is worth its cost. "When my father and my mother forsake me then the Lord taketh me up." Who doubts that Almighty God is not a better Father and Mother than the father and mother these children have lost? The beautiful thing about the children's life is that Almighty God is so much more wonderfully kind than the very best father or mother could be, that He never fails to remember one of the little things that go to make a child happy.

And once in the Nest, when the days of cruelty are only a bad dream, and everyday life begins, all the love a child needs to keep it along every day is sent to it by the Father who has taken it up. The other day, when I was calling at the Nest a letter arrived for one of the daughters from the secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He wrote to her that it was her birthday and that he wished her a happy day, and she was to remember he was her sincere friend. I watched her dancing up and down the room, waving the letter over her head, catching hold of each newcomer to read the letter aloud again, and each time finishing with the joyful refrain, "He says he's my sincere friend, he's my sincere friend." A letter dropped from the clouds could not have come more surely from God Himself. I suppose the secretary of the society writes hundreds of such letters every year and often gets weary of writing them, but each one comes from the thought of God, and brings delight to His little daughters.

Lady Henry Somerset and Children of the Nest

The Tenderness of a Child's Love

These children, starved of love, are ready to lavish their love on all who will have it. Betrayed by those they trusted most, they are ready to trust the whole world. There is something so wonderful about a child's mind, something so pitiful and tender about a child's love, that at times it almost frightens us.

A few days ago, just before bedtime at the Nest, the children, gathered in a little group, were talking the intimate kind of talk children will at that hour. Somebody mentioned prayers, and each child told the prayers she said, and when they had all spoken, Kitty said in a half-frightened voice, "Nellie always says 'God bless father and mother,'" The little gasp that followed this announcement told how startling was the prayer.

I looked at Nellie, a gentle little girl of about ten. Her eyes had a queer, half tender, half ashamed look, as if she herself thought her prayer was strange. And did ever child pray such an extraordinary prayer? For who was it she had asked God to bless? Father and mother, the man and woman who had beaten her little body black and blue, who had starved and ill-treated her till the law had to intervene. Think of the loving little soul kneeling down night after night by her bed to pray for them, and think, if one can, what must be in the mind of God when her prayer comes to His ears. For these children, for children tender, loving and pitiful as Nellie, God himself asks our help, that we with prayers, love, money, and all we can give, will be for Him the hearts, the hands, the voices that carry his blessings.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR FRESH AIR MISSION DAY

AUGUST 3

Singing. "Woman's Cause Shall Win," No. 117, "The Temperance Songster."

Scripture Reading.

Prayer for the children and helpless victims of the liquor traffic.

Singing, "Christ for the World We Sing," No. 86.

Paper, "Life of Lady Henry Somerset."

Reading, "When My Father and My Mother Forsake Me," (UNION SIGNAL, July 31).

Singing, "The Child at the Door," No. 89.

Reading, "What Do You Care?" (UNION SIGNAL, July 31).

Special Music.

Symposium, Spreading the temperance gospel through open air meetings.

Offering for open air temperance work.

Singing. "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

WHAT DO YOU CARE?

Out to the mines in the chill of the morn,
Stunted, ill-nourished comes the forlorn
Stream of humanity—undersized men,
Slaving and toiling for life blood; but then,
Dressed warm and cosy, with slate, book, and rule,
George and your Nellie have started to school;
They are *your* children, *their* cheeks warm and fair,
While Tony's a hunky, so—What do you care?

Over the bridges, the hills, and the fen,
Streams the procession of undersized men
Climbing the stairs to the waiting machines;
Lowered in cages to death-marked ravines.
Look at their faces; sad, pinched and worn!
Look at their garments; threadbare and torn!
Look at their swagger, their precocious air,
Some mother's babies, but—What do you care?

Children of poverty, born to duress,
Cradled and nursed in the lap of distress;
Wearing the garments of manhood in youth;
Learning its vices but missing its truth.
Slaving and toiling in factory and pit,
Seeking their pittance wherever they'll fit,
Caged in the sweatshops and penned in the lair
Of tubercular poison, but—What do you care?

Tony's a hunky and Sammy's a wop,
Foreigners truly and aliens,—but stop!
Some woman bore them in travail and fear—
Somebody's children, to some mother, dear.
Think not because they're from poverty's stem
Some mother's heart is not breaking for them;
Or, 'cause they dwell in the vale of despair,
She does not love them, but—What do you care?

What do you care, the arraignment doth read,
What is your plea to the true-bill of greed?
What can you offer by way of defense?
You who judge lives by their value in cents.
Sponsor of slavery's misery-filled pen!
They are your chattels, these undersized men!
What will you say when the Judge, truly fair,
Cries, "These are my children, but—What did you care?"

—*William Edward Ross in Pearson's Magazine*

COLORADO'S OUT-OF-DOOR MEETINGS

The annual W. C. T. U. day at Denver's popular resort, Elitch's Gardens, was attended by several hundred people, many of whom do not go to temperance meetings. The letters "W. C. T. U." and great white bows were much in evidence over the grounds. The afternoon program was in the theater. A drill by the L. T. L. and the playlet, "A Lark at Nonotuck Hall" by the Young People's Branch, were very effective. The state president spoke on "The Law and the Gospel of the W. C. T. U." and showed the inclusiveness of the Declaration of Principles.

A delightful meeting under the great trees which surround a hospitable home, was the treat given by the Longmont W. C. T. U. to representatives from four other unions. A delicious luncheon was served cafeteria style, after which two essays, which have won state prizes, were read by the writers, and presidents, local, district and state, gave brief talks which were enthusiastically supplemented by ministers and other honorary members. Ringing temperance music added to the enjoyment and every one was stirred by the prospect of another state-wide campaign in 1914.

MONTEVALLO FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

The Montevallo (Mo.) W. C. T. U. had a most effective parade on Independence Day. A float was prepared for the children of the L. T. L. and the members of the local union. The Legioners were decorated with badges, sashes and caps bearing the letters L. T. L. and each carried a small flag. The next float represented the Flower Mission department, and as it passed through the admiring crowds, the superintendent, Mrs. Emma Thompson, accompanied by the marshal, Mrs. Lottie Drummond, strewed flowers right and left. This float was followed by a buggy decorated in the pure white of the W. C. T. U. combined with the national colors, and in it were Mrs. R. M. Moffatt, district vice-president, and Miss Nellie Moffatt, district secretary. The last float portrayed the difference between the home of the drunkard and that of the saloonkeeper, and was an impressive object lesson. The Montevallo M. W. A. band preceded the floats and added greatly to the success of the occasion. The W. C. T. U. rest room for mothers and children, provided with cots, rocking chairs, table, glass basin, etc., was a success, the ice-water being especially appreciated. As a result of this celebration many inquiries have been made regarding the work of the W. C. T. U. This energetic union numbers at present only nine members.

Tobacco cannot be called a remedy for it causes ten thousand cases of disease where it cures one.—*D. Baldwin, M. D.*

At Yale out of every hundred taking highest rank only five were smokers; ninety-five were non-smokers. Out of the rest of the students sixty out of every hundred smoked.

POULTRY SOCIAL

Mrs. May L. Woods, National organizer and lecturer, sends in the following account of a unique social given by the local union of which she is a member: "Union Springs W. C. T. U. in Lawrence District, Mo., recently held a hen social at the home of a member. Each person invited was asked to contribute a hen or its equivalent in money. Several responded and $10 was added to the treasury. An interesting part of the program consisted of drawings of this most valuable fowl, the person making the best and the worst representation receiving honorable mention. The large weighing scales were used to determine the avoirdupois of each member and then of all, the heaviest weight being 190 and the total over 2,000 pounds. Ice cream and cake were served."

VACATION HINTS FOR WHITE RIBBONERS

Rachel M. Fox, Los Gatos, Calif.

Let those of us who can have vacations not be content only to plan for our own comfort, but let us remember that this is a time for temperance seed-sowing. Whatever else we leave behind, let us not forget our W. C. T. U. zeal in the way of marked copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, and "A Handful of Hints," to tell stories from. Why not take along with us sample leaflets and medal contest books. To hold a medal contest would be a new and unique pastime at many resorts. The graded charts are very new and up-to-date. They need usually only to be seen to be understood and appreciated. In many ways we may be scattering seed, and who knows what the harvest will be if each one helps a little all of the time.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER TEN)

SALOONS INCREASE TAXES

Wherever a saloon pays one dollar of taxes it makes necessary the levying of a considerably larger amount.

What causes the enormous expense of most of our criminal trials? THE SALOON.

What fills poor-houses, reform schools, insane asylums? THE SALOON.

The revenue from saloons does not diminish the burden of taxation; it increases it.

SALOONS LESSEN THE DEMAND FOR LABOR

Does anyone imagine that the millions of dollars spent annually for drink would not be spent for something else if the saloons were put out of business?

Would the owners of all this money destroy it because they could not longer spend it in saloons?

No. There would be a stimulation of trade in other lines.

One hundred dollars spent for drink gives far less employment to labor than does an equal sum spent for necessaries.

OF $100	SPENT	FOR	HARDWARE,	$24.17	GOES	TO	LABOR
OF $100	"	"	FURNITURE,	23.77	"	"	"
OF $100	"	"	CLOTHING,	17.42	"	"	"
OF $100	"	"	LIQUOR,	1.23	"	"	"

People who would be thrown out of employment, by the shutting up of saloons, would be engaged in making and selling the furniture, the clothing, the groceries, the houses, the barns, and other beneficial things that the families of drinkers would then have money to buy.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

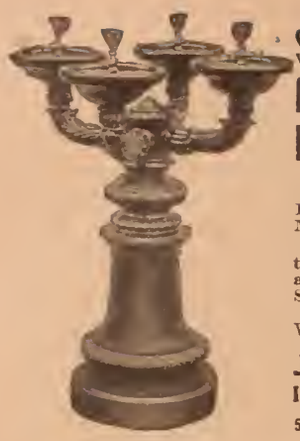
TRAINING BOYS AND GIRLS

Prof Wm. A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, publishes a set of bulletins on boys and girls.

The titles thus far are:

No. 1. The Cigaret Smoking Boy
No. 2. Teaching the Boy to Save
No. 3. Training the Girl in the Home
No. 4. Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation
No. 5. A Better Crop of Boys and Girls
No. 6. Training the Boy to Work
No. 7. Teaching the Girl to Save
No. 8. Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex
No. 9. The Boy's Vacation Employment

These are sent free for 2 cents postage each, or ten or more of any one at 1 cent each. Address Wm. A. McKeever, Manhattan, Kansas.



SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast. Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.

A man went to the Bangor, Me., sheriff and asked if he would not return a five-gallon keg of whisky that had been seized as he had a sick friend who needed it badly. It was not surprising that in refusing the sheriff queried: "Do you want to drown your friend or embalm him?"—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

"Prof. Strumpel, a German physician who is well known to American physicians, has said:

"'Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's standpoint than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcoholism by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks.'"

Great Steamship

Christopher Columbus

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Milwaukee and back

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The Ideal One-Day Excursion Trip

GOODRICH STEAMSHIP LINES

Please ask for Georgian Bay Booklet or illustrated folder of Resorts and trips.

Docks foot of Michigan Ave.

There is a man in an English town whose name is Burst. It is a misfortune that would not have attracted much attention if he had not called his two children Annie May and Ernest Will.—*The New Guide.*

WHO WILL TAKE CARE OF THE BABY?

MRS. SENA HARTZELL WALLACE, National Organizer and Lecturer

Once upon a time the question was asked with bated breath, "Who'll take care of the baby when the mother goes to vote?" That question has been answered and exemplified. If no other plan offers she takes it to the polls with her. Now the question is, What would the mother of an infant do if she were called upon to serve on a jury? At Mitchell, Oregon, a village sixty miles from a railroad, nestling in a beautiful valley, surrounded by towering peaks, where is located a thriving W. C. T. U., the question was admirably answered.

Mitchell is located in what is known as dry territory. A certain man was suspected of illicit liquor selling. He was arrested and tried before a jury of men and found guiltless. Again he was arrested, and tried before a jury of men. After deliberating all night they failed to agree and were dismissed at six a. m.

A Verdict in Ten Minutes

The judge, now grown desperate, impaneled a jury of women. This jury heard the same evidence, from the same witnesses, before the same judge, with the same county attorney. They were out less than ten minutes when they brought in a verdict of guilty. Two of these women jurors had with them their babies. One took her baby into the box with her. The other, having three children, left the younger ones in the care of the eldest child, who was a girl and able to look after the baby while her mother sat upon the jury.

As one woman said, "All she had to do was to sit there and behave herself just as though she was in meeting!" Two of these women jurors were mothers of men who served on the jury that could not find sufficient evidence to convict. I had the honor of being entertained at the home of the forewoman, Mrs. E. M. Campbell, an intelligent, well-rounded woman of seventy years. She said, "I never had an easier job. When we entered the room, I said, 'What do you say; is he guilty or not guilty?' and every woman answered, 'He is guilty.'"

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER ELEVEN)

The Trouble Manufacturing Company
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Prospectus, Isaiah 5:11-23, Prov. 23:21, 29-35 and I Corinthians 6:10.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
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NORTH IDAHO LOOKING TOWARD STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

ELLA M. FARMIN, Sandpoint, Ida.

Mrs. Mabel I. McCrea, state president, has just finished a trip through our territory. In spite of many serious drawbacks in the way of heavy rain storms, failure of parties to arrange meetings that we had expected to hold, and indifference on the part of the public, she organized four unions, gained a number of state members and paved the way for more good work in the near future. The results show that it is a good plan for the state president to go afield when possible. The unions were organized in response to a real desire on the part of those joining, which bespeaks a continued interest in the work after the organizer has left the town.

The new unions organized by Mrs. McCrea are Stites, Grangeville, Juliaetta, Kooskia.

There is a general spirit of harmony being shown by the temperance forces of North Idaho and in fact all over the state, which bids fair to culminate in splendid work for a constitutional prohibition amendment at the next session of the legislature. Kootenai county will again vote on the saloon question this fall, and we believe will swing back once more from the wet to the dry ranks. We are looking forward to the time when we shall have statewide prohibition and put a stop to frequent, costly local elections, but until we have it, we will continue chopping at the "tail of the monster" whenever we have an opportunity, and by and by we will capture its head at Washington, D. C.

Our last legislature passed a drastic anti-cigaret bill, also one making it a misdemeanor for boys under twenty to be allowed in pool rooms. We hope and confidently expect that the W. C. T. U. throughout the state will do all possible to have these laws strictly enforced.

A Kansas farmer was asked by a brewery agent, "What are you farmers going to do without a market for your grain, if you close the brewery and saloons?" "Well, stranger," was the reply, "I don't exactly know, but I guess we will have to raise a few more hogs and a few less jailbirds."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, after a long campaign in New Mexico and Texas, is resting in Eureka Springs, Ark. Until the last of August her address will be 226 Spring St., Eureka Springs.

The local and district W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mo., has been helped and inspired by the presence of Mrs. Ida H. Reed, former state president of Vermont, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mary Reed Hall of that city. Mrs. Reed, after a short visit to her summer home in Vermont, will attend the World's and National Conventions, this making the nineteenth consecutive National Convention she has attended. Following these meetings she will return to Kansas City for the winter, where a warm welcome awaits her from the white ribboners of the district.

Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, National organizer and lecturer, tells of the following novel method of bringing THE UNION SIGNAL prominently before white ribboners, as tested at a meeting of the Los Angeles Central union: Two leaders were appointed as in a spell-down, and they alternately chose sides until twenty were in the two competing lines. Then turn about, each side gave a reason why every white ribboner should read THE UNION SIGNAL. Twenty four good and separate reasons were given rapidly, and all were still standing when the time expired and the secretary announced "It is a tie."

The W. C. T. U. of Venango county, Pa., on June 13 made its annual visit to the county farm, seven unions being represented. Each one of the ninety-five inmates was presented with gifts of fruit, cake, candy, flowers and other things which they greatly appreciated. Services were held in the chapel for all who were able to attend, and in the rooms for those who were unable to go to the chapel. As no gospel service is provided for them by the county, they seeemd hungry for the Bible reading and many took part in the service. In accordance with their request, old time songs were sung to violin accompaniment. The white ribboners felt well repaid for their efforts when the inmates grasped their hands and told them how happy the day had made them and expressed the wish that they would come oftener. The merchants and owners of greenhouses donated gifts and flowers. The members ate lunch on the lawn under the trees and later returned to their homes in automobiles and by train.

The Willard union of Franklin, Pa. held its annual picnic at Monarch Park, July 18, seventy-five partaking of the dinner. The table was arranged in the form of a cross having a centerpiece of flowers. Three ministers and their wives were present. Two ministers responded to toasts and a prohibitionist, over eighty years of age, after responding to a toast and reciting a poem, became an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. A gentleman from California told of improved conditions in his state since woman suffrage went into effect. Even the most skeptical are convinced of the success of woman's ballot in that state. An earnest plea from the county president for the furtherance of the temperance cause aroused much enthusiasm. Many of the members took the "How to Win" cards, pledging themselves to secure a new member, and several new names were added to the roll.

The second annual institute for Robertson county, Tenn., was held at Cedar Hill, July 16. All the unions of the county were represented except White House. Following demonstrations of the work of the different departments of the W. C. T. U., a county union was organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. Mary Waters of Green Briar; treasurer, Mrs. Brinkley Johnson of Springfield; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. Farmer McIntosh of Springfield. There are five active unions in the county and in the near future two more, at least, will probably be organized.

L'ARALDO

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One copy one year to Europe..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass.

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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"Win One Circle"

We KNOW you are going to join, but, do not delay. We urge you to send us the new subscriber and thus become a member at once.

* * *

I received my enrollment card in the "Win One Circle." I am very proud of it. I wish I could induce every W. C. T. U. woman in Kansas City to take THE SIGNAL for the information, inspiration and education it would be to her and her family. We could not do a better educational work than by putting THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* in the homes of ministers and teachers, as they are rich with thoughts and reliable information for sermons and lessons. I am expecting to send in other clubs soon.

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR
Kansas City, Mo.

The Fair Number

We are pleased to make an EARLY announcement of this popular special number, which will be the issue of

AUGUST 21

The reduced price of $1.25 per 100 will be made upon all orders received before August 15.

They Like It on the Pacific Coast

I would be very glad to have every member and a great many other people subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL. We talk SIGNAL everywhere. I wish the "office force," one and all, could hear some of the things said of the official paper by our folks. One said to me the other day, "I left my breakfast dishes standing this morning and read THE SIGNAL the minute it came." The same lady's father remarked not long ago, "I wish I had $100 to put 400 copies of the Campaign Edition in this county." The letter from Mrs. Ellis is so frequently spoken of as worth far more than the price of the paper. One mother said, "I would take it for the children's page, if for no other reason." Those who do take it and read it, consider it invaluable. "I always get so much help for our programs from THE SIGNAL," was the comment of one worker. Our great regret is that we seem unable to get everybody to subscribe.

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT,
President West Washington W. C. T. U.

The best savings bank for a young man's money is the total abstinence pledge.—*Theodore L. Cuyler*

From the Literature Building

The Life of Frances E. Willard The following interesting review appeared recently in the *Chautauquan:* "In August, 1874, there had gone forth from Chautauqua, New York, a call to the women who had been interested in the Woman's Temperance Crusade to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-20, for the purpose of effecting a permanent national organization. Thither went Frances Willard to clasp hands with those whose very names had thrilled her heart as she had heard of their brave warfare for the protection of the home.

"There are many Chautauquans still alive who remember those wonderful meetings at which the W. C. T. U. came into being, and they will read with delight this record of a career which is at the same time the record of the cause she championed. Miss Willard's secretary, now honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., has written a biography which is both accurate and entertaining. Lady Henry Somerset supplies the introduction."

The price of this volume so ably written by Anna A. Gordon is $1.50 in cloth binding; $2.50 in morocco binding.

Two This little volume, by Edith Smith Davis, forcefully illustrates the degenerating and crime-producing effects of the legalized liquor traffic. It is a story of twin brothers born in a wretched tenement house, the curse of strong drink upon them. Orphaned, they are sent to the poor-house. Later the lads drift apart; one coming under influences which made of him a man of high character and an ardent temperance advocate; the other growing up in a saloon environment. After thirty years they meet again—one brother a prisoner before the bar, the other counsel for the defense. The plea is that responsibility for the crime really rests upon the licensed liquor traffic and the men higher up.

One closes the little book—you can read it in an hour—inspired with fresh zeal to march against the national foe.

Bound in paper binding, the price is twenty-five cents; in cloth, forty cents, postpaid.

Temperance Tales This collection of ten stories, prepared by Christine I. Tinling, gathered from history and from fiction, presents temperance truth in a manner both entertaining and profitable.

Designed primarily for the use of leaders in the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U., this little book will be welcomed as a valuable help by school teachers and Sunday School workers; also by home story-tellers. Price, ten cents.

A Handful of Hints Miss Tinling has condensed a surprising amount of Scientific Temperance Instruction into the pages of this book. Following strictly pedagogical methods, it shows how lessons upon the effects of alcohol and other narcotics may be made interesting and impressive to little folks and also to older students.

Public school teachers and Legion leaders will find in it just the help they have been looking for. Price, ten cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE WAYNESBORO ELECTION

(Continued from Page Six)

"Mrs. Humphreys, I have thought over our conference today on the liquor question. I have become convinced of the wisdom of your cause. My eyes have been opened. I want to tell you that I shall not only vote your ticket myself, but I shall do everything in my power to make Waynesboro a prohibition town. I hope you will let me know of anything that I can do to help you. And you can count on Mrs. Marshall for support and help in your cause. She is an active little woman, as you know, especially where her sympathies are aroused."

He was answered with expressions of fervent delight, not unmixed with some amazement on Mrs. Humphreys' part. "Now we shall be sure to carry the election," she said to her husband joyfully, as she hung up the receiver. "When Mr. Marshall stands for anything, it always succeeds. But, I wonder what could have changed him. He was so opposed to our cause this afternoon. I had given him up in despair."

Waynesboro never knew what changed the mind of its most prominent and influential citizen, and made him an ardent advocate and indefatigable worker for the temperance cause. By an overwhelming majority, the anti-liquor force carried the election, and Waynesboro was hereafter known as one of those fortunate communities which had outlawed the saloon.

"Good government cannot be maintained when good citizens remain away from the primaries and the general elections."

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In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.
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THIS GIRL IS A WONDER
I have had such good luck lately that I must tell your readers about it. I am selling Hydraulic Dishwashers, and they are certainly a wonder. Just think—you can wash and dry the dishes in four or five minutes, without wetting your hands, and they cost only $5.00! I don't want to boast, but if I were to tell you the amount of money I make each week, you would not believe me. If you need money, write to the Hydraulic Dishwasher Company, A352 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. They will start you in business. You do not have to canvass,—people come or send for the dishwasher. A Good Dishwasher is the great need of the age. They not only save your hands and time, but they save your dishes. No family can afford to be without one.
E. A. YESAC.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 7, 1913. No. 32

World's W. C. T. U. Convention City

BROOKLYN'S MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Anna Pritchard George

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Eastern Parkway, looking East. One of the many attractions of the World's Convention city

"Beautiful for situation," can truly be said of the Brooklyn Museum. Apart from the city's clamor and hurrying millions, yet close enough to be easily reached, it rests on the Eastern Parkway, open country all around rolling away from the doors. Within a stone's throw is the main entrance to Prospect Park, graced by MacMonnie's Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—a most wonderful work of art and especially dear to Brooklynites, as they claim MacMonnie for one of their own sons.

The museum building is of white stone, with broad wide steps, and is decorated with graceful columns and the statues of illustrious men. Although it has already cost $1,500,000, it is only about one-fourth its anticipated size. It is the property of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In December, 1888, the members of the Institute took the first action regarding it, and McKim, Mead and White were chosen architects. Seven years later the corner stone of the first section was laid, and in June, 1897, this section was opened. At that time the collection of paintings, although valuable, was largely borrowed. There were also fine pieces of statuary and natural history specimens. Today, just thirteen years later, this same museum is the fourth largest of its kind in the United States, and contains exceptionally valuable collections of its own. In 1900 the central section was opened to the public, and the third, in 1906.

Special Articles in This Issue

World's W. C. T. U. Convention City—Our Washington Letter—The White Ribbon in the Orient—Glimpses of the Northland—Dutch Women's Exposition—Distinguished Guests at World's Convention—Scheme to Discredit Illinois Suffragists Uncovered.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CYCLONIC STORM VISITS WASHINGTON—WOMEN PETITION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT — ADMINISTRATION EXERCISES CAUTION IN MEXICAN PROBLEM—EXCISE LAW DISCOURAGES LIQUOR DEALERS—STANDARD OF FOOD AT ELLIS ISLAND RAISED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This week for the first time in its history, Washington was visited by a storm of cyclonic proportions. The heat had been intense, for days registering about the 100 degree mark. Suddenly on Wednesday afternoon the clouds gathered dark and lowering. In twenty minutes the thermometer fell forty degrees, the wind gained a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, the rain came in a mighty deluge, and in a half hour the storm had passed, leaving in its wake a scene of desolation. One brick building collapsed like a house of cards, killing two and seriously injuring several. Scores of houses were unroofed, plate glass windows were blown out, and thousands of others broken. The electric sign, W. C. T. U., on our headquarters, was blown over. Many of the government department buildings were injured. Parts of the great pension office were unroofed as was the Agricultural building.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving had many of its windows blown out, and over $1,000 in bills went flying through the broken windows, but after a little, all but fifty dollars was restored. But the trees, the beautiful trees, especially in the White House grounds, and in Lafayette Square across the street from the White House, felt the storm most severely. It is estimated that 20,000 of them in the different parks and streets were felled or practically ruined. One magnificent elm planted by President Hayes, directly in front of the main entrance to the White House, and which had grown to immense proportions, was uprooted; indeed, the grounds were a complete jungle. The crowning pride and beauty of Washington is its trees. For number and beauty no city in the world can compare with it in this regard. President Wilson has ordered the wood to be given to the worthy poor.

Several painters were on a scaffolding built about the dome of the Capitol, when a warning of the approaching storm was given and all but two made their way to the inside. These two men, in the face of that gale, and amid the roar and swirl of wind and water and with lightning playing about them, clung to the scaffolding hundreds of feet above the earth, and when the storm abated, made their way down the ladders and steps to safety. As their mates gathered wonderingly about them, questioning them as to their peril, one remarked, "Well, boys, it sure was some storm, but we just hung on."

The Senate was compelled to adjourn for a half hour, the noise of the elements making it impossible to hear a word that was said. The Senators quickly made their way to the windows where they could watch the fury of the storm as it raged about the Capitol. Trees and shrubs were leveled and the chairs which had been placed in front of the east entrance for an afternoon concert went circling through the air.

Women Petition for Constitutional Suffrage

Another exciting event, but of an entirely different nature, was the visit of hundreds of suffragists to the Capitol to present to the Senate petitions asking for immediate passage of a constitutional amendment giving nation-wide votes for women. Many had travelled hundreds, some thousands of miles, and formed a procession of sixty automobiles. The demonstration was the greatest display of suffrage strength the capital city has yet seen. Crowds on the streets cheered as the women, preceded by a line of mounted police, passed by. There was no sign of the hostile element which broke up the pageant of last March. Arriving at the Capitol, those bearing petitions were shown to the "Marble Room," sending their card to the Senators from their respective states. They were received with courtesy, and the petitions bearing over 75,000 signatures were received by the Senators, and by them presented to the Senate. Many made ringing speeches in favor of suffrage, to the great delight of the women crowding the galleries. A banquet brought to a close a long day's series of demonstrations. The banquet was noteworthy for the number of men present. More than a score of members of the Senate and House were gathered about the tables, and water was the only liquid served. Those who were especially helpful and encouraging were Senators Owen (Oklahoma), Works (California), Lane (Oregon), Ashurst (Arizona), Thomas (Colorado), Poindexter (Washington), Sherman (Illinois) and Jones (Washington).

Monday last Senator Tillman of South Carolina asked unanimous consent of the Senate to have an address given by A. L. Bledsoe, LL. D., on "The Mission of Women," printed in the *Congressional Record*, and also as a public document. Consent was granted, but when it came out in the *Record* it was found to be not only in direct opposition to woman suffrage, but to contain very harsh words concerning northern women, calling them "the mischief makers," with a desire to enter the lists of pot house politicians, and become the rivals of negroes," etc., etc. Immediately upon convening the next day, several Senators called attention to the article, and made indignant protest against such a reflection upon northern women being printed in the *Record*, and as a public document, and called upon Senator Tillman for an explanation. The Senator, who was not present, was sent for, came into the Senate chamber and explained that he had not read the article, and had secured permission to withdraw it from the *Record* and as a document.

Administration Exercises Caution in Mexican Problem

That the administration intends to go slowly in attempting to solve the Mexican problem is now clearly indicated. The week has passed without a change in the situation, and no move has been made upon the part of the President or Secretary of State Bryan toward altering in any way the present state of affairs. It is known, however, that the idea uppermost in the President's mind with reference to Mexico is mediation of some sort. The President is not inclined to rush headlong into even a proposal of mediation. There is criticism in the Senate cloakroom at the administration's delay, but although he knows this, the President has refused to be hurried. He wants a peaceful solution if possible. The President has been told by experienced army officers just what toll intervention may be expected to take. He realizes that it would require five years and an enormous army to bring about a permanent peace in the sister republic of the South, and it is believed that he would insist on being permitted to try out his plans in his own way.

Excise Law Discouraging to Liquor Dealers

Although yesterday, August 1, was the first day for filing applications for liquor licenses under the new excise law, up to one o'clock not a single application had been received.

In former years there has been a keen rivalry between two Washington saloonkeepers as to which should be given license No. 1. Last year on the first day for the filing of applications, one of these men was waiting at the door of the District building before any of the working force had appeared. This year, however, neither he, nor his rival had put in an appearance, and the clerks in the office had nothing to do. The fact that applications for licenses are to be more keenly scrutinized, under the new law, than ever before, and the accompanying chance that an application may be rejected under the new law for any of a score of reasons, causes the liquor men to feel timorous. They know the number of saloons is to be greatly reduced, so many of them are simply getting ready to go out of business.

Standard of Food at Ellis Island Raised

Secretary of Labor Wilson has raised the standard of food at Ellis Island, and the immigrants hereafter will get better food, especially "cervelat," a kind of sausage, one of the principal items on the menu, following a protest that the variety served recently has been of inferior quality. An investigation failed to reveal any inferiority, but Mr. Wilson raised the standard so that there could be no question in the future. The food will be inspected hereafter by the Department of Agriculture.

August 2, 1913

OUR WORLD'S CONVENTION CITY

BROOKLYN'S MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

(Continued from Page One)

The Children's Museum

The Children's Museum, on Brooklyn Avenue and Park Place, is in the midst of a garden. While not in the same building as the main Museum, it really forms a part of it. The collections in this smaller museum, worth about $50,000, are all particularly adapted to children, and here lectures are given to them supplementing their school work.

Unique Attractions

The Brooklyn Museum possesses certain unique and original attractions which others would be only too glad to possess. There are few persons who have not heard of Tissot's "Life of Christ." In this series are three hundred and fifty realistic water colors, painted by Jas. A. Tissot, representing every important event in the life of our Saviour before and after His crucifixion, as told in the Bible. Tissot spent ten years in Palestine obtaining historical matter and models, so that the local color is true to life. These paintings have been exhibited in every large city in this country. When the Brooklyn Institute wished to purchase them, a popular subscription was taken, the contributions ranging from twenty-five cents to $4,000. The amount paid was $60,000. In contrast to Tissot's "Life of Christ" is a series of paintings on the same subject from the modern point of view. They are the work of Otto Walter Beck, an American artist.

John S. Sargent's water colors form another desirable collection. There are eighty-three of them, worth $20,000. Among the bronzes are some by Barye, secured at an outlay of $40,000. Many of his bronzes are in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, but this collection has the distinction of being the largest one of Barye bronzes in the country.

Bibles

In the room with Tissot's Life of Christ, is an interesting collection of Bibles, loaned by Alfred T. White. Here are the first King James Bible published; two manuscript Bibles of the thirteenth century; Luther's first issue of the New Testament in German, 1522; a manuscript dating back to A. D. 1,000; Aitken's Bible, which was the first Bible in English printed in America; also the first issue of the Bible printed in any language for the Indians, 1663.

Paintings

Americans are not generally given credit for much artistic ability, yet in our Brooklyn Museum the American painters are represented by two hundred paintings by the following leading artists: Chase, Redfield, Bogart, Richard, and Whistler. There is a series of six pictures by Winslow Homer, and a collection of drawings on the Panama Canal by Pennell. There are the same number of paintings by European artists. Among these are Verestchagin, Diez, Rousseau, Moriand, Debock, Daubigny, Belloni and Wilkie. The collection of frescoes from the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries is quite distinctive.

Children's Museum

Statuary

Among the Museum statuary are many representations of the best Greek and Roman art. Of modern sculpture there is a group by Partridge called "Christ and St. John;" also a "Group of Fallen Angels," by Albino; a Rodin figure; a figure of Cleopatra; bust of the Madonna by Partridge; and a figure of a lion by Proctor.

Natural History

The department of Natural History contains a notably fine exhibit of shells, corals and sponges. Animals, stuffed or in skeleton, are here, from the tiny bird to the huge elephant—birds, monkeys, seals, sea-lions, mountain goats, muskox, bears, buffaloes. The grouping is both picturesque and instructive, arranged in such a way as to give the best idea of how the animals are found in the natural environment—in caves, among the trees, or in the rocky clefts of the mountains. The series of animal exhibits from the lowest forms to the highest, traces lines of similarity which in some cases are so strong as to be uncanny, especially where the skeleton of a baby boy is compared with that of a young chimpanzee, and the man with that of a full grown gorilla.

Porcelain and Glass

Visitors who are fond of beautiful dishes and vases will be delighted with the porcelain and glass exhibit. Alfred Duans Pell presented the Museum with an extensive collection of modern porcelain dating from the Dresden ware of 1750 up to and including Minton ware and modern Worcester. There are a number of exquisite pieces of Tiffany Favrile glass in the Museum; also of Egyptian glass, the gift of Colonel Robert B. Woodward; and Chinese cloisonne. Of the Japanese cloisonne there are about 150 pieces, valued at $50,000, donated by S. P. Avery.

Ethnology

The head of the department of ethnology deserves a great deal of credit for the skill with which he has arranged his exhibits. The atmosphere in the Japanese, the Egyptian, and the Indian sections is decidedly native.

In the Japanese section the carpentry work and the drawn curtains over the high up windows through which shines the subdued light have the Japanese touch. There is a collection of Japanese vestments of about the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, brocades and gold patterns, presented by the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn, ancient ceremonial court costumes of black and old rose, and Japanese hangings. There are, too, Japanese gods, bronze statues, lacquered and colored wood carvings, and armor and musical instruments. The Rembrandt Club has also given the Museum specimens of ancient Spanish and Italian embroideries.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of this museum is its broad sweep, not specializing in any one subject, but covering all, and striving to possess the best in each department. Reckoning from a monetary standard, the exhibits are worth nearly $2,000,000. But can we give a true value in this way? The world's treasures, old and new, God's handiwork and the fruit of man's genius, are here arrayed side by side. And as the eyes behold them one's thoughts are lifted to the great Creator whose wisdom, working in and through the minds of His children, has brought these wonders to pass.

THE WHITE RIBBON IN THE ORIENT

REV. MARY M. BOWEN

Just one "ribbon of white" among all the women who sailed out through the Golden Gate on the crowded "Shinyo Maru's" Easter voyage. In loving tribute thereto, cabin number 129 had been transformed by Oakland's Japanese white-ribboners into a bower of carnations, forget-me-nots and roses. Just one, but it bravely held up its head, and before the journey was over it heard more than one say, "I like to see that ribbon. I know what it signifies."

Among these was the ship surgeon, a fine type of a Philadelphian, of whom his mother must be justly proud. There came a gala hour when, as is often the case, the mask unmasks men. A tall young missionary was sitting in close proximity to an empty punch cup. After a vacation he was returning to offer fresh tidings to his allotment of heathen. Between his lips was a half-smoked cigar. (He was not of your church, or mine, of course, so we need not mind!) He had said, in a previous conversation, "Christians must avoid being conspicuous. They soon get singled out. They should adapt themselves to the ways of their fellow passengers. In this way they can get into their hearts and do them good."

He was working his machine to his liking, but evidently it did not get very deep into the heart of the surgeon.

"I have been a prohibitionist for six years," was the quiet remark of the surgeon, "I carry my sentiments into my practice. I can do this as well here as anywhere if I choose."

"May I give your statement to THE UNION SIGNAL?" I asked.

"Most assuredly, if you think it will be of any value," was the courteous reply.

Received by Japanese White Ribboners

It was raining hard when we anchored, after dark, at the Japanese port. Shortly I heard a quick flutter of fingers on my door. A cheery voice called my name. "We are a party of Woman's Christian Temperance Union ladies whom Madam Yajima has sent to welcome you," they cried.

All the way from Tokyo as well as Yokohama, came the messages and messengers. A warm reception by the national officers led by Miss Kido followed, and then Miss Takihara in person escorted me to my temporary home in the Y. W. C. A. Residential Club. I was not permitted to feel one moment of loneliness! Soon there came a call from Miss Ruth Davis and from Miss Spenser, and the door was wide open! The "bow of white" was also the medium of acquaintance with Professor Keito, of the temperance army, who obtained for us desirable introductions.

The Talismanic Cross

But the little cross, which for twenty years has been an unfailing talisman, even in this land called heathen, faileth not. When I forget its presence, as I thread the crowded thoroughfare, before long I am certain to hear some one whisper, "Ah, jujika Christian." (The Christian cross.) If by divine grace I have been enabled to be of any help to the lonely strangers on the Pacific Coast during the past eighteen years, it is all now coming back to me many fold. I cannot "go out alone." Some modest student wearing the University cap, and with the characteristic little treasury of books neatly wrapped, is sure to observe me. At the least indication of need there will be a dainty bow, and a soft voice, full of hesitation, yet assurance, will say, "I am a student. Please let me guide you." Unconsciously I have been, in my long and loving acquaintance with just the same class of youth in America, laying up treasures that no thief could possibly break through and steal. Sometimes I remonstrate at the favors shown me, feeling they are given at too much sacrifice. I am met with the response, "You have given much of your life to our countrymen, please let us make you happy now." They succeed. This cannot be simply labeled "national courtesy." It springs from a higher fountain, their respect for and interest in Christianity, which they are studying through professed Christians.

Consecration of Native Christians

Shortly after my arrival I was invited to assist in the dedication of a church builded entirely by Japanese, after patience, prayer and sacrifice unknown to us. One lady, almost ninety, a primitive Christian, who had raised two noble sons for the ministry, with hallelujahs shining all over her dear face, sold her silken clothing to help. Another aged one, whose husband was not a Christian, begged his permission to work in a coarse cloth manufactory at night at two sen an hour until she had actually earned five yen. Need it be asked how such a church as this stands on the temperance question?

Mrs. Awaya, National superintendent of Mothers' Work, has conceived a systematic plan for mothering youths who are without home shelter, that strongly commends itself. She hopes to have established in many cities branch homes, her own, which is consecrated, being the center and model. This is an "experimental station" where eight children have been trained for usefulness. One son is now a Christian naval officer. "I have been so happy in my own domestic life," she said, "I shrink from the possibility of its surrender, and would like to perpetuate it in some larger form."

The W. C. T. U. here observes the birthdays of the Emperor and Empress by prayer meetings. Why should not we adopt such a happy custom? Would not our President and our governors be encouraged to know that we unitedly pray for them on their natal anniversaries?

Bear Ye One Another's Burden

You would covet the residence where for two months I have been secluded with my pen. An upstairs flat about fifteen by thirty feet, including a long, narrow veranda. Just twenty-eight windows and slides of various patterns close me in, or in five minutes transform the place into an open pavilion. From this I can look over miles of the great city with its millions of residents, or off to the wondrous crown of Mount Fuji. All varieties of life, from the military cavalcade and the outrider in scarlet and white plumes, down to the half-naked woman with her heavy hand cart, pass in view. I do not think I am of much use to the former groups, but yesterday as I was walking up a steep slant on my way to the beautiful Union church of Ginza, I trust I lit my little taper for one soul! I got behind a poor woman's cart and helped her by pushing as she dragged desperately along. It took courage, for about a thousand people suddenly avalanched themselves on the street. I had a good case and I would not let go. The woman in front could not, though quite well she knew who had undertaken to assist her. When we reached the level she fell on her knees from gratitude and fright, but as I laughed and said a few reassuring words all the stereotyped misery of her care-seamed face was lightened by a blessed smile and she became one of the womanliest of sisters. Women are all akin. I do not remember in all my life an act that better repaid me. Be thankful you live in a land where women do not act as substitutes for horses!

As we wander through the temples, the secrets of which perished with the hands that wrought them, we thank God that all around are traces of a new era, the era of character building, and in the hearts of the young burns a hunger that nothing less will satisfy.

Sympathy extended to a missionary to the Japanese is always misplaced. I learned this in the "foreign field" of the Pacific Coast where conditions render work far more difficult than here; and my lessons are now being emphasized. Enchantments have caused me to linger. Duty requires that I soon pack up my typewriter and move forward. In the quiet time before sleep, please read the one hundred and thirty-ninth Psalm. May all its riches be yours!

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

MAKING TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT IN ALASKA

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

We left Ketchikan the faithful, the morning of July 3 bound for Craig, 236 miles away. The great holiday of Alaska is the Fourth of July. It begins in a small way on the second, warms up on the third and is at white heat on the Fourth. It keeps up the celebration until the stroke of midnight on the Saturday after the Fourth. In Alaska, if you are polite you don't say "Indian," you say "native." The natives enthused equally with the foreigners and Americans. Every boat and launch was decked in flags for days. Everybody comes in from the fishing grounds and there is a dance every night. Our "Uncle Dan" fluttered a big flag from her mast head and all on board were in a patriotic state of mind and spirit.

The voyage was remarkable in a scenic sense. The route 140 miles east of Craig has been called the most romantic and the most dangerous in all Alaska. We passed the wreck of the steamer "Curocoa" which went down two weeks before. It was nearly midnight when Craig was reached! The harbor was crowded with boats. A big dance was on in the great cannery, which held five hundred people. Only forty of them were women and less than half of them were white. There are four men to every woman in Alaska. A native band of sixteen pieces furnished the music. The marshal, as he danced, clutching a megaphone, presented a striking figure. At the close of the set he was informed of the arrival of the temperance speaker. He shouted, "Order! Order!" through the megaphone, then introduced the speaker, who made her own announcements.

White Ribboner Keeps House in Alaska

What was to be done with her! Fishermen were sleeping all over the floors. Not a home had a foot of spare room. Alaska men are gallant. It pays them to be when women are so scarce. The Craig men consulted together, then promptly confiscated the locked-up Linton cottage, the owner of which was in Seattle, and for three days the writer kept house and slept all alone in the little house among the giant spruce with huge ferns growing by the doorstep and all over the yard. One stump near there measured fourteen feet in diameter and the trunk at 160 feet from the stump, was nearly two feet in diameter. Twenty feet from this Goliath was its twin brother, only a foot less in diameter and as tall. The government is making a road through the jungle, thereby cutting off a long shore bend. Like the rest of southeastern Alaska, this is not a dirt road, but an eight-foot wide heavy plank walk. No horses are used, and the road is wide enough for all foot passengers.

A Village of Christianized Indians

Craig is a typical fishing village with 200 people in winter and 400 to 800 in summer, when Chinese, Hawaiian, Negroes, natives, half-breeds, foreigners of half a dozen nationalities, and Americans fill the town. At the present time there is no Sunday school and no preaching. At Klawack, seven miles away, there is a native village of seventy houses. Like Metlakatla these Indians are Christianized and have good homes. The letter sent to Rev. David Waggoner of Klawack went astray and it was impossible to arrange for a meeting at the eleventh hour, as the natives were leaving for their summer fishing grounds. Three days earlier we could have reached them, and Rev. Waggoner felt sure that a union of at least a dozen bright, teachable, native women could have been organized. The field here is certainly white unto the harvest, but where are the laborers and where the money for their support?

Four meetings, two each day, were held in Craig. A promise was made to establish a Sunday school. Four *Young Crusader* and UNION SIGNAL subscribers were secured and W. C. T. U. literature left for the handful of women. When the next speaker reaches them they will be ready for a union.

Totem poles and houses built over Indian dead near Ketchikan

"When Uncle Dan's whistle blows, be ready! It may be at midnight; it may be later." That was the parting word from the captain as he went on his way to Sulzer copper mines. At four o'clock the whistle blew and out of bed we tumbled and rushed to the wharf.

Arrival at Historic Wrangell

We reached Wrangell, July 9, at three a. m. It was broad daylight, in spite of the rain that fell steadily for the next forty-eight hours. Not even clouds and rain could make historic Wrangell anything but beautiful. The evergreens are less gigantic than on Prince of Wales Island, but they are the most superb specimens that your scribe ever saw. No park ever boasted so many handsome, perfect trees as here grow wild by the thousands. No florist ever grew as plumy, fluffy, thick and tall ferns as here literally cumber the ground. Will you place your representative in the Ananias club when she tells you that she measured fern fronds four and one-half feet long and fifteen inches wide, or if she says that one of the old Indian houses of early Russian days has a broad roof overgrown with masses of moss, with two small pines growing out of the moss near the ridge-pole of the roof?

Our hostess was Miss Nellie Taylor, the government teacher for the native school. As is usual, the government has fitted up the upper story over the school-rooms for housekeeping, and here, in the Eagle's Nest, framed in by broad pines and overlooking the valley, the lone teacher keeps house.

Women and Children Organized

The attendance at the first night's meeting was twelve. It was thirty-two on the second night, and sixty-five on the third. At that rate of geometrical progression in a few days we would have had an audience of nearly 17,000! During the day two meetings were held with the ladies and one with the children; sixty-eight personal calls were made, and three times a flight of 150 steps had to be first climbed and then descended, each stair slippery with the rain that never ceased to fall. A union of sixteen women and one man was organized, and an L. T. L. with twelve members, started. Mrs. Ella Barnes, wife of the mayor of Wrangell, was elected president. Miss Ella Mae Wood, an Episcopalian deaconess, was made corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frances Lawrence took the recording secretaryship and Miss Esther Strathshaf became the treasurer. Miss Nellie Taylor took in charge the boys and girls. The dear, hospitable women are uncommonly bright and capable, but they have, for various reasons, a particularly hard field in which to work.

July 12, before six o'clock in the morning, the organizer was snugly tucked away with all her belongings in the fishing smack of Mr. Severn Lera, a good Norwegian friend and staunch prohibitionist. We were bound for the Norwegian fishing village of Petersburg. On the way there appeared the first glacier, a lake and stream of palest blue ice. Masses of icebergs lined the shore, dazzlingly bright in the sun.

Norwegian Union Formed

For a warm welcome, give us Norwegian hospitality! Our good landlady, Mrs. Knutson, served us as our first meal an individual helping like this: An eight-inch platter filled with force-meat balls and brown gravy; a ten-inch platter with cabbage in the center and seven pieces of beef around it; a plate filled with two stacks of two kinds of bread: five pieces of cake, sauce, salad and eight boiled potatoes, and chocolate. Others who invited us out were as lavish. On Sunday, Rev. Dever invited me to occupy his pulpit for the morning services. The rest of the time we met in the skating rink hall. A union of thirteen was formed, all of them Norwegian ladies. It took a little casting about to find a president and secretaries who could write the English language easily, although all understand it. Agnes Jerjens is president, Miss Emma Swanson and Mrs. A. C. Swanson are the corresponding and recording secretaries, respectively, and Mrs. Louise Lera, the wife of the kind friend who brought the organizer from Wrangell to Petersburg in his boat, is the treasurer.

Our last address was upon the street. There was to have been another meeting, but the little community was thrown into gloom by the drowning that day of the postmaster's only child, a bright lad of six, so the appointment to speak was withdrawn.

Thirty-six hours your correspondent has been waiting for the boat that ought to be and as yet has not materialized. Then on to Juneau!

THE HAND OF A CHILD

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT

The silvery chimes on the Church of Our Elder Brother rang sweet and clear. They were new chimes, and from all parts of the city men and women had gathered to listen to the beautiful melody.

A little at one side stood a group of girls, with gay attire, painted faces, and showily dressed hair. They chatted noisily, but all at once a change came over the face of one of them. She gave a half-apologetic little laugh.

"Let's go in," she said.

A chorus of sneering "No's" answered her, but she bit her lips, flushed quickly, turned and walked into the great, solemn church.

For a moment the usher stared at the newcomer, then politely showed her to a seat, into which she sank wearily. For a time she did not lift her eyes; the hush of the holy place seemed to be all-pervasive. As she looked about her, strange faces greeted her, and she felt as if she were quite alone.

The service was beginning. She listened to the music of the great organ, and sat quietly while others rose and sat again.

She seemed not to hear the scripture reading and very little of the prayer, but she sat with bowed head, so still that one might have thought she slept.

When the pastor began the sermon she looked up, and her eyes fell on something in front of her. It was the hand of a child. The nails were shelly pink, the flesh was soft and white, and the tiny fingers plump and dimpled—a beautiful hand. It caught and held the attention of the girl.

She glanced at her own hand, lying gloveless on her knee. It was white, too, and soft and pretty. It was covered with many glistening rings, which apparently dazzled the eyes of the girl, for she slipped the shining things into her empty glove. Perhaps she did not want to look at the gems just then, knowing at how great a price she had purchased them.

Again her attention turned to the little hand. Had hers ever been like that? Oh yes, doubtless, when she was small and innocent. Innocent? She shuddered. That time seemed far away now, although the girl was really very young.

What was the small hand doing now? It patted a mother's cheek. A sob rose in the girl's throat. She could remember how she used to pat her mother's cheek, just as the little child was doing now, and in fancy she could see the lovelight in the eyes of her own mother.

The baby's hand dropped to the mother's neck, giving a tiny hug. Again the girl choked back a sob. Yes, she used to hold her dear one close, just the same fond way. Fascinated, she still watched the hand. It was withdrawn, but as it passed, the girl saw on its palm a bright red scar. Once more she looked at her own hands, and felt their stains: but what a difference! The mark on the baby flesh would pass, but her disfigurements—so deep, so glaring—must they always last?

Listen! She hears, as through dim distance, the preacher's voice:

"Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

The old promise which had brought comfort to many a soul now came to this sinning daughter. It must be so—her mother used to read it from the old Bible. If mother and the Bible said it, it must be true. She had never thought much about it before, although she had been taught to read the Bible. But she had been so wayward; she had wanted to see the great world; she had rebelled at mother's narrow ways, and she had left her home. Three years! The time seemed centuries now, although before this morning it had seemed to speed.

"I forgot so much," she murmured to herself. "I forgot my home and God and mother. Is mother living in the same old house, I wonder? Does she ever think of me? Would she let these hands touch her now? Would she want me to cuddle close to her again and say my evening prayer? Let me see, what were the words?

"'Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep.
If I should die'—

"There, I know what I'll do. I'll just die, and get away from sin. Could I do it that way? I can't be good. I can't get rid of the scars. I want to be good once more, I do! I do! but—"

The service had ended while the girl communed with herself, and the hand of the child slipped into that of the girl, and a baby voice said softly: "What are you waiting for? Why don't you go home?"

Why, indeed? The girl had not dared to think of that; but now a great desire filled her heart, and a firm resolve was born.

"I am going home, right now, darling," she said, and with a light in her eyes, she walked from the house of God out into the sunshine, out into a new life, out to the mother who lived and prayed and waited, out into the peace which passeth understanding, and at last out into that moral whiteness which won for her the blessing promised to the pure in heart.

"PIN ONE ON ME"

CHARLES N. SINNETT, Fayette, Iowa

"Please tell us how you wore the white ribbon in Montana," urged some one in the recent W. C. T. U. convention of Fayette county, Iowa.

"It isn't much of a story," said the sweet-faced old lady, as she modestly rose in her seat. "And I don't know how I ever happened to lose my white ribbon when I was getting ready for my trip. No, I don't keep just one ribbon, as some women folks do. I have one for every dress—though that does not mean I have to buy a big supply. And I sew them on!

"But when I was on the train I saw my ribbon was missing. I had never been on a trip without one and I didn't intend to begin then and there. I had my scissors handy, and plenty of writing paper. So I snipped me a ribbon out of the paper. I made it rather big, for I felt real ashamed that I had lost what no one should ever fail to have. Anyway, a lot of people in the car noticed it and some smiled a little, but others came and gave me a good hand shake. No, there wasn't another white ribboner on the train, not at least when I got on. But when they came to me and told me they knew what that ribbon meant, I just said, 'Well, I can make you one.' And before they knew it my scissors were snipping through writing paper. I pinned on several. At a little town in Montana where I stopped I went into a store. I was taken aback when the proprietor approached me and grasped me by the hand saying, 'It is such a long time since I saw one of those. My mother wore one—'

"'Well,' said I, 'you ought to wear one then. We make men honorary members. Where shall I pin it?'"

"'Right on my necktie, where everybody that comes in will see it.' The tears were shining in his eyes as he spoke.

"No, I was not really organizing, so when he gave me two dollars, I told him I couldn't keep that.

"'But mother used to have a white ribboners' paper that she thought the world of. Is it published yet? Well, have that sent to somebody, and I'll help more by and by.'

"'Here is a UNION SIGNAL that you can read,' I said, for by this time I was equipped with white ribbons, and other good things.

"I told you before I began it wasn't much of a story, but I was glad to see how the white ribbon gets knotted round folks' hearts."

The greatest force today playing upon the human race for its destruction is the liquor traffic. Its direct effect upon those who use it and upon their offspring is great, but possibly its indirect force, its use as an ally by the other forces of destruction, is only a little short of its direct force.—*Atticus Webb*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BOY WHO THOUGHT HE WAS STRONG

M. LOUISE FORD, West Medford, Mass.

What was it that made Frank Meade's cheeks burn so hotly as he hurried towards home? It wasn't because he was to be all alone in the house for two days. No courageous boy would mind if his mother occasionally did leave him alone.

"I'm not a girl," he had said with a smile and curl of the lip when his mother suggested such a thing.

No, it was something far more serious that troubled the boy, and his conscience was doing good work as he strode along. Several years before, he had tried, as have so many foolish little fellows, by smoking a cigar, to be, all at once, a man. It had made him dreadfully sick, of course, but because the older boys had taunted him he tried it again. The second time it did not make him sick and he felt very grown-up and important.

His mother, however, as mothers are sure to do, found it out. The rank odor in his clothing revealed his secret, and with tears he confessed. Mother cried, too, and the penitent boy promised that he would never again touch tobacco.

Today he had broken that promise and that scene in the nursery so long ago, his mother's loving counsel, and his pledge to her, came back to him. Only the other day she had proudly said as walking together they had passed a group of rough boys who were puffing away at pipes, "I'm so glad I can trust my boy not to do anything like that," and he had answered, "Hm, I don't see any fun in it, catch me!" That was only last week, and now,—

Frank's comrades were all boys of good families, yet some of them had acquired the habit of smoking when out of sight of home. Well they knew Frank's ideas on the subject and in a spirit of mischief laid a scheme to entrap him.

"I'll stump you to get Meady to smoke," said Ray Price that morning, his eyes twinkling at the thought of such a good joke. "I'll bet a dollar you can't do it," he added.

"I'll take you up," replied Thornton Soule. "He'll do it, you'll see, before the week's out."

"Do it on the quiet. If he finds out the scheme's all off," was the reply, and, after laying their plans very carefully, the group of thoughtless boys separated.

Without a suspicion of what was on foot Frank joined his chums that afternoon for a good time at the boat club. The water was delightful for a swim, the bowling great sport, and a game of carroms was just right to finish off with. Pretty soon all but Frank and Thornton lighted cigarets and somebody remarked, "The good little boys never smoke," which caused a laugh all round.

"Mothers won't let 'em," said another laughingly.

"It's a very bad habit, boys," quoted another, with mock seriousness, "besides it might make 'em sick."

Frank took the teasing good-naturedly, for with Thornton for company he cared not a straw for it all. He did not know that his friend who had just returned from a month's trip to the city had thrown aside his scruples and learned to smoke, and, out of pure mischief, was determined to induce Frank to do the same.

After a good deal of "jollying" which seemed to disturb Thornton greatly, he spoke up sharply saying, "Oh, go on, you chaps, we could smoke if we wanted to, couldn't we, Meady?"

The latter's reply was a sniff of contempt as he busied himself with the game, and he failed to notice the sly winks exchanged by the others.

The petty fusillade was kept up with remarks that cut and stung and at length, as if quite exasperated, Thornton sprang up, seized a cigaret that lay upon the mantel and lighted it, saying angrily, "I'll show you what stuff I'm made of. You're just a gang of bluffers. Come on, Meady."

The latter looked up in surprise, and a puzzled frown wrinkled his forehead as he stared at his friend who had always stood by him in this matter. Thornton smoking! What could it mean?

The others clapped the brave smoker on the back and jeered all the more at Frank's reluctance, until his face flushed angrily and he started to reply. Then glancing about at the laughing group his usual good nature returned and he yielded to a sudden impulse. His promise made so long ago was for the moment forgotten as he determined "just this once to show the fellows." He took the cigaret his friend held out, lighted it, and puffed vigorously for a few minutes while the others cheered lustily assuring him that he was "all right."

He did not notice the group of business men that looked in at the door while he was so engaged, and so did not see the expression on the face of one of them as he spied Frank Meade in his new occupation. Mr. Burt was the president of the bank and Frank had made application for a position during vacation. It was the custom of the president, as he wished only honest, clean, trustworthy employes, to quietly watch the habits and associates of a boy before engaging him, and he had seen and heard nothing but what was entirely satisfactory in regard to Frank until he made this surprising discovery. Of course he did not know that Frank had yielded to a sudden temptation, but the sight of those clouds of smoke puffed out so unconcernedly settled the matter with Mr. Burt.

When at last Frank turned homeward and had time to think, his conscience began to reproach him, and he was glad indeed that a whole day would elapse before he must face his mother. "I was a fool," he ejaculated, hitting savagely at the weeds by the roadside with a stick he had picked up. "What in time made me do it? I hate the stuff, anyway, and I despise a boy that will go against his principles just to 'show the fellows'."

He went over the whole matter time and again, and the more he thought of the taunts of his comrades, the sly winks he had noticed, and the evident satisfaction all around when he at length yielded, the more he was convinced it was a "put up job." His wrath increased as he began to suspect he had been trapped, and he berated himself for not thinking of it in time to refuse, as he had done so many times before.

"Mother shall never know I failed her. It would break her heart, and it will never happen again, not if my name is Frank Meade," he resolved, while a lump that threatened to choke him came in his throat. When he went to his room that night a card tucked in his mirror by his mother's loving haud seemed to taunt him. It read, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

It was a long night, filled with restless hours and the unhappy boy was glad when the dawn gave him an excuse to get up and go out to work in his garden, which he weeded so faithfully that his mother later complimented his industry.

"I didn't get the job at the bank," he disconsolately announced to his mother a few days later, as he came in from a trip down town. "It's all off for this year—somebody else got it."

"Really, you didn't?" exclaimed his mother in surprise. "Why, what can be the reason? Mr. Burt gave me to understand that the matter was as good as settled," and a perturbed look crossed her face.

Frank looked up quickly, suddenly wondering if Mr. Burt could have heard anything. He well knew how he felt on the tobacco question. Had he spoiled his own chances by that one foolish, thoughtless act?

Saying nothing more Mrs. Meade de-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

SENATOR WORKS' PROPOSED AMENDMENT BY NO MEANS A TEMPERANCE MEASURE

It hardly seems necessary to say to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL that we consider the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of distilled liquors, recently introduced in Congress by Senator Works of California, by no means a temperance measure. On the contrary we believe it to be a movement in favor of the beer and wine interests. All temperance organizations and all temperance people should heartily support in all possible ways the resolution by Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, which makes no exception in favor of beer and wine. Honest, well-informed temperance workers of today know that these alcoholic beverages are as dangerous as the so-called stronger liquors.

"Get Interested In This Matter—Do It Now"

The current numbers of the liquor journals contain some stirring messages to their readers, warning them that they slumber not in the present crisis in the affairs of liquordom; urging that they be diligent in checking the victorious movement against the saloon. "To prevent this spread of the political and religious influence of our opponents means that the public shall become properly informed as to the truth of the question at issue, properly warned against the deprivation of the civil liberty," says *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, "and to maintain an effective organization and to do this educational work requires much money, and I say to the trade, **get interested in this matter and do it now—don't put it off any longer.**" It is a good word, although put to a wrong use. "Get interested in this matter" of outlawing the liquor traffic from the state, from the nation! Possibly you imagine you are interested, but is your interest so intelligent, so enthusiastic that it is contagious? Has it aroused the latent interest of every member of your local union? Does it find expression in your church societies and your club? Has it, indeed, become apparent to your neighbors and your fellow citizens, or found expression in the local press of your city? Has it demonstrated its vitality in the way it is making sentiment for a national constitutional prohibition in your community? "Get interested and do it now." There is one unfailing recipe for becoming interested: Read, study, ponder, pray over the question, and you will find yourself and your union becoming a radiating center from which shall go forth power and influence to free the nation from the liquor traffic within the next decade.

Purpose of Civil Law

"You can't legislate morality into people." How often we hear this said! Those who advance it as an argument against the prohibition of the liquor traffic should remember that civil laws are not enacted primarily for the purpose of making men moral or righteous, but for the protection of society. The restrictive idea is secondary, merely incidental, to the main idea of securing to all citizens their inalienable rights to life, liberty and happiness.

We believe there is a better way to govern even the beast than by the rod and the lash, but no one will say that in the taming and the training of an animal restraint is not necessary. The employer who is so inhuman, so brutish in his instincts, as to sacrifice the happiness and even the lives of his employes to his own insatiable greed must be restrained. The man who preys upon his fellows by ensnaring them in the meshes of the drink demon and who for personal gain would drain the life-blood of a nation, must be denied the opportunity to thus wreck the happiness of homes and impede the prosperity of the people. The power to destroy must be taken away, not as a punishment to the destroyer, but as a protection to society.

To put it out of the power of one man to injure another is as much an act of kindness to the one as to the other. It is said that no thinking man can run a saloon and be happy. Certainly no thinking man can vote to license the saloon and have an easy mind. Prohibition of the traffic is good for the would-be liquor seller, and good for the would-be license voter; good for the taxpayer, good for all legitimate business, good for everything and everybody. It is a "thou shalt not" which works for the common weal; it is a law in harmony with the great sub-standing law of the cosmos—with the great fundamental forces which, "without haste and without rest," are working for righteousness. Properly speaking we don't *make* laws. Law eternally *is*. We merely discover law and endeavor by legislation to translate it into terms of every day life.

As the Prohibitionist Sees It

"Because a man weighed down with his woes shoots himself once in a while would you stop the manufacture of guns? Because a man hangs himself now and then would you stop the selling of rope? Because a man suicides occasionally by plunging into the river would you dry up the streams? Yet because some fool drinks himself to death, your temperance fanatics would stop the manufacture and sale of liquor."

Strange as it may appear, there are still citizens of this republic, there are still "good temperance people," who argue for the regulation of the liquor traffic on just such grounds. We reply: If stopping the manufacture of guns would increase the happiness of the home, if it would reform and transform our social and political life as would stopping the manufacture of liquor, we should certainly be found among the foremost advocates of that policy. If the prohibition of rope-selling would give this country and the whole world such an uplift as would the prohibition of drink-selling, we should certainly be anti-rope advocates. If drying up the streams would result in good to every man, woman and child; if it would add to human happiness and decrease crime, pauperism and insanity; if it could be shown that it is in harmony with the divine plan and purpose in the evolution and redemption of the race, we should say unhesitatingly, dry up the streams. So would every other friend of humanity.

USE OF BALLOT BY PACIFIC COAST WOMEN IRRESISTIBLE ARGUMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who recall the opposition to equal suffrage in the Oregon and Kansas campaigns, of Rev. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Temperance Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the memorial sent by the Methodist women from the Portland Convention to the Bishops of that church protesting against his action, will be interested to know that he has changed his attitude on the question. In a recent conversation with the president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., he said to her, **"The manner in which the women of Oregon and Washington have used the ballot has taken all of the 'thunder' out of my contention against equal suffrage."**

Distinguished Guests at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

Within a few weeks the Federal W. C. U. of South Africa has held its first ational convention, and will be well presented at the Brooklyn Convention. the absence of Mrs. McKenzie, the effi- ent national president, Miss Emilie J. olomon, president of the Cape Province . C. T. U., will be the official delegate. iss Anna M. Cummings of Wellington, onorary vice-president of the Cape rovince Union, and Dr. Furgerson will so be members of the South African legation. Mrs. Fehr of England, who r several years has been the national . C. T. U. organizer for South Africa, ans to come to Brooklyn with the dele- ation from Great Britain.

Mrs. Rodie of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, is to take the long journey to Brooklyn as a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. convention.

Mrs. Pippy of St. John's, Newfoundland, superintendent of the department of Evangelistic Work for Newfoundland, has been elected a delegate to the Brooklyn Convention.

By request of Mrs. Arms, Miss Adda Burch, for so many years a teacher in Concepcion, Chili, and a devoted white ribboner, will represent Chili at the Convention.

Mlle. de Laveleye, president of the white ribbon work in Belgium, is to be one of the guests at the Brooklyn Convention, after which she plans to make a tour of the world.

Scheme to Discredit Illinois Suffragists Uncovered

In the midst of the preparation by the linois Suffrage Association of the spe- al suffrage edition of the *Chicago raminer* it was discovered that a cir- ular letter was being sent out over e name of the Manufacturers and Deal- s' Association of America, stating that diplomacy it had secured an option two pages of the "special," urging l members to take advantage of it as afforded an unprecedented opportunity prove to the women voters and the orld in general that, notwithstanding e reports circulated by the prohibi- onists to the effect that "we are against omen voters, we are going into this dition to prove that we are their friends d they are ours." One paragraph of e circular letter is especially signifi- ant. It reads, "If you ever did anything intend to do anything for the brewers d distillers, now is the time to show em that you are willing to help put one ver on the 'drys.'" Another is equally orthy of note, "Inclosed find sample eet of the way the page will appear ith our membership. The page you ill go on will be with the brewers with ppropriate headings. We want to use is for future ammunition to fight with. will offset the 'drys' argument that e, the brewers and distillers, are fight- g the women."

The audacity of the liquor interests in ttempting by this trick to discredit the omen voters was denounced in many hicago pulpits on last Sunday. The anufacturers and Dealers' Association known by temperance workers to be n organization representing the liquor terests, but masquerading under a ame which would deceive the public into believing it represented reputable concerns. Mr. Arthur B. Farwell, of the Chicago Law and Order League, says he has known the association in anti-liquor fights in past years as the representative of the brewers and distillers. Its organization under a respectable name he terms simply a subterfuge on the part of the trade.

"Honest business men will be glad that the so-called Manufacturers and Dealers' Association has been unmasked once more for what it really is," another temperance worker is credited with saying. "It always has been the agent of the liquor interests, and that appears, so far as its activities are seen, to be its sole purpose."

It is not believed by the friends of woman suffrage in Illinois that the women who have in charge the special suffrage edition have entertained any proposition for liquor advertising, but it is feared they may have been misled by solicitors from the association. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Association, and general manager of the suffrage edition, when interviewed by the managing editor of THE SIGNAL, insisted that there would not be a line of liquor or other objectionable advertising in the special suffrage edition. She said, "No one has any option for space that would permit brewers' business cards in the paper."

It is needless to say that the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been working with the Suffrage Association in the circulation of the "suffrage special," will withdraw all assistance in the event the objectionable advertising is accepted.

WEBB LAW APPARENTLY IMPREGNABLE

Representative Webb of North Carolina, author of the Webb bill, is reported o have said recently:

"After months of search and vigorous endeavor the wholesale liquor interests' attorneys tell me that they have not yet found a loophole successfully to attack the law or even make a test case to bring its validity before the Supreme Court."

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE

At the Opium Conference at The Hague, held in July, twenty-two of the twenty-four nations represented agreed to ratify the convention that prohibits the traffic in opium and other habit-forming drugs. The signatures of the representatives of Germany and Great Britain were withheld to await the action of powers not represented at the conference. Another meeting will be held in December to consider the matter further.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere.
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE WHITE RIBBON HOUR

Only an hour!
Quickly the time goes by,
Swiftly the moments fly,
'Tis but an hour.

Just for an hour
Gladly to-day we meet,
For temperance truth is sweet
As a fair flower.

Even an hour
Filled with good thoughts may be
Calm 'midst life's stormy sea
When sin-clouds lower.

Oh! may this hour
Bright with pure rays of love,
Help to raise some above
Drink's fatal power.

—*Alice G. Rhodes*, in *The White Ribbon*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ELIZABETH COLE, Newark, N. J., for many years a member of the local union. During a long illness her cheerfulness was a constant testimony to the grace of God.

MRS. AUGUSTA G. HAYWOOD, a valued and beloved member of Gardner (Mass.) union, who passed away June 12, at the age of seventy-two years, in her will bequeathed $300 to the Frances Willard Settlement of Boston. The gift is highly appreciated.

DO YOU SEE THE CONNECTION?

The Wisconsin State Journal calls attention to the fact that while the slogan adopted by the Christian Endeavor Society, "The United States a Saloonless Nation in 1920" is ringing in the ears of the public, the Wisconsin State Liquor Dealers' Association, in session in Milwaukee, is listening to papers and addresses the tenor of all of which is, "How we can and why we must make our business more respectable.". The members of the association have our sympathy in undertaking an impossible task!

"THE HAND OF A CHILD"

which appears on page six of this paper may be obtained in leaflet form from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill., price, 35 cents per 100.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard*)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The next Temperance Sunday is September 21. It occurs just one week previous to the birthday of Frances E. Willard. It is opportune, therefore, to suggest that on that day a part of the program in the Sunday School shall be concerning Miss Willard, her character and her life work.

A brief biographical sketch may be given, or our Responsive Reading entitled, "A Great Reformer" may be used with interest and profit. Quotations from Miss Willard's writings may be given by individuals or by classes.

No better work could be done by the unions than to hang the picture of Frances E. Willard in every Sunday school room. Her pictured face is already a benediction to many Sunday schools.

Our department has two popular Frances Willard programs entitled, "The Starry Crown" and "A Floral Tribute" which may be presented at Sunday School mass meetings or rallies held in the afternoon or evening of temperance Sunday.

We commend the use of our Frances Willard souvenir cards bearing her picture and a quotation from her writings. These may be used as awards to Sunday school pupils for temperance work accomplished or for lesson preparation. We also commend the use of the Frances Willard Circle Pledge in the Primary department and in the Junior department —the pledge written by her for boys. We call it the pledge of "The Knights of the New Chivalry." The pledge signed by Miss Willard when a child may be given to every child in the Sunday school. (A gem leaflet, 10 cents per 100.)

The Quarterly Temperance Lesson

for September 21 is found in Exodus 32. The title is "*The Golden Calf.*" The Temperance topic suggested by the lesson is "*The Power of Choice.*" A comparison of the life of purity with that of intemperance may be made by the teachers and the question asked, "Which will you choose?" This will lead logically to pledge signing, which should be an important feature of the work on Temperance Sunday. *The Quarterly Budget* will be found most helpful to teachers (price 15 cents or 50 cents a year in advance). The Pledge-signing Campaign Package (10 cents) contains samples of pledge cards and all needed material for the pledge-signing campaign.

One Million Pledge-Signers

in the international field is the goal fixed by the International Sunday School association. Much of this work will necessarily be done by our workers and we should enter the campaign with the determination to have every member of the Sunday school, if possible, pledged to total abstinence.

Educational Work

should be done leading up to the pledge-signing. This may be accomplished by the distribution of suitable leaflets such as "Why sign the pledge?", "Why should I abstain?" and "The Pledge—What is it? Why sign it?" Class debates on "The value of total abstinence" will be educational and lead to personal decision. The following blackboard outlines will aid both teacher and superintendent in paving the way for pledge-signing.

THE SAFE PLAN IS TO

FLEE FROM TEMPTATION TO DRINK
FIND HELP IN PRAYER
FIX UPON TOTAL ABSTINENCE AS A LIFE PRINCIPLE.

SIGN THE PLEDGE FOR

SELF DEFENSE
SAFETY
SURE REWARD

What Pledge Shall We Use?

This question is so often asked th we answer again. Our workers recom mend the triple pledge, but many Sund schools desire to use the single pled (against alcoholic liquors only), and provide the international pledge. A pledge against alcoholic liquors will counted in the "ONE MILLION."

The fiscal year draws to a close. A nual report blanks are furnished by t National superintendent for the posta and wrapping (10 cents per 100) and superintendents desiring them shou order at once. We are aiming to give the National the best report this ye that the department has ever presente If that is done it means that EVER superintendent, local, county, and stat will send her reports *in season* so that t National superintendent will get repor from state superintendents *not later* th OCTOBER 1. Our next Temperance Sunda September 21, is the day for the ingat ering of items of report.

Let our workers plan systematical for the visitation of every Sunday scho on that day. Secure every item of ter perance work done during the year a particularly the number of pledge-sig ers.

Many national and state workers ha been prominent in our department wor this year and the National superinte dent earnestly requests that their wor be reported to her in order that du credit may be given in the annual mi utes.

The National superintendent take this opportunity to express her appreci tion of the loyal support given to the d partment during the year by our worke and other people who are becoming mor and more interested in this departmen of W. C. T. U. work.

Sincerely yours in service,
STELLA B. IRVINE
Riverside, California

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

St. Louis, Missouri, is a great liquo city. Perhaps that is why the per capit wealth of the state is only $300, whil the per capita wealth of Kansas i $1,700. The per capita savings in th state of Maine amount to $181.15, a sum larger than in almost any other state The liquor traffic is a curse to the na tion and the bitterest enemy of th workingman. It saps his strength shortens his life, causes him to waste hi time and squander his wages; it em ploys the fewest men and pays back th smallest per cent in wages; it loads the country with criminals and paupers and increases the taxes thereby.

—*Alfred Raymond Johns*

SALOONLESS SEASIDE RESORT

EXTRA DRY, EXTRA SUCCESSFUL, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Calif.

Probably the finest example of a popular amusement and recreation resort, as absolutely successful as it is dry, without saloons, wholesale houses or hotel licenses, is beautiful Long Beach, of Southern California. Visited every bright holiday and warm Sunday by tens of thousands of people, who seek the cool, invigorating breezes, rest or recreation, and selected as the summer home of other thousands, the thriving, bustling city utterly refutes the old theory that no resort city can grow without liquor. Since the voting out of the saloon thirteen years ago, the growth and development of Long Beach has been both rapid and substantial, the census returns for the decade—between 1900 and 1910—showing an increase of population of 691 per cent, which is greater than that of any other city in the country.

To what is this due? Nine-tenths of the inhabitants of that fair city will answer, most emphatically, "No saloons."

In 1900 there were four seashore towns in Southern California about equally promising in location and prospects and each with about 2,500 population, all of which licensed saloons. They were Santa Monica, which at that time, perhaps, led in popularity and size, Long Beach, Redondo, and San Pedro. Recently, the latter has become a part of "greater Los Angeles," including its share of saloons, but of the remaining three, Long Beach has outstripped the others, in every particular. Indeed, the city is probably larger and more generally prosperous than all three (including San Pedro) put together.

It is natural to ask just why this beautiful city has had such a wonderful and phenomenal growth. If it were due wholly to ideal natural location, to harbor or climate, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro are all as fortunate as to situation and opportunity. But, without question, the foundation of the unusual prosperity has been the freedom from saloons. In 1900 the saloons were voted out by a strong majority, and this position was immeasurably strengthened last January by an iron-clad no-license charter amendment which prohibited hotel licenses and any importation of liquor into the dry territory. And this was done by a splendid and decisive majority, which could not be questioned.

Perhaps a group of comparative figures will show the rapid development of Long Beach in the past ten years, more clearly than any words could possibly do. In 1900 the population was 2252; bank deposits, $140,000; children in schools, 1829; homes, 628; churches, four, and lumber yards, one. Today, the population is more than 25,000; bank deposits, $8,500,000; bank capital stock, $900,000; surplus, $412,757; school children, 5,580; homes, all of them comfortable, and many beautiful, 5,220; and as an illustration of the industrial growth of the city the single lumber yard has grown to thirteen.

Real estate values have advanced, in the business area, from $950 a lot to $60,000 in the thirteen years, with a corresponding gain in realty in every direction. Huge ranches have been subdivided, in true California fashion, and homes built on large lots or fraction acres in long radiating lines from the center. The moral sentiment is strong, and the church element is the controlling force. There are many churches, housed in magnificent stone structures, with strong, working congregations, led by loyal, Christian pastors.

On the "Pike," the mile-long, wide avenue on the shore, devoted exclusively to the usual attractions of a seaside resort, for the amusement of the pleasure-seeking guests, there are shops, stores and shows of many varieties, but not one saloon. Occasionally, some venturesome scoundrel thinks to establish a quiet "blind pig," which will not squeal, but invariably such an one quickly comes to grief and well-deserved punishment, for the chief of police is most vigilant in ferreting out law violators. During the past year (1912) there were eleven arrests for the violation of liquor ordinances, and seven of these resulted in conviction,—a good record. Ninety per cent of arrests for drunkenness are due to those who bring liquor with them from near-by license cities.

So strong is public sentiment for a clean city, a city of homes, a city of schools and churches, which shall attract settlers and delight tourists, that few men are brave enough to hold internal revenue receipts. Including drug stores, of which there are fifteen, not more than twenty people hold revenue receipts.

In the recent sharp and stirring campaign to secure a still more stringent amendment, all temperance and religious forces worked together aggressively, led by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the pastors, and loyally backed by the daily press of the city. The following, quoted from the *Long Beach Daily Press* of January 11, just prior to the election, shows the force and strength of public opinion:

"In the name of the splendid fame this city has acquired under strict temperance as a home city par excellence; in the name of the most astounding progress made by any city in America in the last ten years; in the name of consistency, fairness and undiscriminating prohibition of all traffic in liquor here; in the name of the home, of clean living, of childhood shielded from evil influences, of all that is temperate and of good repute, *The Press* urges the good people of this community to adopt the church-brotherhood proposed amendment without alteration or modification. If this is done it will be a great day for Long Beach, morally and materially—it will be a step never to be regretted."

This is the story of beautiful Long Beach, a resort city without reproach, a shining example of the new type of municipal success, free from the stain of liquor.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN KANSAS

A humorous story of a newspaper man and a friend who tried to quench their thirst for whisky in Topeka, Kansas, is told by the reporter of the *Kansas City Star*. Their experiences cover ten hours and forty minutes of time, wherein recourse is had to the usual means of securing liquor in dry territory. The porter at their hotel and the waiter who served their dinner, although accepting several quarters and coins of different denominations, were shaken with great fright, when the request was made for directions as to where to secure the desired drink. The waiter finally, after relating a pathetic incident of a hackman who was fined $500 and imprisoned sixty days for transporting a case of beer from the depot to a picnic, directed them to a friend, who might, just possibly, have a little for personal use. Although the newspaper man and his companion followed directions faithfully, no drink was forthcoming. Thinking a barber shop a likely place to secure information of this kind, they again ran down another useless clue. The reporter concludes his experience as follows:

"Then it is possible to buy liquor in Topeka? Yes, and it is also possible to rob a bank there. It is a crime to sell liquor and it is also a crime to steal, and both crimes are committed in Topeka and probably will continue to be. But neither is committed easily or with impunity and neither is respectable. As to the degree of ease I should say that robbing a bank would be a much simpler matter than buying an alley cocktail, and would involve less risk. A bank robber can go into Topeka without having to register his name and occupation with the authorities. Whisky can't. Under the Mahin law the railroads are required to certify to the county attorney every shipment of liquor laid down in Topeka, the name of the consignee and his address. It makes a trail a blind man could follow, and the result is there is no liquor shipped into Topeka any more. What small quantity reaches there is carried in by its alley agents and hidden in out of the way places to reappear in the manner I have described in the shape of alley cocktails.

"Which brings me to what I was going to say about that delectable drink. An alley cocktail is a half pint of the cheapest whisky obtainable in the barrel houses of Kansas City diluted with Kaw River water and artificially colored with burnt sugar. It is then buried under the chicken house and permitted to age over night. When you meet a man on the train who boasts loudly that the lid is off in Kansas and that he can go to Topeka or Leavenworth or Wichita and buy a drink it means he has had an alley cocktail. When he has had two he will boast that he beats his mother."

NATIONAL ORGANIZER ON BRITISH SOIL

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, writes that three days after her arrival on British soil, the Forest Gate branch of the B. W. T. A. held a summer fete. On this occasion articles made by the women inmates of a home for inebriates, maintained by this branch, were sold for the benefit of the home. Mrs. Dietrick spoke and was received with genuine American applause—prolonged handclapping. Supper was served in the garden of Earlham Hall, the Y's presenting the visitor from America with beautiful roses. The following Sunday was observed as Temperance Sunday, with four services, by the church of which Rev. Will A. Dietrick, son of the organizer, is pastor. Mrs. Dietrick spoke at two of the services, in the afternoon to 1,000 children and 300 grown people, and in the evening to a large and enthusiastic audience.

On a Sunday in July the district branches of the B. W. T. A. observed Temperance day in Field Road Methodist church with a big rally in the evening. Mrs. Dietrick also addressed a meeting of the Good Templars.

Of conditions in England, Mrs. Dietrick writes: "The women here work against heavier obstacles than do our women. Many churches are not willing to open their doors for temperance meetings; drinking is far more common than with us, and the temperance cause is less popular. Employers do not take a positive stand as to total abstinence among their employes as so many are doing in our own land. The British women of the white ribbon are very earnest in their work and, in spite of discouragements, number 160,000."

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

Through the Flower Mission department of the Vermont W. C. T. U. the flood sufferers of Ohio received $82.22. A successful series of county conventions has been held in Vermont. Among the speakers were Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, state president, and Mrs. Emma Howland, of Boston. Work on fair grounds and open air meetings is contemplated for August.

At a meeting of the Gardner union, Mass., the president of the county, Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, was a welcome guest and gave an informal talk upon the work of the W. C. T. U. urging, with words of encouragement, that the members press on in the good fight.

A letter from an attorney in Keene, N. H., recently brought the news that, "Mrs. Anna Hinds, late of Marlboro, N. H., in her will, bequeathed one hundred dollars to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Gardner, Mass., to be used for its general purposes." The treasurer reported having received the check from the executor of the will. This legacy was a great surprise to all members of the union. Mrs. Hinds, whose name was on the roll book of Gardner union in 1895, removed from town shortly afterward and did not renew her membership nor often come to Gardner. Her kind remembrance of the work of the W. C. T. U. is much appreciated by the local white ribboners. Gardner union observed its twenty-sixth birthday July 19, by sending flowers to the thirty-two patients at the Gardner hospital.

Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, state organizer of Montana, has been doing fine work in some of the most difficult places in Montana. She says she used one hundred times more energy getting people out to her meetings than she had to use to interest them after they came. In a month's time she organized four unions and two Y. P. B.'s. She prophesies that with a little more money for posters and literature, and with a campaign of good speakers, the state can be made dry in a short time.

Wyaconda W. C. T. U. of northeastern Mo. observed flag day with a fine patriotic, prohibition program. The union met at the home of Mrs. William Lewis.

Troy W. C. T. U. of eastern central Missouri has had a struggle but is gaining ground. World's Temperance Sunday was a decided success, and encouraging progress has been made in Medal Contest work.

Linneus, (Mo.) union gained forty-five new members in a recent membership contest. Mrs. W. P. Thorne was the captain on the winning side. Mrs. Fred Mattox won her honors in the elaborate feast given to the victors and in the fine program prepared. A reception was given the new members.

Worcester county North W. C. T. U., Mass., held its summer convention June 12 in Clinton, the home town of the president, Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, who has served in that capacity nineteen years. Mrs. Myrtle Spooner, state superintendent of Sunday School work, was the principal speaker. Interesting features of the program were a symposium, "The Temperance Reform in the Press of Today," and a debate, "Shall Women be Given the Right of Franchise?"

ABOLISH THE DOUBLE STANDARD!

The women of Akron, Ohio, are up in arms at the leniency shown by the courts in dealing with those guilty of contributing to the delinquency of young girls. One special case has aroused their ire. The betrayer of a girl, the father of a family of three children, was given by the judge a suspended sentence of $200 costs and a year in the work-house. Many prominent women of the city have taken up cudgels for defenseless girlhood, in general, and this one blighted life, in particular. Some, in committees, have called upon the judge himself (only to find him inaccessible); others have endeavored to array the press on the righteous side of just treatment of all offenders and to secure its advocacy of a single standard for both sexes. As the result of the action of a prominent W. C. T. U. woman who asked of the editor of the Akron *Beacon* that he strike the nail of the situation squarely on the head the following strong editorial appeared in its pages:

"Akron women have challenged the double standard of morals which expresses itself in our courts by judicial leniency to men guilty of despicable offenses against womanhood and judicial severity toward women who compromise themselves.

"The protest is well taken. These shocking crimes will increase in frequency just as long as it is possible for offenders to escape with reprimands or light sentences.

"Within two months, two judges, sworn to do even-handed justice, have let men whose confessions show them to be at present unfit for the society of their kind, escape with punishment pitiably insufficient. Judge Lytle (one of the judges) based his action on the fact that the culprit had three children and a wife depending on him for support. The judge's logic is faulty. The offender is not only a husband and a father, but also a member of society. We look to our courts for protection from unfit members of society. The man in question touches with his corroding influence other homes than his own, other families than his own. As for his family, it is extremely doubtful if a father of that stamp is not more of a hindrance than a help to their proper upbringing, the pay envelope being only a small part of a father's contribution to the family circle. Certainly, if the girlhood of Akron is made safer from sacrilege by the imprisonment of every contributor to juvenile delinquency, the price of supporting the families involved is little enough compared with the saving in sin and suffering.

"Akron judges will do well to whip out of their courts the double standard of morals. Encrusted as it is with the barnacles of precedent and the callosities of history, the double standard is yielding to the present-day demand for absolute justice 'Away with privilege' is humanity's battle-cry today, and the demand is sweeping enough to include the time-honored legal privileges of the male offender."

PANTRY CLEANED

A Way Some People Have

A doctor said:

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some tea and coffee for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

THE DUTCH WOMEN'S EXPOSITION

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC EXHIBIT OCCUPIES PROMINENT PLACE —KEYNOTE OF THE EXPOSITION, "VOTES FOR WOMEN"

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

The women of the Netherlands in their remarkable exposition this year have done something that has stirred the admiration and awakened the emulation of women in all lands. Nothing like it has ever been attempted or carried out anywhere.

The idea of the Women's Exposition grew out of a peculiar condition. Scores of celebrations and expositions, big and little, were conceived in the Netherlands for the current year which marks the centenary of freedom from French domination. In none of these events were women's work and position given recognition.

A large number of leading Dutch women consequently decided to hold in Amsterdam, the capital of Holland, a special exposition that would show to their own countrymen and to the world the achievements, needs and conditions of the women of the Netherlands. It was decided that the display should be an instructive and compelling exposition of the evolution of the social and intellectual position of women since 1813.

Women of social influence took hold of the project and made it go. They chose as president Dr. Mia Boissevain, a graduate of Zurich university, the mother of nine children, and a woman of conspicuous executive talent. Associated with her is Miss Rosa Manus, the secretary, a cultured and wealthy young woman, active in public movements. Ladies of the nobility, burgomasters' wives and others were enlisted in the plan.

The women succeeded in securing a small grant from the Dutch government, and the use of a marshy tract of several acres from the city of Amsterdam. This site had to be reclaimed, as it was very wet. A deep trench was dug all around the grounds to drain off the water. Women landscape gardeners transformed the area into a beautiful park with shrubbery, flowers and gravel walks. The site is well located on the banks of the sparkling Amstel.

Work All Done by Women

Every part of the exposition work was done by women. The plans were conceived by women and carried out in the most business-like way. An indication of the way in which the work was done, is the fact that the woman's exposition was the only one in Amsterdam opened on time, May 1. Two sets of exhibitions, in sharp contrast, were arranged. The one shows the conditions, customs and work of women in 1813. The other (which is much larger) displays modern conditions. In the first are seen many quaint displays. They center about a genuine old Dutch mansion built in 1731 surrounded by lovely old trees and a garden in the style of that time. Sweets and cakes a century ago were served in the old-fashioned summer house, where the Dutch grandparents used to drink their tea and coffee.

The enormous marble-floored kitchen is shown where the housewife of 1813 did her cooking. And the exhibits also display the proficiency of women in art, music, literature and sports; their work in churches, in philanthropy, reform and home industries. Women seamstresses are seen bending over their long, monotonous tasks; women diamond workers and women workers on the farm and at the loom are shown.

In one room sits an old Dutch nurse holding a manikin baby, wrapped tight in a blanket and wearing, in the old-fashioned way, seven little caps on its head, part of them woolen, as was the custom for the first three months of the infant's life.

Change in Woman's Work

How woman's work outside the home has expanded and how the home industries have been taken away by the modern machinery is shown in the present-day section. There are model hygienic houses designed by women architects, striking exhibits of the fight against tuberculosis, of the transformation of hovels into homelike places.

An amazing exhibit to most visitors is that of the women workers (there are 15,000 of them in Holland, it appears, tobacco-strippers, workers in the canneries, etc.), living in one-room huts where children and animals mix promiscuously under the most unsanitary conditions. This is not as bad, perhaps, as the illustration showing how Dutch women formerly worked on a treadmill like a horse; but it is bad enough to cause arrest of thought in all who see it.

Among the modern features of the exposition are model nurseries, co-operative kitchens and laundries, extensive dressmaking and millinery departments; creches, kindergartens, and a museum designed especially for the education of parents and teachers.

Anti-Alcoholic Exhibit

Passing through the city of Amsterdam's exhibit of public education one comes to the interesting anti-alcoholic exhibit with charts, etc., near those of the milk station, of child hygiene and nursing and deaconess work. The need of temperance reform is also shown in the German female prisoner exhibit across the aisle. The Salvation Army's work for the blind; the Young Women's Guild; the Pure Life League; the Morality Section; Peace by Right; Toynbee work; Anti-quackery League; the Anti-vivisection League; the Red Cross "first aid to the injured"; work for the insane are among the striking exhibits.

There are moving picture shows which display in an animated way to the eye what is shown by chart and diagram in the booths. These pictures are made and operated entirely by women. An entire section of the park is reserved as a public exhibition area for the sports and open-air games of women and young girls.

Keynote of Exposition "Votes for Women"

The colonial department shows women in European society among the natives and as missionaries, and it demonstrates the fine handicraft of the native women and their need for better educational opportunities. The keynote of the exposition is "Votes for Women." Suffrage headquarters are located in a large room, where suffrage talks are given each day, emphasizing the fact that the state now usurps many of the former functions of the homemaker, who consequently now asks political recognition. Daily lectures are given until the close in October, 1913.

Through this exposition, it is evident, a true and thorough demonstration is being made of the work and the efforts of the Dutch women by the co-operation of many women who have joined in striving for public welfare and equal recognition with men as factors in community progress.

TWO

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, A. M. Litt. D.

Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

A story of twin brothers, born in a wretched tenement house with the curse of strong drink upon them. Orphaned, they are sent to the poor house but soon drift apart and one follows the life of each as it is strikingly told by the author. This little volume forcefully illustrates the degenerating and crime-producing effects of the legalized liquor traffic.

Price, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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A high-school freshman wrote to a juvenile publication, earnestly inquiring what he should do to win a coming event in school athletics—the hundred-yards dash.

"Run a little faster than the other fellows," wrote the editor in reply.—*The Youth's World.*

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STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Alexandria, Aug. 19-22
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 2-4
South Carolina, Saluda, Sept. 12-14
West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
East Washington, Wenatchee, Sept. 23-26
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 6-8
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
Alabama, Mobile, Oct. 7-9
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 14-16
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Literature Building,
Evanston, Illinois

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITIES IN NEBRASKA

The convention of Cherry county (Neb.) W. C. T. U. met recently in the Ward schoolhouse, Valentine. Among the excellent reports given, Mrs. Cora Sherman told of an enthusiastic anti-cigaret meeting by the Valentine union, as a result of which four ministers, at her request, observed the day in their Sunday schools. The state laws on the subject of tobacco are posted in conspicuous business places. On the evening of the first day of the convention, Mrs. Sherman gave a fine address on the "Evils of Narcotics," using as aids cartoons drawn by her nephew, Corneil Sherman. Mrs. Emma Sherman told of two successful Mothers' Meetings during the year, and arranged the fine one held the first afternoon of the convention.

The purity department, Mrs. M. E. Moon, superintendent, arranged a very pretty demonstration of its work, and Mrs. N. V. Wilson reported work along Medical Temperance lines. Mrs. Wilson will lead the W. C. T. U. forces of Cherry county for the coming year.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stops fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

ORGANIZING FOR TEMPERANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

During the past three years sixteen unions have been formed in South Africa and five Y's. Pioneer work has been done in Rhodesia and the results show in the organization of a union in Salisbury and the prospects of one in Bulawayo. Mrs. Jessie A. B. Hartroll, superintendent of the organization department, during the year has visited the four South African provinces, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Province, and everywhere she was given a most cordial reception and the loving co-operation of white ribbon comrades. Cape Province has been divided into districts under special committees, the members of which are responsible for the development of their own special district. Mrs. Fehr, for sixteen years a faithful worker in South Africa, was obliged to return to England, to the deep regret of all white ribboners in South Africa.

Cape Province has thirty-nine unions, with a membership of 1,405, an increase of 225 during the past year, and it has helped the whole of South Africa through the departments of Moral Education and Legislation and Petitions.

Natal has a membership of 240 and four unions. The workers are especially interested in the Rescue Home and Benevolent Institute.

Transvaal reports a membership of 184 and seven branches. Owing to the moving population of the Transvaal it seems to be a difficult thing to keep in direct touch with all the members.

The Orange Free State reports 175 members—eleven honoraries, and four unions. One new union (Ficksburg) and a Y union (Bloemfontein) have been formed. The rescue home at this point is under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

All the Provinces report an increase in little white ribboners.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER TWELVE)

SUCCESSFUL MEN

"The most successful men today," says Edward Bok, journalist, "are those who never lift a wineglass to their lips."

READ WHAT SOME OF THEM SAY

I am a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors. I always felt that I had a better use for my head.—THOMAS EDISON

To use liquor is to the nervous system like placing sand in a watch; it wears it out rapidly, making it a worthless, useless thing.—LUTHER BURBANK

My business depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, my nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquor without blunting these physical powers. As a surgeon I must not drink.—DR. LORENZ, famous Austrian surgeon

I am a prohibitionist in every sense of the word. Our success is largely attributable to prohibition. We have learned long since that alcohol breaks down the constitution and affects the brain, and health is an essential asset for every successful actor and actress—GUSTAVE FROHMAN, one of the three Frohman Brothers, famous as theatrical capitalists

To the man who is actively engaged in responsible work, who must have at his command the best that is in him at its best—to him I would, with all the emphasis I possess, advise and urge, leave drink alone absolutely.—WILLIAM H. TAFT, President of the United States

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

Some day we shall all be tired of reeds and sermons, but never of "This o in remembrance of Me."—*Mrs. Humhrey Ward*

A measure of that ingredient of humility which is called common sense would save many a man from making himself ridiculous—*The Continent*

THE BOY WHO THOUGHT HE WAS STRONG

(Continued from Page Seven)

termined to find out for herself the meaning of this disappointment, as great a blow to herself as it was to her son. That very afternoon she called upon Mr. Burt and when she came home her boy knew from her face that the secret that tortured him was discovered, and he was almost glad for now he could talk about it with mother and everything would be set right.

Not excusing himself in the least Frank told his mother the story of how he had yielded that afternoon to the taunts of the boys and how badly he felt about having broken his promise to her. Once more the light of hope and trust came back to her dear face. She could still fold him in her arms and believe him to be loyal and true to his mother and to those principles so dear to her heart, even if he had gone astray in an unguarded moment.

"Well, my son, you will have to take the place in the mill office for this season," she said, "and perhaps if you show Mr. Burt that you are a boy after his own heart he will remember you next year when he needs extra help. Lessons well learned do not have to be relearned," concluded Mrs. Meade with a smile, and Frank nodded an emphatic affirmative. "I've learned my lesson all right, and perhaps I'll know temptation next time when it comes my way," he said. "The hardest part of it all, mother, was knowing that I had failed you and that you never could trust me again."

"I shall trust you now as never before," was the reply, sealed with a motherly kiss.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911; REINTRODUCED APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House conourring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

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"Win One Circle"

We KNOW you are going to join, but, do not delay. We urge you to send us the new subscriber and thus become a member at once.

State Superintendent's Opinion

I do most heartily approve of the "Win One" campaign for I am always an advocate of personal hand-to-hand effort; and I truly believe if every white-ribbon woman who is herself a reader of our SIGNAL would tell another of its value as an inspiration, an educational force and source of encouragement, that we should secure hundreds of new patrons for the paper.

MARY E. CHENEY,
Boston, Mass.

The Fair Number

We are pleased to make an EARLY announcement of this popular special number, which will be the issue of

AUGUST 21

The reduced price of $1.25 per 100 will be made upon all orders received before August 15.

From the Northland to the Southland

One of the Crusaders

I have taken the UNION SIGNAL from the beginning of its publication, and every week brings news of new victories won. I can no longer go to the National Convention, but my prayers will ascend for the women as they gather. Your sister in the work,

MRS. FRANCES NEAL
Minneapolis, Minn.

From a State President

I congratulate you on the ever fresh excellence of the UNION SIGNAL. The paper has my best wishes.

HARRIET B. KELLS
President Mississippi W. C. T. U.

By reason of its poisonous effects, alcohol is an enemy of life insurance companies. Directly and indirectly it is responsible for no small portion of the mortality rate.

"I do not know of anything which could be put in the place of strong drink which would approach it as a crime producer," quoted with approval by *Lieut. Col. A. B. McHardy, Scotland*

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE ENTERPRISE IN MINNESOTA

EVA EMERSON WOLD

The following summary of the spring elections gives in a few words the progress made along temperance lines in Minnesota during the past year:

The spring elections show a most decided victory for the cause of temperance. Only four towns dry last year have been reported as changed to the wet column; while more than thirty among the wets last year voted dry this year. The following counties are now entirely without saloons: Isanti, Aitkin, Norman and Mahnomen, and Kanabec, Fillmore, Dodge, Kandiyohi and Cottonwood have each but one saloon town.

Our state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, and our legislative superintendent, Mrs. Eva Waterman, worked faithfully all through the legislative session to secure the passage of a prohibition constitutional amendment. One was introduced in the house and was reported by the temperance committee to have been passed and was on general orders when the house adjourned. It advanced just as far as at any previous session and no farther.

The Minneapolis district was largely instrumental in securing the Seventh International Purity Congress for that city. It will be held in Minneapolis, November 7-12, and the district is now busy helping to make arrangements for this notable gathering. At the National Medical Association which met in Minneapolis many prominent physicians occupied the pulpit and spoke on scientific temperance, alcohol and health, and other phases of the question interesting to doctors.

The past two months have been taken up largely with district conventions and up to the middle of July Miss Hendrix was kept busy assisting at these conventions. Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell also assisted at several. Reports indicate that the interest and attendance have never been so good as now. There seems to be a strong, healthy growth along temperance lines among the rank and file in the state, which is bound to be felt sooner or later in our legislative halls. The first matron's grand gold medal contest in the state was held at the Nineteenth district convention at Glenwood, Mrs. Bert Crossman winning the medal. Another one will be held at the state convention in Alexandria. Some of the districts have held debates at their district conventions along the lines of suffrage and purity, etc.

Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, National College Y. P. B. Secretary, has been doing excellent work in our state, organizing twelve new unions, three Young People's Branches, and securing a host of new members. Mrs. Church, our state evangelist, is at present with us, creating sentiment for temperance and righteousness.

All are now busy preparing for the state convention, in Alexandria, August 19-22. Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent Evangelistic department, will be our convention speaker. One feature of the convention will be the dedication of the Nelson Y. P. B. hall. This Branch has nearly a hundred members and has built its own hall.

The Life of Frances E. Willar

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

Believers in the force of heredity will fin much satisfaction in the detailed account of h ancestry, while those that pin their faith to e vironment will find equal satisfaction in the lo ing watchfulness of a devoutly religious an strong-willed father and the tender care of sympathetic and self-sacrificing mother. In th feminine unrest of the present day, a carefu reading of a book which so lauds the life of woman whose aim in life was the improvemen of all humanity, yet whose motto was: "Womar liness first—afterward, what you will," migh prove most beneficial.—*Chicago Tribune, Ch cago.*

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 14, 1913. No. 33

Onward March of Temperance in Burma

YOUNG PEOPLE TRAINING FOR FUTURE LEADERSHIP

MAY MACK, National Y. P. B. Superintendent, Rangoon, Burma

Rangoon (Burma) Young People's Branch

It is barely eighteen months since Miss Flora E. Strout set foot in Burma and was immediately confronted with what appeared at first sight the very hopeless task of reviving public interest in a practically dead cause. Fortunately for Burma it was not quite dead and through Miss Strout's untiring efforts, besides women's unions and children's societies, eleven very flourishing Young People's Branches have been organized. Nine of these are in Burmese, Karen, and Tamil mission schools. The people of this land are not usually credited with having much energy or decision of character, this being attributed to the damp, warm, and enervating climate. Be this as it may, when it comes to joining our temperance unions, it often means making a supreme effort to break a habit formed from early childhood, and to bravely face the ridicule of relatives and friends for conscience's sake.

Perhaps it is not generally known that in Burma smoking is as much a national custom among women as it is among men, and children acquire the habit even before they have learned to walk. It is quite a common sight to see wee toddlers handle a cheroot ten or twelve inches long with comparative ease, and

(Continued on Page Two)

Special Articles in This Issue

Onward March of Temperance in Burma—Our Washington Letter—The W. C. T. U. at Chautauqua—The Personal Element in Y. P. B. Work—The High and Holy Calling of the Y. P. B.—The College Nazarite—The Student a Determining Factor in Reform—Who Pays the Nation's Drink Bill?

THE W. C. T. U. AT CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, National W. C. T. U. Representative

Surely Chautauqua is the place where the four ends of the earth meet together. The register at the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, in Kellogg Hall, bears names of people from twenty-two states and the District of Columbia, from Ontario and Quebec, from Persia and China, from New Zealand and South Africa. The testimony borne by all is that the bow of white ribbon is a most excellent card of introduction everywhere. When we meet, and live over again the failures and successes of the past, exchange experiences and plans for works, consult as to means for achieving victory in the near future, we realize that the white ribbon is more than a triumph of the weaver's art—it is a symbol of world-wide sympathy and high ideals.

To Chautauqua come the ministers and leaders of great social and moral movements, the lecturers and teachers, the artists and entertainers, the musicians and readers, so that a feast of good things is provided for every one within the gates, from the tiny toddler venturing for the first time from home to the kindergarten, to the gray-haired man or woman looking with clear, steady eyes into the valley of peace and rest at the foot of the hill.

The Headquarters have been open since July 5, and many white ribboners and friends have called there. Large quantities of literature have been given out, and unions everywhere will feel the new impetus affecting their work because of the information obtained from the leaflets.

The room is adorned on three sides with posters and charts, above which are hung pictures of our past and present leaders. The new pictures of Frances Willard, and of the General Officers, are much admired, the women saying, "I am so glad to see our leaders here."

The place of honor on the fourth side of the room is given to the beautiful window, a memorial to Miss Willard, presented by Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, of New York. Visitors never weary watching the play of the sunlight through the delicate colors and over the exquisite figures.

The work of the W. C. T. U. is kept constantly before the public. The Willard Federated Union holds meetings twice a week; the Woman's Club has devoted three of its sessions to the temperance question, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., being the speaker. The W. C. T. U. Institute has been conducted on four afternoons, and the Parents' Parliament will follow with five helpful meetings. Every meeting is announced from the Amphitheater platform, as well as advertised and reported in the *Chautauquan Daily*. The editors have given us a generous amount of space and sent a reporter to each meeting.

The Foreigner in Pittsburgh

Rev. V. Losa, for thirteen years the publisher of the Bohemian paper, *Krestamske Listy*, and a missionary to the foreign people of Pittsburgh, was among those who spoke in the interests of the W. C. T. U. at Chautauqua. He declared that there is a great field for missionary work in America among the foreign-born of this country. "America needs the people from all over the world; it is these people that have given the strength to the United States in the past. This country is large enough to accommodate all who will come here."

Chinese Medical Missionary Makes Address

Mrs. Isaac T. Headland, who has been a medical missionary to China for thirty years, spoke before the W. C. T. U. Institute on "An American Woman's View of the Chinese Woman." She gave interesting descriptions of the home life of the Chinese women and spoke of the social purity and protection of women.

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, General Secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., spoke on the temperance question as viewed from the standpoint of health.

Health and Rational Living

Mrs. Clara Z. Moore, who is in charge of the Department of Health and Self-Expression in the Summer Schools, delivered an address on "Health and Rational Living," before the W. C. T. U. institute. She impressed on her hearers the necessity of keeping physically fit for service if they wish to do the greatest good of which they are capable.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, a National W. C. T. U. superintendent, spoke on "The Future of Our Nation." Although we Americans believe that we are destined to be the greatest nation in the world, our most noted scientists and physicians tell us that degeneracy is increasing more than twice as fast as the population, said Mrs. Bullock. Unless we can improve the habits of the future generations, we shall be a nation of degenerates and criminals, because of immorality and

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Onward March of Temperance in Burma

(Continued from Page One)

yet these huge cheroots, composed of the inner bark of certain trees mixed with chopped tobacco and rolled into the form of a cigar in the spathe of Indian corn or some similar husk, are far less harmful than the cigaret by which they are being displaced.

Many ingenious methods for advertising cigarets have been devised by those interested in the trade, but none has proved so successful as the latest device of a firm in Rangoon. A small steamboat, furnished with a gramophone and hundreds of sample packets of cigarets, calls at the villages located on the river creeks. When a suitable stopping place has been reached, the gramophone is set going and the people flock to the river bank to hear the wonderful instrument; then these sample packets are liberally distributed, with the result that the headman of the village is authorized to give the firm a large order. However, temperance teaching is beginning to produce very encouraging results. One very enthusiastic worker writing to Miss Strout says, "One of our Karen nurses has given up both smoking and chewing betel, since you were here. She is in better health and is so happy in her new found freedom." Tha Tulpadaw, one of the oldest teachers in this school, who though an earnest Christian worker, saw no harm in either smoking or chewing betel, has now at considerable sacrifice given up both habits because he has been led to see that by his example he may be able to save the children from both physical and moral ruin. We rejoice to know that in a recent examination held in the school when ten of the senior girls were sent up, the four successful candidates were members of the temperance union. This is bound to make an impression on the girls, and indeed we know that two of their schoolmates who only smoked occasionally have at last, after careful consideration, taken the pledge. For all these encouragements we thank God and press on because we realize how much will be accomplished by the influence and example of these young people who have put duty before pleasure, right before enjoyment, and the country's welfare before personal comfort or gain.

The only two branches organized so far among European boys and girls is the Rangoon Branch with a membership of twenty-five girls, and the Maymyo Branch recently organized in the Government High School for boys with the same number of members.

We are exceedingly proud to be able to send such a good picture of the Rangoon Y. P. B. Please note that we are all wearing our temperance badges, which are unfortunately somewhat lost against the white background of our dresses. Seated in the center of the group is the president (the writer) with the secretary on the right and the treasurer on the left. Miss Strout appears in the center of the back row. It is upon these young women now being trained for future leadership that we depend to keep the temperance banner flying in this city. We fully realize that the warfare will be fierce and long, but still we go forward full of hope and courage, knowing that the battle is the Lord's and that, therefore, we shall be "more than conquerors through Him that loves us."

TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF TEMPERANCE TEACHING

In the notable message of Dr. George W. Bailey, president of the World's Sunday School Association, delivered at the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15, he referred to the splendid advance movement in the temperance reform.

"As there is but one remedy for sin, so there is but one remedy for the ailments which afflict our national and international life; and we praise God that this remedy is a specific," said Dr. Bailey. "The leaves of the Tree of Life, properly administered, never fail to bring healing to the nation.

"Twenty-three years ago the teaching of temperance in our Sunday schools was inaugurated. In America we are reaping the results. . . Wherever the opportunity is given, the young men who have been studying temperance and the woes of intemperance vote for temperance, and as a result, in more than one-half of the territory of the United States of America the sale of liquor is prohibited by law, and additions to this territory are being made annually. . . Small indeed is the number of respectable people in America who find it necessary to serve wine to their guests. The fact is, drinking is becoming unpopular."

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING *of* NEW YORK YOUNG PEOPLE

Never did a more enthusiastic lot of young people gather anywhere than at the state meeting of the New York Y. P. B. held recently at Wilson. There were present about one hundred delegates, several county W. C. T. U. presidents and visitors, the state W. C. T. U. president and the National Y. P. B. secretary. There were many features of the convention very pleasing to one interested in the development of young temperance workers. The ease and grace with which the young people discussed matters, their fine observance of parliamentary rules, the large number of young men and college students present, the enthusiasm overflowing in student songs and rally cries, the familiarity of the young people with temperance terms and with the events of the past year, and their beautiful spirit of consecration were most encouraging. One looking into their sweet, strong faces could not help feeling that there are no finer, braver young people anywhere than those who are working to make the Empire state free. Their plans for the coming year are full of a spirit of faith and optimism. Some of these are as follows:

1. Seventy-six of those present promised to give one-tenth of their income to Christian work the coming year.

2. Groups of counties will hold Y. P. B. Institutes, using largely as workers those who were present at the convention.

3. Every state Y. P. B. superintendent of a department will be supplied with the state paper, THE UNION SIGNAL, catalogue of supplies, money to buy department literature and to send plan of work and personal letters to every Branch in the state.

Much of the success of this gathering is due to the splendid planning of Mrs. Maude Perkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, and Mr. Frank Drake, state Y. P. B. president.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOW THE PIONEERS WOULD VIEW THE PROGRESS OF TODAY—SENATORS' SUFFRAGE SPEECHES IN PUBLIC DOCUMENT—POLICY OF MEDIATION WITH MEXICO ANNOUNCED—NEW SCHEDULE OF EXPRESS RATES MADE—OWNERS OF SALOON PROPERTY REFUSE TO DISCLOSE THEIR NAMES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Senate continues to struggle with the tariff question. One day (which is a sample of many) they spent six hours on a single paragraph, and did not advance one step. There was one set speech two hours long, devoted to defending free wool, which, however, very few senators heard, as they had retired to the adjoining cloak rooms. Another two hours were given to the consideration of the metal schedule. The first two hours had been devoted to presenting evidence in the way of private letters, telegrams, newspaper clippings, etc., tending to prove or disprove the assertion of certain Senators that the pending bill has disturbed, or is likely to disturb, the business of the country.

The Senate, realizing that things are likely to move slowly, has added an hour to its day's work. It meets now at eleven o'clock. There is some talk of night sessions, but seven hours of daylight and three hours of electric light would be too much even for statesmen younger than those now reviewing the work of their juniors of the House. The result we must patiently await, but no time for adjournment is in sight.

How the Pioneers Would View the Progress of Today

Could those long-suffering pioneers in the cause of woman suffrage who, despite scorn and derision, appeared year after year before Congressional committees, and who have passed into the heavenlies without having received the fruit of their labors, have witnessed the scene enacted in the Senate chamber Thursday, July 31, their hearts would have rejoiced. Twenty Senators, when presenting petitions with signatures of thousands of citizens pleading for such an amendment to the Federal Constitution, made eloquent, convincing speeches favoring universal suffrage.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota called attention to the fact that there had been enacted in the Senate chamber a spectacle that a few years ago no man in that body would have believed he would ever witness in his lifetime—the swearing into office of a Senator elected by direct vote of the people. Such a spectacle was afforded but a few days ago when the people of Georgia, having themselves elected a member of the Senate, that Senator was installed in office. "And," continued Senator Clapp, "I want to say to the women who have come to Washington with these petitions, and through them and through this occasion to the women of America, that it took the men of America almost a century and a quarter to get the right to elect an American Senator."

Senators' Suffrage Speeches in Public Document

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, the next day, made request that the various speeches made in the Senate on the occasion of the presentation of the petitions, both pro and con, be printed as a public document, this to be known as Senate Joint Resolution 1. Objection was raised by Senator Smoot of Utah, a member of the Committee on Printing, that it was an unnecessary expense, but after considerable parley, the matter was referred to the Committee on Printing, who without doubt will give consent for its publication. Those desirous of securing some of the best arguments on this subject, should write either to their Senators for copies, or to the Senate Docu-

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN Y. P. B. WORK

LLOYD I. SNODGRASS, Cornell, 1912, Professor of Biology in Penn Yan High School

I understand my paper is to be on the subject, "How to Make Our Local Meetings Interesting." That, I am afraid, is almost as difficult as to make the meetings interesting!

In the first place, there must be something about every Y. P. B. meeting that will bring to each of the members inspiration—and inspiration is founded largely on interest. The more I think along this line the more firmly I am convinced that a person gets something out of life only in direct proportion as he puts something into it. In this respect we are much like a machine in that we must obey the same immutable law: No more work, power, or products are ever obtained from a machine than are put into it. So in our Y. P. B. meetings the object should be not so much to import some eloquent or fluent speaker, nor even to have the older members favor us with finished speeches or discussions. Rather, let every member, even to the youngest, take some part in every meeting if possible. Yes, certainly young people are better off listening to an able address than out on the streets, but would they not be much more interested if they did a little personal research work, preparatory, perhaps, to writing a short paper on such subjects as "Is Alcohol a Food" or "Current Happenings in Congress." Let me repeat that a person is always interested in what he or she does personally. Let each one do something.

Second, we derive a certain inspiration from numbers. The ideal to have every member bring in at least one new one during the year seems a good one. This means a little personal work. Again, if you or I bring friends to a meeting, are we not going to try to make the occasion just as interesting as possible?

As a basis for the work in our town the past year we have found our little Y. P. B. study book, "Alcohol and Health," invaluable. Some, perhaps most, temperance books are at fault in that they are either dry and uninteresting or are exaggerated and inaccurate, or perhaps only appeal to the emotional. This book has none of these defects.. It is accurate and it is scientific. In fact, on nearly every regent's examination paper in biology in the state of New York, there are one or two questions which could be better answered by information derived from our little study book than from the information found in any biology text book I have ever seen. We usually have some member lead the discussion on each chapter of the book and then have others take up certain definite parts of it. Certain ones, in the different departments, report, of course, on their respective lines of work.

We have found it not only possible but *workable* to correlate the high school work in biology with the Y. P. B. work. During the past winter I have used our study book as a reference book for our freshmen classes in biology. A debate in school on "Resolved, That Alcohol is a Food," was easily transferred to our Y. P. B. meetings.

One debate in our society last spring was perhaps on an unusual topic, but it was the most spirited one of the year—"Resolved, That Women are Greater Slaves to the Fashions than Men are to the Tobacco Habit," the girls taking the negative side. I think the boys had a little the best of the argument, but on general principles the judges (two of whom were lady teachers) decided in favor of the girls. Anything of this kind quite out of the ordinary, will appeal to young people of the age of our members.

I would like to mention two or three projects which we hope to carry out during the coming year to make our meetings more interesting and worth while. A year ago last winter our Y. P. B. at Cornell canvassed the entire student body of about five thousand to obtain certain statistics about drinking, sentiment in favor of dry banquets, etc. We used printed questions such as, "Do you favor dry freshmen banquets? Do you favor dry banquets for the other classes? Do you favor dry smokers, boat rides, etc?" From these and other questions we were able to tabulate some interesting as well as useful statistics. Something similar to this along the line of narcotics could well be undertaken by our Y. P. B. mem

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THE HIGH AND HOLY CALLING OF THE Y. P. B.

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

There was once an old Roman senator who reiterated over and over again in his speeches, *"Carthago delenda est"* (Carthage must be destroyed). No matter what the topic under discussion in the senate this far-seeing man never failed to see in Carthage a mighty menace to Rome. So for many years there have been in this country many far-seeing people who have said, "The liquor traffic must be destroyed." Back of poverty, crime, insanity, degeneracy, many diseases, suicides, the white slave traffic and many other ills, they see the organized liquor traffic and the alcohol habit, so over and over again they emphasize the necessity not only of total abstinence for the individual, but in order to make that a possible thing, prohibition for the state and nation. People in other lands are waking up to the same evil and are advocating the same principles.

Those who are and have been leaders in this great reform are men and women of broad judgment and keen insight. There never was a reform which had back of it so much public opinion as the temperance reform. Scientists, teachers, physicians, religious workers, railroads, financiers, all are acknowledging today that the world would be better were no alcoholic beverages made and used, and many who have caught the vision have become really practical workers to bring about that ideal. We all have ideals and work toward them and we trust that every member of our Young People's Branch holds constantly as an ideal for our nation—constitutional prohibition. A writer in one of our magazines has recently said that such an amendment to our Constitution would rank with only two other great events in the world's history: the securing of the Magna

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

THE COLLEGE NAZARITE

REV. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD, President Wheaton College, Illinois

I think my subject requires no explanation. The Nazarite of the olden time was one who dedicated himself to pure and holy living. Particularly he separated himself from all forms of physical uncleanness. In eating and drinking he lived for strength, clearness of thought and pureness of soul. He wore as an outward badge of his vow long locks which fell upon his shoulders and called attention to him among his fellows.

We are not told that he gave himself in a special way to intellectual culture, though it must have been quite natural for one living such a life to interest himself in the thought movements of his time.

The college life of the world was originally a semi-monastic mode of existence. It was supposed that women were created to serve men, and that provided they knew how to do this they needed no other culture. Men arrogated to themselves the office of ruling the world. Of course, women were not supposed to need knowledge of the rites of statecraft and political economy.

The Segregation of Men a Failure

Men were therefore gathered in great schools. They were separated from the restraining and elevating influence of mothers, sisters, and in general, worthy women. The result of such isolation in all countries and all ages has been the degradation of men. The statistics for morality for monastic institutions, for the army and even for colleges and schools where men alone were trained all tell one story. With the progress of civilization there has perhaps been some improvement, but no man who studies carefully the influence of male segregation will be likely to be over-enthusiastic respecting its moral effects and tendencies.

Among the vices promoted by sex separation of which we are speaking has been the vice of drunkenness. Among school men, as in other grades of society, the use of intoxicating liquors, of narcotic poisons like tobacco, etc., has been supposed to be a badge of manhood. In certain communities even drunkenness has not been so much a matter of shame as a matter of pride.

The Coming Age, the Golden Age

That progress forward in college life has been made no faithful student can doubt. It has come in the majority of our colleges and universities to be not a matter of boasting, but a matter of shame and secrecy if a man is given to vices. This in itself is a token of good and an occasion of thanksgiving, for the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco and similar drinks is beyond all question injurious to the intellect and nervous system, the moral character and financial status of students. Men in our time sometimes make excuses for these things, but they do not attempt to assign reasons or to really justify the use of such enemies of the well-being of our races.

Churches are more and more requiring their ministers not only to be clean as regards sex life and the use of intoxicants, but are everywhere moving in the direction of forbidding the introduction of slaves of tobacco and drugs to the work of the Gospel ministry.

Nazaritic Life the Life of Power

There is an increasing number of colleges which require their men students also to live in these respects a Nazarite life. The testimony of college professors, of thousands of college pastors, of all impartial observers is that the Nazarite life is the life of power; that men who give themselves to clean living in serious fashion are in every way better situated for the race and work and battle of life than others.

This is not a time to fall asleep, but a time to push the battle. Satan still has access to the heavenlies, and when the sons of God gather, presents himself among them. There should therefore be in pulpits, in teachers' assemblies, in the columns of newspapers which really concern themselves with human advancement an effort to keep the Nazarite life before the young men of our country as the ideal to which they should attain. There are thousands of teachers who are grateful to THE UNION SIGNAL and all other publications which help in this heavenly warfare.

THE STUDENT A DETERMINING FACTOR IN REFORM

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

"No phase of temperance reform presents a more hopeful aspect than the educational," says *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, in an editorial on "Student Temperance Reform." "The drift in reform has been toward our colleges. Leaders now see that no great movement is secure that lacks the support of the thousands of students in our institutions of learning. One of the last causes to receive the impetus of the students' sympathy and coöperation has been along the line of missions, with its Students' Missionary Volunteer Movement, that has probably done more to enhance missions than any other single effort. Our temperance leaders see the same rich field for propagating the cause so near their hearts, and the outlook for forward movement among our students is hopeful. As the students to-day think and act, society to-morrow will live."

The College Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union aims to enlist the sympathy and enthusiasm of the students of our colleges in temperance reform. It has a course of study in up-to-date science concerning alcohol. Through the prize essay contest of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department we seek to stimulate deep research in the scientific, economic, psychologic or sociologic phases of this subject. Since scientists have already declared that "the use of alcohol as a beverage is destructive and degenerating to the human organism," we find total abstinence one of the foundation stones in the study of eugenics. Hence eugenics may well be incorporated in our course of study. Vernon L. Kellogg in the *Atlantic* for July contributes a splendid article on "Eugenics and Militarism," in which he concludes: "Militarism encourages bad breeding, not only by taking out a large number of men splendidly fit for family life, but even by leaving those from whom the unfit are rejected, to degenerate in military service. They contract contaminating diseases and especially the curse of all curses in disease, syphilis, which is visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations." A student asked Dr. David Starr Jordan, "Why not the fifth and sixth generation?" Dr. Jordan replied, "There is no fifth and sixth generations of such." Mr. Kellogg's article

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JOHN STANDBRIDGE'S LESSON

ROY KILMAN, Buffalo, N. Y.

All day Standbridge and his guide had stumbled through the deep Canadian woods and when they finally reached their tent the young surveyor had taken a flask of liquor from his pack. He tendered it to his companion.

A gruff sound escaped from the lips of the old timber cruiser as he waved the bottle aside and stretched himself at full length for rest.

"What, Brandon!" exclaimed the young man in surprise, "don't you drink?" He uncorked the flask and placed it to his lips.

Brandon sat up, a stern look on his face, but before he could speak, something from without arrested his attention.

"It's old Saco," he said in a moment, "and he's drunk."

Marvelling at the keenness of hearing displayed, Standbridge followed the cruiser outside, leaving the bottle of whisky on his blanket. Soon they heard the sound of snapping twigs, and the newcomer lurched into view. He came on unsteadily and with no word of greeting. Then Brandon's voice broke the stillness of the night.

"Whar did you get the liquor?" he demanded.

The man stopped short and gazed stupidly at them. Then he burst into a discordant laugh that seemed to spur the cruiser. The next instant Saco's feet left the ground and his body impelled by the mighty arm of Brandon lay within the tent.

Still chuckling, the drunken man hunched his coat back to its normal position, while the now thoroughly irate cruiser took from a pocket in the rumpled garment a half-emptied flask. This he hurled from the tent far out among the trees, and evidently sent with it his choler, for he returned with his face free from every trace of anger.

There was no resentment on the part of the intoxicated man. He merely adjusted himself with an eye to greater physical comfort, and sobered slightly by his heroic treatment, handed Standbridge a small packet.

"That's odd," said the young man as he ran rapidly through the letters, "the 'Anna Belle' brought no orders from the office."

A thick voice disturbed them. "Funniest shing ever saw," it said drowsily; "them Injuns—eh! game lot."

Brandon whirled on the inebriate. "What's that?" he asked sharply.

The heavily-lidded eyes wavered as they sought to fix themselves on the woodsman.

"Tim blowed whishle," he maundered, head nodding; "little red-headed Tim blowed whishle."

"Saco," said the cruiser, his swift signal to Standbridge in strange contrast with the subtly softened voice, "what about the Indians?"

"Game lot—heh!" repeated the old man sleepily. "Had lots fun all way up blowin' 'Belle's' whishle; powerful whishle; steamboat whishle—hurts ears—shake you off little boat. Tim'd get 'em aboard and then blow whishle. Ha! Ha! See 'em jump. Carpenter at Wanson jumped clean into water—fished him out with boat-hook—couldn't hear for an hour—spunky fellow—wanted to fight."

His voice trailed off and he stopped speaking. The man was deadly sleepy. With a boot the alert Brandon prodded him.

"Yesh, we had fun, lots fun," he continued uncertainly. "I blowed, Tim blowed, everybody blowed it. At Slater's Point lots Injuns, twenty, thirty, all come aboard see boat—not whishle."

WINDS THAT SWEEP

Winds that sweep the town and main,
O'er pursuer, fallen, slain,
Wrecks afloat and wrecks astrand,
Up and down a stricken land,
Some day all your flight shall be
Through a country safe and free.
Sound the watchword full and strong—
Prohibition of all wrong!

Sea that compasseth the land
With reiterate demand,
Thou dost go and come again
Like repentance among men.
Allelujah, thou and they
Must a mightier obey.
All shall join the rising song—
Prohibition of all wrong!

Stars that shine and ever shine,
Far above this home of mine,
Ye shall yet rejoicing glow
On no homeless one below;
Ye shall yet exultant roll
Over earth redeemed and whole.
God is in your starry song—
Prohibition of all wrong!

—*Fannie B. Damon*

Again he laughed drunkenly and would have stopped, but the watchful woodsman urged him on.

"Stood around like shigar signs," he went on; "didn't shay a word. Tim shows 'em his watch; gets 'em alongside whishle; then he holds up two fingers and winks at me and I gets back of smoke-stack with my hands in my ears—watches Injuns. In two minutes Tim blowed whishle. Ha! Ha! Joke on Tim."

The old man slid back against the side of the tent, his body shaking. A series of hiccoughs interrupted him and he sat up. With owlish gravity he leveled a finger at the cruiser and added: "Jim, when that whishle blowed, not—a—single—Injun—moved. Not a wink! Ha! Ha! Tim—"

A sharp crack silenced him. Brandon had brought one horny palm against the other; the report was like the discharge of a pistol.

"Saco," he called swiftly, "was Black Eagle there?"

The old man nodded uncomfortably.

With pregnant calm, Brandon examined his watch.

"If the Great Father wills," he said half to himself, "may be we can do it."

He turned to the wondering Standbridge. "Are you good for thirty-five miles?"

"When?" asked the young man.

"Now!" thundered the woodsman.

Saco lay at full length, sleeping heavily, and did not see them leave.

Not understanding the significance of it all, Standbridge trudged silently along behind the cruiser. He sensed a danger to the practical jokers, and knew the next stop of the supply boat was at Big Bend, some fifty miles up the river. It was a good thirty-five miles overland, and he settled himself down to the steady grind.

For more than an hour the two men pursued their way. Brandon did not talk, though Standbridge could hear him occasionally muttering to himself. Finally the cruiser summed up his thoughts.

"This is what comes of havin' a man in a fifth story office and a swivel chair bossin' things up here," he exclaimed. "Sendin' men like old Saco and Tim McMahon! That little red-headed rascal is a born trouble-maker. Why, that joke is so old it's jest naturally got moss onto it; every galoot thinks he's its inventor, and ever since Jeff Dawson rigged the 'Belle' up with that steamboat whistle it has been tooted at Indians till they go aboard now with grass stuffed in their ears. But this Black Eagle crowd is diff'rent; they're new in this country, and there'll be trouble afore this day is done."

All that night, led by the unerring instinct of the cruiser, the two men plunged through the trackless, virgin forest. Hours passed and no word was spoken. As they drew near the end of their journey, the two men dropped to their hands and knees and soon came to the river's edge. In the dim light of approaching morning the "Anna Belle" could be seen riding peacefully at anchor less than a stone's throw distant. Stealing quietly into the water they swam to the side of the boat and clambered aboard, their figures being for a moment silhouetted against the sky. Standbridge sank exhausted to the deck and the woodsman had just leaned forward to help him to the cabin when the sharp crack of a rifle came from the shore. Brandon instantly dropped: the bullet buried itself harmlessly in the side of the boat.

A man's head with red hair and frightened features popped out of the cabin. He stared in amazement at the two men lying flat on the deck. "What's the row?" he asked.

"You'll blow your whistle, will you, Tim McMahon!" angrily rejoined Bran-

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PETER COOPER'S TEN DOLLARS

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

Allan West shifted uneasily in his chair. "Uncle Wilbur, could you tell me anything about Peter Cooper?" he asked at last.

"Why do you wish to know about Peter Cooper?" questioned his uncle.

"Miss Knox is teaching our class about the great men of the country. We learn about some one each Friday, and one member of the class is appointed to tell something about him. Next Friday we take up Peter Cooper and I have to tell one interesting thing about him."

Mr. Reed thought for a moment. "Yes, I can tell you something about him. It will teach a lesson that every boy and girl should know."

Allan moved his chair nearer to his uncle. "I am ready to hear it," he announced.

"Peter Cooper was a poor boy who had his own way to make. He had eight brothers and sisters, so it was necessary for him to go to work young. When he was only eight years old he pulled hair from rabbit skins for hat pulp for his father, who was a hatter. One day when he was older, he ripped up an old shoe to see how it was made and after that he made the shoes for the family.

"When he was seventeen, he went to New York to make his fortune. He was eager to make money so he could send some home to his mother. One of the first things that he saw when he reached New York was the advertisement of a lottery."

"What's a lottery?" interrupted Allan.

"A lottery is where tickets are sold that give a chance for a prize. One person gets the prize and all the rest lose their money," his uncle explained. "It is an easy way for a lazy, dishonest person to make money. Peter had just ten dollars and that was exactly what the lottery ticket cost, but if he got the prize he would have several times that amount. He thought the matter over carefully then bought the ticket and—drew nothing."

"I am sorry he wasted his ten dollars," said Allan.

"Peter was sorry too," responded Mr. Reed. "but he had learned a valuable lesson and he never touched a game of chance again. He always said, "That lottery ticket was the cheapest piece of knowledge I ever bought." He meant it was cheap for it taught him well that all games of chance of any kind are wrong. Peter Cooper never smoked or drank, for he knew that smoking and drinking, like lottery tickets, took money and gave nothing in return; for smoking cigarets and cigars dulls the brain and weakens the nerves, while drink takes away self-control and robs one of manhood and gives nothing back."

"Thank you, Uncle Wilbur, I intend to remember Peter Cooper and not have anything to do with games of chance, smoking or drinking," said Allan earnestly.

THE GREAT SPIDER

A spider sat in his basement den,
Weaving his snare for the souls of men,
"I will not work with my hands," quoth he;
"An easier pathway must open for me."
He spreads his tables of greenest baize,
And many a cunning trap he lays.
The marble halls are smooth and white,
The den is blazing with floods of light.
Behind *the bar* the spider stands;
There is not a wise man in all the lands
But will lose his wit and become a fool
If he yields himself to the spider's rule.
There is not a man so strong and brave
But the spider will dig him a shameful grave.
There is not a youth so noble and fair
But will learn to drink and gamble and swear
In the spider's den. But do not, pray,
Dare to dispute the spider's sway;
If you sweep the den with the law's strong broom
Perhaps you might make a cleaner room;
But then men are fearful—a little afraid,
In fact—on the spiders to make a raid;
"'Twould stir up excitement and spiders must live,"
So our dear household treasure we patiently give;
The spider still sits in his basement den,
Lying in wait for the boys and men.

—*Mrs. E. J. Richmond*

"Is there anything you can do better than anyone else?" said an elderly man to a young lad. "Yes," replied the small boy, "I can read my own writing."—*Selected.*

QUERIES

Who ever heard of a poor old horse
That had to go reeling home?
Because he had taken a drop too much,
Of somebody's poisoned rum?

Who ever heard of a drunken cow?
Or even a tipsy rat?
Or who ever knew of a nice old puss
That wasn't a temperance cat?

No, each of the creatures God has made,
On earth, in sea, in air,
Needs nothing ever to quench its thirst,
But water, pure and fair.

So when we are great big grown-up folks,
And while we are children small,
We'll have as much sense as the dogs and cats,
For we will not drink at all.

—*Mrs. M. T. Field*

HOW TO GET ON

"What is the secret of success?" asked the sphinx.

"Push," said the bell-button.

"Take panes," said the window.

"Never be led," said the pencil.

"Be up to date," said the calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the ice.

"Do business on the tick," said the clock.

"Never lose your head," said the barrel.

"Do a driving business," said the hammer.

"Make light of everything," said the fire.

"Make much of small things," said the microscope.

"Never do any-thing off-hand," said the glove.

"Spend much time in reflection," said the mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the chimney.

"Be bright and sharp in all your dealings," said the knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the glue.

"Trust to your stars for success," said the night.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the seal.—*The Great Lakes Presbyterian*

GRACE FOR A BOY

Dear Lord, bless my bread and meat,
And everything I drink and eat,
And let them make me well and strong
To keep from ever doing wrong.
I thank thee, Lord, each day again
For guarding little boys. Amen.

—*Burges Johnson*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, August 14, 1913

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year

The young men and young women of prohibition Kansas, says Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, would no more plan to make liquor-selling their occupation than they would plan to make a living by blowing open safes.

"The first step toward the elimination of sin is to get after the man who makes money out of it," is the terse way *Collier's Weekly* outlines the course of procedure in fighting the traffic in drink and vice.

Fighting the Inevitable!

In a frantic attempt to stem the tide of public sentiment which threatens to sweep them from the nation, the liquor interests are outlining plans for reform. "If the liquor dealers do not want to see this state dry in two years," the president of the Ohio Liquor League is reported to have said, "they must not only live up to every state and municipal legal requirement, but they must help to bring about certain reforms not on the statute books." The warning is most timely, but we apprehend that none of the contemplated reforms will avert the threatened calamity. It is becoming more apparent every day that you might as well try to stop the waves of the ocean as to stop the tide of prohibition.

The liquor men have always had to admit that when the Christian men and women of the nation whole-heartedly and aggressively determine to "make the map all white" it will be done. With a perturbation and anxiety they cannot conceal the liquor interests realize that the good people of the United States are rapidly approaching that state of mind. The trade is farsighted enough to appreciate that before many years its business everywhere will rank as crime, and the men engaged in it as criminals, a condition which now exists in Kansas and other prohibition states. They know that their only hope for a continued existence is in the indifference and apathy of those who have not taken the trouble to assert themselves, and they are hoping by loud protestations of reform to prevent these easy-going citizens from becoming interested to the point of action in the great cause of nation-wide prohibition.

In the interests alike of the countless millions who are suffering as the result of the drink evil and of the men who are debasing themselves by engaging in the igneble traffic, let us arouse the people to hasten the inevitable outcome of this age-long controversy, by the enactment of a National Constitutional prohibition law.

Imperiling An Investment

Many sagacious business men are at this season looking forward to the investment during the coming year of a neat little sum of money in the education in our higher institutions of learning of their sons and daughters. This form of investment is as interesting a one as a man ever makes, and he confidently counts upon receiving in return more satisfactory dividends than come to him from any of the gilt-edged securities which repose in his safety deposit vault. For the making of this investment he has possibly toiled and saved through many years, and in the words of the great educator, Horace Mann, "he counts no possible amount of time, thought and treasure too much to expend if it shall save from ignorance and evil and train for life" one certain boy or girl in whom he has a proprietary interest. If, by the selection of a reputable, well-equipped college, the placing therein of his son, and holding himself responsible for all the expense involved, he could insure the salvation of this boy from ignorance and evil, he might be well content during the four years of the collegiate course. Unfortunately many of our educational institutions in which these precious investments are made are situated in an environment that offers constant temptation to the student, for despite the unceasing efforts of temperance workers, only a few of them are surrounded by a dry zone. If anyone feels inclined to question the truth of the statement that the saloon is primarily fashioned to teach a new generation to drink, let him recall the bitter opposition made during the past year by the liquor interests to measures providing for a saloonless zone surrounding our colleges and universities. What care the liquor interests for the protection of the young men and women in the critical time of their lives as compared with the perpetuation and financial success of their "trade?" They know there is no better recruiting ground for their infamous business than the vicinity of a college, and there they establish themselves and, with all inducements at their command, appeal to the passions and weaknesses of the youth away from home.

Not only should these considerations prompt all parents to ponder seriously the wisdom of sending their children to an institution surrounded by such temptations, but it should lead all who "count no possible amount of time, thought and treasure too great to expend to save their boys from ignorance and evil" to throw themselves enthusiastically into the fight against the legalized liquor traffic, for the sake not only of the offspring in whom they have invested so much, but for the sake of every other boy and girl whose future is in peril.

"A Brand With a History"

A liquor journal attempts in a recent article to set forth the superior merits of a certain notorious brand of whisky which can trace its history back to the year 1846. When it was first put out, where it was manufactured, who were its promoters, may be of interest to "the trade," but what the general public would like to know are the human interest facts which have to do with the health and happiness of the men and women who were most intimately associated with it. Those who have followed most closely its history know that for the sixty-seven years that it has been circulating as an article of commerce, it has been paralyzing the faculties of thousands of men, transforming them from clear-brained, kind-hearted fathers and husbands into brutes and beasts. For over half a century it has wrought confusion in the intellects and consciences of youths of promise who have been tempted to partake of it. For nearly the allotted two-score and ten years it has been the cause of inciting men to acts of homicide, suicide and murder, and other unspeakable crimes. Much of its history will no doubt be found in the records of the criminal courts; in the annals of the men who drag out the years of their lives behind prison bars; in the reports of the insane and feeble-minded institutions. An expensive volume, this history of the famous brand, and for it society has paid and is still paying an extravagant sum, and in the years to come, as the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, it will continue to cost the state and the nation vastly more in depreciated manhood and degenerate citizenship.

Shall this brand with a history and other brands like unto it continue to be sold to the demoralization and destruction of the race? There is one way to prevent it, and that is by the enactment of a constitutional law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the United States. Are you working for such a law? If not, why not?

"Getting Ready to Be a Grandfather"

While the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, rarely do young men and women include in their planning for the future the time when they shall be grandparents. Taking as the theme of a message to college students, "Getting ready to be a grandfather," Rev. Francis E. Clark in the *Christian Endeavor World*, sets before his readers the obligations which rest upon them as ancestors of a future race. "The boy who learns to drink and to smoke cigarets in his youth, just to the extent to which he indulges in these practices cannot be a good grandfather," says Dr. Clark. "When we follow the history of the Jukes family, and see the long streams of degradation, drunkenness, pauperism, insanity, and wretchedness that follow from a single member, we see at its worst the influence of heredity and environment. When we count up the hundreds of members of this family who have found their way to prisons, to brothels, who have tramped uselessly as beggars across the country, and who have lain down in the unwept graves of sots at last, we shudder at the fearful amount of ruin which a single family can produce."

Never was there a better training school for "the making of grandfathers" than the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. Grounded in the fundamentals of Christian temperance truth, and trained in habits of service for others, the young men and women who go out from our Branches to form homes and rear families, are laying the foundations of a better, truer, nobler civilization.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union that is not "mothering" a Young People's Branch is failing to live up to its privileges in helping in the evolution of the human race.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

LAUREN S. HAMILTON, Olean, N. Y.

Tommy's Sunday school teacher had spent a solid hour of conscientious effort endeavoring to impart the truths of the temperance lesson to Tommy. Some of the incidents in Tommy's life during the week following show how great was the need for that lesson:

Sunday—For dinner at Tommy's home wine pudding was served. In the evening, at a friend's house, he was treated to candy flavored with brandy.

Monday—He listened to his father and a friend laughing heartily over the antics of a prominent citizen who had imbibed too freely the previous Saturday evening.

Tuesday—At a moving-picture show, the spectators were convulsed over a film which depicted the mishaps of a tramp under the influence of liquor. Another film showed a henpecked husband regaining his position as head of the household after fortifying himself at the village bar. This was voted to be the best thing on the program.

Wednesday—Attended a high-class concert. The hits of the evening were "drinking songs," extolling the spirit of good fellowship and the "nut brown ale."

Thursday—Attended a show in which most of the comedy was furnished by a drunken character.

Friday—Read in a respectable household paper's "Funny Column" several witticisms uttered by men under the influence of liquor.

Saturday—Tommy's family entertained a former citizen who, a few years before, had started in as a bartender in a neighboring city and now owns one of its best cafes. The marks of his prosperity were plainly evident. Tommy compares the visitor, both in appearance and attention received, to his brother, who has spent several years as a country minister.

Sunday—Before Sunday school the morning papers arrive and Tommy had just time to read a sensational article by "Doctor Somebody" on "Alcohol Is a Food—Not a Poison."

Is it to be wondered if the hour's talk upon the previous Sunday is forgotten during the week, and if so, can you blame Tommy—or his teacher?

Secretary Josephus Daniels on Woman Suffrage

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in speaking before the women of the San Francisco Civic League recently, declared that whatever the opinion of individuals may be as to the wisdom of woman suffrage, women are going to vote and the nation may as well prepare for the inevitable. "Only recently," said Secretary Daniels, "Illinois gave them the ballot for all except constitutional offices, and the present generation will witness complete woman suffrage in every state in the American Union. And when it comes the Constitution will not be broken, and the home will not be dethroned.

"The only argument against suffrage that had and still has weight," he continued, "has been the fear that women would neglect the home for the hustings, that the family life would be less retired and less wholesome, that race suicide would ensue and that the modesty and grace of our women would give place to self-assertiveness and grossness. But did God make man and woman capable of forgetting the object of existence? Can love and marriage and family ever fail to be the trinity that will have no rival? To doubt that the family will always be the center is to doubt the wisdom of God."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE WHITE RIBBON

MATTIE M'CASLIN

It seems a very little thing—a bit of snowy, silken string,
It may repose on satin vest, or on a cotton covered breast
In simple cot of lowly state or in the palace of the great,
On daughters of a princely race, or those whose birthright none can trace.
It matters not, on land or sea—emblem of truth and purity—
Beneath this breast-plate of the Lord, our hearts all beat with one accord.
One pulse is throbbing through the whole—one cherished hope in every soul;
One prayer is wafted day by day, that God will take the curse away.
And yet we know 'tis wisely said, "Prayer without works is cold and dead,"
This admonition we should heed; now is the time for sowing seed.

NOTED ANTI-ALCOHOL LEADER PASSES AWAY

Prof. Max Kassowitz, one of the earliest and most prominent leaders of the anti-alcohol movement in Austria, passed away a few weeks ago at the age of seventy-one years. A writer for the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in describing his brilliant career as a physician and scientist, says that the rapid increase of total abstinence among the medical men is in a large degree the result of his incessant efforts to convince doctors of the harmfulness of drinking.

LIMITATIONS OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY"

The man to whom the business world is now willing to accord "personal liberty" in the matter of drinking, is difficult to find. He cannot fill acceptably a position in a bank; he cannot "hold down a job" in a factory; he is blacklisted by the railroads, and he is considered undesirable as a chauffeur. Coroner Hoffman of Chicago says that more joy riders meet death in automobile accidents than any other class. He says, "I am familiar with most of these fatal cases and know that drunken drivers were responsible for a majority of these deaths. The laws relative to intoxicated persons driving automobiles can not be too stringent. If there is no law under which a drunken chauffeur can be jailed, then the city council had better get busy."

ILLINOIS "SPECIAL SUFFRAGE EDITION"

As was anticipated, the members of the Illinois Suffrage Association who prepared the special Suffrage Edition of the *Chicago Examiner* refused to permit any liquor advertisements to appear in its pages. The proposal on the part of the Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association to use the space solicited by them, for greetings from the brewers to the women, was also rejected.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard*)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

Some Ideal Features of Our Convention City

ISABELLA H. DEMAREST, Corresponding Secretary New Jersey W. C. T. U.

There are many things which combine to make Asbury Park quite ideal as a convention city: Its splendid location in the midst of ocean waves and rolling hills and valleys; the fact that there are no long distances between hotel, homes, churches, and Casino. The churches, beautiful in architecture, and with fine auditoriums and conference rooms are convenient for services of all kinds and are very near the hotel chosen for headquarters. The Board of Superintendents, the Board of Organizers, the Y. P. B., the L. T. L., can each have its special church for meetings and conferences. Connected with the Casino, which is only two blocks from the Metropolitan, are lavatories, rest rooms, etc. Dinners and suppers can be had at the Metropolitan, and at a restaurant near the Casino.

Asbury Park is a city without licensed saloons, whose aim is to teach the nation that a beautiful resort can be maintained and special convention privileges enjoyed without "accessibility" to, or revenue from, the legalized liquor traffic. It caters to guests whose morals and habits are unimpeachable, and it deserves a National W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Metropolitan Hotel, where the entire Executive Committee is to be entertained, has an inviting exterior, and a homelike, yet stately interior, with sleeping rooms, cozy corners, sitting rooms and a spacious and bright sun parlor, where the Executive Committee and Official Board meetings are to be held, and a large and cheerful dining room, where about 300 guests can be served at once. The courteous proprietor has made most satisfactory arrangements regarding rooms, prices, extra meals, dinners and luncheons for those who desire to have them there.

The women are at work with a hospitable will, realizing the full import of a National W. C. T. U. Convention among them.

Temperance Teaching at Ogden (Utah) Chautauqua

Splendid temperance truths were expounded at the recent Ogden (Utah) Chautauqua. Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, state president, was speaker on Woman's Day and there was a fine attendance of women from all over the state. The speaker in the evening, Col. Bain of Kentucky, fired hot shot at the liquor traffic, and Dr. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who was heard later, made plain the fact that prohibition has made Kansas the great state it is, and its people the progressive type. Prof. Head, a gifted reader from Chicago, did not fail to speak a good word for temperance at every appearance.

The Ogden W. C. T. U. had headquarters, from which they distributed about 10,000 pages of literature which Miss Kennedy, state corresponding secretary, had carefully selected and placed in envelopes. Many persons said the selection of temperance literature was the best they had ever seen.

The Kansas-Utah people of Ogden gave a fine banquet one evening in the grounds in honor of Dr. McKeever, at which Mrs. Shepard was also a guest.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Alexandria, Aug. 19-22
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 2-4
South Carolina, Saluda, Sept. 12-14
West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
East Washington, Wenatchee, Sept. 23-26
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 6-8
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
Alabama, Mobile, Oct. 7-9
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 14-16
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

LET US NOT FORGET!

On the night before the vote was taken in Maine on the retention of constitutional prohibition, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our National President, issued a proclamation in which she stated that whatever the result of the election the following day, the goal of the National W. C. T. U. was set at National Constitutional Prohibition. That night Captain Hobson made the address and it was he who introduced into the next session of Congress an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. We are glad to note that other organizations are endorsing this principle, among them the International Sunday School Convention, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Anti-Saloon League. We rejoice that the ball set rolling in Maine is gaining in strength and power and let us not forget that in any such campaign the W. C. T. U. of New York state will have a definite part, just as we are having a definite part in the campaign for woman suffrage but that, while co-operating with other organizations, we do our own work in our own way.—*Mrs. Ella A. Boole in Woman's Temperance Work*

Y. P. B. "Movies" for Midsummer Nights

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Cal.

Everywhere, in these days, history, science, fiction and fact are portrayed by that wonderful new practical educator, the moving picture machine. So successful is this attractive instructor, now no longer an innovation, that it is quite the duty and privilege of the temperance young people to take notes and adapt some of the best features for their own edification, entertainment and instruction.

The vital essentials of a moving picture production are intense action, proper costuming and appropriate music. Any minor details and most connecting links are supplied by the imagination of the audience. The stage is quickly furnished in a large room, by a curtain run across one corner, or at the end, in the case of a long hall.

Nothing could be better adapted for a series of Y. P. B. moving picture evenings, during the summer, than our own thrilling and dramatic story of organization, development, leaders and successes. All the young people in your society and many of their friends could be happily used in such a series, the entertainments being held fortnightly during the summer and early fall. One or two practice nights should be sufficient, usually, since it is easy to fall into the spirit of the plan, and well-directed training, intense, and clear, will do away with any tedious preparation.

"The White Ribbon Story" might well be the title of the first "film." A group of earnest women, dressed in the quaint styles of the early seventies, march across the stage, talking, mutely of course, but seemingly very seriously. Returning quickly, the leader pleads with a saloon keeper, before his door, which in response to the strange appeal, is closed, and the sign taken down. Then, without change of environment, another group of women gather, and with much seeming discussion, organize and each one puts on the little knot of white ribbon. That dramatic moment, when Miss Willard decided between the professorship of an Eastern college and the secretaryship of the Chicago W. C. T. U., with its small salary and heavy work, would make a fine scene on this first evening's "film."

These are but suggestions as to the splendid possibilities of the "movie" plan, in the hands of wide-awake young people. Not one of us, young or old, but delights in dressing up in the fashion of other days or lands. Because not a word need be said, no one will be embarrassed or refuse to help, and from Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years," any number of suggestions may be found for this first evening. Here, too, may be found material for "A Wonderful Life" film when the story of Miss Willard may be traced from the tiny, welcome baby, or little girl perched on the gate post, to a reproduction of the Washington statue, about which loving, white ribboned women gather.

A little variation in the series might be arranged by having a W. C. T. U. album, when a score of the best known leaders may be shown in a frame (the album "door"), each one to be preceded by a bright description, and appropriate music softly played during the two or three minutes each portrait is being shown.

An evening with motion pictures of the World's W. C. T. U. work should prove fascinating and entertaining for both performers and audience, since costumes, customs and national songs all lend themselves readily to the plan. "An Hour with the Departments" can be a poster parade, similar to one described about a year ago, in THE SIGNAL, or a very lively demonstration in costume, to music, without a word said.

A resumé of the year's local work might be given as a finale in the series, the best things done being acted out, with or without words. At its state convention, held recently, Southern California gave three minutes to each local union, in which to give, in a moving picture show supplemented by cards, posters and words, what had been the very best thing accomplished in the previous year. No matter what else was done, continual motion was insisted upon, and the result was novel, striking and most effective.

The Personal Element in Y. P. B. Work

(Continued from Page Four)

bers in the high schools. Such questions as, Who smoke? How many smoke? What do they smoke? When did they start? Why did they start? would elicit much useful information to use in "*applied Y. P. B. work.*"

We also hope next year to have certain of our members conduct continued, definite, scientific experiments on some of the lower animals as to the exact effect of alcohol when taken in definite regular amounts. This experiment could run during the year and might well be done in connection with the biology or physiology department of the high school. This is a good way to work in some of the high school teachers. Of course it would be possible to use a person for experimental purposes, but as yet the person never lived whose life was not too valuable to be blighted by a single drink of alcohol.

In conclusion I would say, try to have the local meetings so interesting and so enthusiastic that they will be an inspiration to every one present. Accomplish this by having a large Branch in which every one works. Personal work by each member will give life to the society. The high school and the Y. P. B. should be of mutual help. Conduct interesting experiments of value in connection with the biological department of the high school.

Let us all work for a larger, better, and more efficient Y. P. B.

The High and Holy Calling of the Y. P. B.

(Continued from Page Four)

Charta and the establishing of constitutional freedom on western shores.

Do you see, dear young people, how high and holy is the calling in the Y. P. B.? Now the very thought of our aims and purposes should make the heart beat quicker and the whole soul thrill with plans and aspirations. It is not the leaders or those in the public eye who make possible these great hopes, but the people at home standing loyally by principles and making the public sentiment in their community and keeping as clean and sweet as possible their little corner. May you, all through the golden summer days, have joy and health and be re-created for your future work but be sure that all the pleasures are untainted, that they may be remembered with joy. And don't forget to keep the Y. P. B. alive and growing. I am going to ask you to do two things before fall. One is to put up just as many temperance posters as possible and have a temperance parade. The other is to remember to send some contribution for the Missionary Fund.

You will be glad to know that our splendid knight of the temperance reform, Captain Hobson, in spite of his busy days, has finished your study book, and we hope to receive it from the printer in time for your fall work. How we thank God for such a man who did not fear the guns of the Spanish and fears not the organized forces of evil.

THE STUDENT A DETERMINING FACTOR IN REFORM

(Continued from Page Five)

shows conclusively that war is a curse to the human race.

Then a course of study in war and peace might well be incorporated in the College Young People's Branch from our department of Peace and International Arbitration. A work for peace is being arranged by the World Peace Foundation of Boston for college students. The American School Peace League, endorsed by the National Educational Association, is doing much to teach the next generation to substitute law for war.

At the Congress of Alienists and Neurologists, recently held in Chicago, resolutions were passed appealing to all railroad companies to require total abstinence of their employes. So many lives and so much property depend on the integrity of the men operating the trains, that the mental soundness of each employe should be well guarded. The resolutions also state that "the habitual use of any narcotic should be grounds for discharge from railroad service." These medical experts declare that beer and other alcoholic beverages are injurious to the nerves and a menace to mental soundness.

Guy Potter Benton, president of the general council of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, says that away back in the nineties, that fraternity went on record for temperance by forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors at fraternity banquets or social functions of any sort. A few years later a law was passed by the general fraternity forbidding the taking of liquor into fraternity houses or chapter halls.

HOW TO CONDUCT A DEBATE

[In view of the fact that I have recommended debates for the Y. P. B., the following is given. R. M.]

There may be two or more speakers on a side and there should be a time limit of five minutes or longer. Some one should preside, announce subject and speakers and keep the time. First the affirmative speaks, then the negative, then the affirmative and again the negative. The negative then refutes and sums up the points on that side. The affirmative does the same. There should be a time limit of two or three minutes for each and no new points may be introduced in the summing up. The judges then retire.

Some of the following are good topics for debates:

Resolved, That the influence for temperance of a pledged total abstainer is better than that of a non-pledged one.

Resolved, That the future of the state depends more upon the moral worth of its young people than upon its material prosperity.

Resolved, That tobacco is a greater enslaver than fashion.

Resolved, That the only solution of the national liquor problem is National Constitutional Prohibition.

Resolved, That prohibition is better than high license.

HOW THE FOUNTAIN CAME TO TOWN

L. S. L.

Mrs. L. S. Bryant of Columbia Falls, Montana, is an old W. C. T. U. worker. She is a minister's widow, and is going down the sunset slope of life. When no one else was available as a leader, she cheerfully shouldered the responsibility, declaring it to be her intention to keep a union together until some one younger would take it. She has waded through Montana snows and faced mountain winds, but never one of the little meetings was allowed to lapse. There was not a favorable inch of ground, but she took possession just the same!

When she first came, her temporary home had to be among those mostly outside of church influence and among liquor dealers. Mrs. Bryant does not believe in a piety that shuts itself away from nearest duty from fear of contamination. She believes in trying to lift the unfortunate girl, in reforming the drunkard. She welcomed this neighborship because it put her in touch with those that needed mothering and instruction.

A drunken man made her a gift to be used for whatever good purpose she thought best. It was a nest egg. She began through the paper to talk up a public fountain for man and beast, sent for catalogues, and decided upon a design. Then, one of the liquor men persuaded the original donor to demand his money back. He did so and received it, but the local talent of the town came to her and offered to aid by giving an entertainment. They worked zealously for her good cause and in this way raised the money for the fountain, which will be an ornament and convenience to the town, and keep many a thirsty one from the saloons.

Bird's-Eye View of Y. P. B. Work in the States

A new Y. P. B. has been recently organized in Lestershire, N. Y., as a result of Miss Mosher's visit. The organization was completed by Mrs. Badger, county Y. P. B. secretary, and Mrs. Bradbury, county W. C. T. U. president.

Kansas Y. P. B.'s are holding lawn socials and other out-of-door meetings. "Each one win one," is their motto for the year.

Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Y. P. B. secretary of Massachusetts, has had the pleasure of attending the Northfield Conference together with eight Y. P. B. girls. This will mean an inspiration for better work throughout the year.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, who is making her home in Southern California, is again helping our work. She is the new county Y. P. B. secretary in San Diego and has organized four Branches with 147 members. She is speaking in Sunday schools and young people's societies and helping both old and young wherever she goes.

Miss Ida M. Cooper has organized a new Branch at Beresford, South Dakota. Thirty paid dues upon organization. Miss Cooper is now in the field doing organizing work.

Miss Lane, who attended the training class in Chicago, and Miss Atchison have just closed a successful two months' tour in Nebraska. The state Y. P. B. secretary has furnished material for a model Y. P. B. meeting to be used at the Epworth assembly. This program may be repeated at the state convention.

The Fourth of July demonstration at Tacoma, called the Monetmara Festo, had a white section. There were two floats filled with children singing temperance songs, the older ones marching. They were trained by the Y. P. B.

In the recent prohibition campaign in one of the Ohio counties the young people of Warren Y. P. B. marched in the parade. They wore white suits and blue sashes and at the head were young people dressed in white and riding white horses.

Worcester (Mass.) Y.P.B. has been moving to the fore. The Worcester Chamber of Commerce invited the temperance societies to join in a great civic parade, on July 4, and the Worcester Y. P. B., under the leadership of Miss Sara Watson gave a splendid demonstration. It had a pure white float trimmed with knots of red, white and blue, with the treasurer, Miss Eva Hills, seated in front, dressed in the national colors, and wearing a crown with the word, "Prohibition," upon it. The other members each wore white with a Y. P. B. banner pinned from shoulder to waist. On each side of the float were slogans and mottoes, explaining the principles for which the Y. P. B. stands. Is not this a glorious way to observe our national birthday?

A Y. P. B. of eleven members has been organized at Lamberton, Minn., Miss Anna Engeswick, president.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

[NUMBER THIRTEEN]

IN PROHIBITION KANSAS

When Kansas adopted Prohibition in 1880 her population was 996,000, and there were 724 prisoners in the penitentiary.

In 1910 the population had increased to 1,690,000, and there were 752 prisoners in the penitentiary.

In 1910, fifty-seven out of the 105 counties of the state had no inmates in their poor-houses.

Kansas, with practically one-fifth of New York's population, has less than one-tenth the number of insane.

The police and militia of Kansas cost the tax payers $402,000 annually. In Illinois, with only four times the population, the cost is $4,970,000, or nearly twelve times as much.

Because Kansas has no paupers, the poor farms of 49 counties have been turned into experiment stations under the control of the State Agricultural College and are now called PROSPERITY FARMS.

The wealth of Kansas has increased at the rate of $12,000,000 per year for the last decade.

The assessed wealth of the state is $1,500 per capita, which exceeds all other states.

The bank deposits have increased from $69,000,000 to $113,900,000 in ten years.

The state tax is $1.04 on $1,000, only a fraction of the ordinary rate.

The first 20 years of Prohibition reduced illiteracy 49 per cent, and the ratio is steadily decreasing.

Governor Stubbs says, "PROHIBITION IS THE BEST BUSINESS ASSET OF KANSAS."

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

WHO PAYS THE NATION'S DRINK BILL?

Excerpts from paper by Atticus Webb, prepared for Southern Sociological Congress, Atlanta, Ga.

Our gracious Lord is able to feed and clothe every soul He brings into this world. His soil is rich and plenteous, and He sends the sunshine and the rain. There is no need that any should go hungry or cold. Every cry for food or clothes is a cry against some sin or sins of the race. It is a waste of His bounteous providence that causes most of the want of the day. While this waste is not all chargeable to alcohol, it is true that almost all the waste by those who are needy is for alcoholic drinks. Three dollars out of every four that are spent for alcoholic drinks are spent by laboring people. The other dollar may be spent by those who are able to waste it and not come to want, but practically every cent of the three dollars spent by the laboring class comes from the necessities of the laboring people.

Economic Aspects of the Drink Problem of the South

A conservative estimate places the drink bill of the 28,000,000 people of the South at $150,000,000.

One-third of the whole nation lives in the South, and they pay for about one-twelfth of the nation's drink bill. A larger than the average part of the Southern people are laboring folk. This element spends about $120,000,000 of the South's drink bill. This is pure waste, for no one gets one iota's value for it. But this waste is enough to allow $2,500 for each of the 50,000 paupers of the South, or $1,000 annually to each of these, and $500 annually to each of the 100,000 occasionally needy. Therefore, if there is need in the South today, it is not because the Lord is not providing for His own, but because of the waste of His bounty.

This waste is not compensated for in any way. Excepting Kentucky, which produces about one-fourth of all the distilled liquors produced in the United States, the South produces only about $32,000,000 worth of all liquors, or about one-sixtieth of the nation's output, and about one-fifth of her own consumption. These figures are all at retail prices. Thus it will be seen that the liquor that debauches the South is not a Southern product, but, excepting Kentucky, comes from the North. To the South it is all a waste of resources.

The raw material used in making this liquor amounts to about $2,600,000, or about one four-hundredth part of the value of the cotton crop of the South.

If the liquor made in the South used enough of the farm products, as raw materials, to stimulate prices, there might be some compensation, but figures deny this. To make the $32,000,000 worth of liquor only about $1,250,000 worth of corn, wheat, rye, rice and molasses are used. But the South's production of wheat and corn alone amounts to $588,750,000 annually, or nearly twenty-five times as much. So it cannot be said that the liquor traffic creates a demand for farm products that compensates for the loss.

Eighty-eight Per Cent of Liquor Bill an Economic Loss

But it does give work to some who make it. About 1,000 men are engaged in making the output of the South, at an average wage of about $700 per annum, and thus about $700,000 comes back in wages. There are about 10,500 legal saloons, and counting an average of two to each saloon, only about 21,000 are employed selling the product legally, and they are paid about $15,000,000 in wages. Summed up all this means that when the South wastes $1 for liquor about twelve cents comes back to the producers as compensation. These figures may seem too small, but the fact is that in the making and selling of liquor less material is used, less laborers are needed, and less wages paid than in any business in the world. This makes eighty-eight per cent of our liquor bill an economic loss.

Now for this very reason, if the $150,000,000 liquor bill of the South were spent for the ordinary necessities of life, not only would the hungry children and ill-clad wives of liquor drinkers have more to eat and wear to just that amount, but that much of a demand in other industries of the South would be felt in every department. So the amount lost through liquor in the South alone would equal all the canned goods produced in the nation, would equal two-thirds of the sugar and molasses produced, or one-fifth of the flour and meal. There is not an industry nor a farm product that would not take on such a renewed demand for goods as to revolutionize its business, if all this were thrown into any one of them.

In the manufacturing of these goods, if the bill were turned to the average necessities, the demand for the raw material would increase to the amount of $83,400,000, and would be able to stimulate demand in practically all the necessities of life. In order to make these goods to supply the increased demand there would be opened up 225,000 more jobs for workingmen, which at the average wage of two dollars per day would mean $135,000,000 annually for the South. The competition of laborers would no longer drive down the wages, but factories would bid for workmen, and every unemployed man would find work. This would solve the labor problem more than any legislation that could be effected.

From the daily press: "The fly+the baby+the milk=the grave." Of course destroy the insect. Here is another formula: Liquor+the youth=inefficiency and ruin. Of course remove the temptation and while you are in that struggle train the boy and girl.—*The Temperance Cause*

The Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. K. Staaff, is reported by Dr. Hercod of Switzerland to have said in a public meeting that prohibition seemed the only means of suppressing alcoholism. He expressed the hope that the commission which was formed two years ago may present suitable propositions, and that the Swedish government will endorse them and propose them to the Parliament.

PROXIMITY OF THE SALOONS A LIABILITY

The city council of North Chicago has in contemplation the extension of the saloon territory into the factory districts of the town. This proposed action is meeting with most emphatic protests from the heads of all the industries located in that section. The manager of the National Envelope Factory has presented to the city fathers a few arguments against the project that ought to settle the matter for all time. He says, "The proximity of the saloons is a liability for our factory and for all other factories. A man en route to or from a factory is liable, when the saloons are handy, to step in for a drink; then he takes two or three, and shortly he is in fine shape to go to work on some dangerous machinery. Seventy per cent of our employes are girls and women. Do you think you would like to have your daughter pass a saloon in going and coming from work at our factory. That's what the extension would mean to us."

It will not be many years before every right-minded citizen of this republic will recognize in the liquor traffic a liability, financial, social and moral, and will be forced to admit that if this government, which exists for the promotion of the general welfare of the people and the securing of the blessings of liberty to all, is to continue to maintain its standing among the nations of the world, it must by Federal legislation, prohibit the manufacture and sale of every form of alcoholic liquors.

THE "BLUES"

A Lady Finds Help from Simple Food

Civilization brings blessings and also responsibilities.

The more highly organized we become the more need there is for regularity and natural simplicity in the food we eat.

The laws of body nutrition should be carefully obeyed, and the finer, more highly developed brain and nervous system not hampered by a complicated, unwholesome dietary.

A lady of high nervous tension says:

"For fifteen years I was a sufferer from dyspepsia. I confess that an improperly regulated diet was the chief cause of my suffering. Finally, nothing that I ate seemed to agree with my stomach, and life, at times, did not seem worth living.

"I began to take a pessimistic view of everything and see life through dark blue glass, so to speak. My head became affected with a heavy creeping sensation and I feared paralysis.

"Palpitation of the heart caused me to fear that I might die suddenly. Two years ago, hearing Grape Nuts so highly spoken of by some estimable friends of mine, I determined to try it.

"The change in my condition was little less than miraculous. In a short time the palpitation, bad feeling in head and body began to disappear and the improvement has continued until at the present time I find myself in better health than I have ever enjoyed.

"My weight has increased 20 lbs. in the last year and life looks bright and sunny to me as it did when I was a child."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast. Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

ment Room, The Capitol, Washington, D. C., for Senate Joint Resolution 1.

Representative Raker of California asked to have printed a quotation from an article in a California paper relative to a recent speech of Secretary of the Navy Daniels while in the state, referred to on another page of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Secretary Daniels has returned to Washington after a several weeks' tour of the shore stations of the navy on the Pacific coast. This western trip completes the Secretary's round of all the shore stations of the United States naval establishments except those in insular possessions. The Secretary confirmed the report which had reached here in his absence that he intended to send the fleet through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean just as soon as there is water enough in it to permit the battleships to pass through. It also is his intention to be on the bridge when the leading ship goes through the canal. As the fleet goes to the Mediterranean in late October of this year, the ships will not be sent through the canal until after January 1, 1914.

Policy of Mediation With Mexico Announced

The initiation of President Wilson's policy of mediation with respect to Mexico was announced last Monday, when Secretary of State Bryan made public the fact that former Governor John Lind, of Minnesota, had left Washington for Mexico City, where he will be the personal representative of the President and adviser to the American Embassy. When the President is ready to communicate with the Mexican authorities as to restoration of peace, he will make public his views. This announcement represents all that the administration is willing to tell the country regarding the Mexican policy at this time. Senator Bacon, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, is quoted as saying, "The President of the United States is face to face with the greatest emergency that has confronted us since I became a member of the Senate. It is much greater than that which faced us in the Cuban situation. That was a tempest in a teapot compared with what we may be required to do to establish order in Mexico and maintain it for a generation or two."

New Schedule of Express Rates Made

Completing an investigation covering a year, in which the relation existing between express companies and railroads was thoroughly inquired into, the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced its findings and fixed rates on express matter, which cut express revenues approximately twenty-five per cent. The report gives a table of 650,000 rates as a basis for rate charges to every place in the United States and its possessions. The order becomes effective October 15, to be in force for a period of two years. The decision of the commission, deferred as it has been for more than a year, followed an investigation that occupied nearly six years of hearings, special examinations of accounts, and reports covering in detail the various phases of the express business. Nearly a carload of books and papers has been filed and is a part of the proceedings in this case. A permanent committee has been appointed to revise the routes of express carriers so as to eliminate the circuitous routes which are now a cause of considerable complaint on the part of the shippers.

Owners of Saloon Property Refuse to Disclose Their Names

The fact that under the new excise law for the District of Columbia, applicants for liquor licenses must show the name and address of the person or persons owning the property on which the saloon is to be located, is believed to be one of the causes for the exceedingly small number of liquor license applications filed up to this time. This provision of the new law is not generally known or understood, and when applicants for licenses found they must give the names and addresses of the actual owners of the property in which their places of business are to be located, they were either unable or refused to do so. In a number of these cases the applicants have returned with the statement that the real owners of the property refused to permit their names to become a part of the records of the excise board, and in such cases the applications have been refused. Up to the present time only four applications, accompanied by the $1,000 license fee, have been received in the office of the excise board. On this date a year ago more than 200 applications had been received.

Saturday, August 9, 1913

"Keep your eyes open, mouth shut and ears to the ground," Chicago's chief of police tells the policewomen who have just been appointed to the police force of that city.

Barlow's Indigo Blue will not Spot or Streak Clothes

In use for fifty years is proof that it is the best. All grocers sell it.

Free Samples Mailed.

ADAM PFROMM & CO., Wholesale Druggists

233 North Second Street, Philadelphia

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

The Life of Frances E. Willard

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

CLOTH, ... $1.50

MOROCCO, ... $2.50

Prices include postage

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

AS IT SHOULD BE!

Margaret J. Bilz, National W.C.T.U. organizer, tells this little happening in her recent ten days' tour of Allegan county, Mich.: "It was at an afternoon institute held by a new union organized at Pullman. At the close of the meeting I made a plea for new members. A charmingly gowned, sweet-faced woman approached and said: 'I cannot join now but I'll see you in the morning.' The following day ere breakfast was eaten the mother appeared with her young son. She had waited to give her name, she assured me, hoping her boy would sign *with her*. I explained to the laddie the sacredness of the pledge and told the story of Lincoln and his pledge-keeping life. With eyes beaming with understanding and enthusiasm, he asked to have the privilege of not only signing a pledge, but standing with mother during the white-ribbon service. Side by side they wrote their names on the W. C. T. U. cards, hand in hand paid their dues and went out, each wearing the blessed emblem."

TWO

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, A. M. Litt. D.

Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

A story of twin brothers, born in a wretched tenement house with the curse of strong drink upon them. Orphaned, they are sent to the poor house but soon drift apart and one follows the life of each as it is strikingly told by the author. This little volume forcefully illustrates the degenerating and crime-producing effects of the legalized liquor traffic.

Price, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

Now is the time to renew the *Teachers' Subscriptions* to

The Young Crusader

The special teachers' rate is *Twenty Cents* for *Nine Months*, from September 1913 to June 1914.

Local unions, this is your opportunity to help your teachers secure live, up-to-date matter for use in their scientific temperance instruction work.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

THE W. C. T. U. AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

(Continued from Page Two)

alcoholism. The mothers' meetings conducted by the W. C. T. U. are doing much to impress upon the parents the necessity for instilling ideals of social purity in their children's minds.

"A Question of Evangelism"

In the final lecture of the series of three which have been given before the Woman's Club by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the W. C. T. U. of New York, the speaker treated the question of the liquor traffic as it is related to missionary and evangelistic endeavor. Modern evangelism, she claimed, calls for the removal of the preventable hindrances to its progress. The liquor traffic is responsible for a great many of these. The fruit of the saloon is directly the opposite of that for which the church stands. Some of these fruits are home happiness, which the church fosters and the saloon destroys. The church stands for a holy Sabbath; the saloon does all it can to destroy it. In New York state there are four times as many saloons as Sunday schools and 2,900 more left over for good measure. In Yates county there have been no saloons for four years, and in the spring term of court this year there was not one case presented in criminal court. In its relation to missionary endeavor, the saloon is its greatest enemy. The countries which send out missionaries fail of their high endeavor when they allow the export of liquor to those same countries. In every place where missionaries have to fight the liquor problem, they find it a harder struggle than in their home countries.

Two addresses were given on live subjects, one by Mrs. Mabel S. C. Smith, assistant editor of *The Chautauquan Newsmagazine*, on "The Moral Tone of Popular Literature," and another by Mrs. John Turner of Dallas, Texas, vice-president of the Texas W. C. T. U., on "The Welfare of the Child."

The annual meeting of the Willard Federated W. C. T. U. of Chautauqua resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. B. Buell, East Hampton, Conn.; vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, Cleveland, O.; secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Mrs. S. R. Strong, Chautauqua, N. Y.

TEXAS W. C. T. U. NOTES

Special Correspondence

A faithful and true Texas white ribbon comrade, Mrs. S. C. Follin of Central union, Fort Worth, passed away during July. Several years ago it was said that the Central union ran a year without officers and at the close our finances were greater than ever before, for we raised about $600, most of it for prize essays. Mrs. Follin was chairman of the committee. Her latest work was to secure twenty-five new members during a contest.

In the death of Rev. Jerome Duncan, a strong friend of the temperance cause, the white ribboners of Fort Worth district feel that the forces of righteousness have suffered a great loss.

Although Texas is suffering from extreme heat, the Fort Worth union never fails to hold a meeting, and the Austin union is equally energetic. The Austin members are interesting prominent people in the work of the union.

The legislature is in called session, but what will be done regarding the amendment to the white slave law is still doubtful.

Mrs. M. C. Kersch, state Press superintendent, keeps the work of the organization before the public through the columns of *Home and State*. Mrs. Dr. Benton of Peniel, state superintendent of Medical Temperance, is very enthusiastic in her work and declares it the most important department of the W. C. T. U. She is sending letters to the unions urging them to circulate literature to educate the people against the use of alcohol in sickness. At a camp meeting which will be held in Peniel during August, she will have posters exhibited and literature distributed.

CARRYING OUR W. C. T. U. STANDARD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special Correspondence

Rev. Christine Penrod, missionary in Japan for twenty-three years, and now matron of the Florence Crittenton W. C. T. U. home in Tokio, gave a very interesting talk on conditions in Japan, at the July meeting of the trustees of the W. C. T. U. home at East Manchester. She expressed appreciation of the work of our Mercy Home, and was impressed with the Christian spirit so apparent in the family of twenty-one girls and three helpers.

At the July executive meeting arrangements were made for the state convention, which is to be held at Dover, October 7-9. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson of Philadelphia, and Miss Edna Rowan will be the speakers. Miss Rowan will spend six weeks in the state previous to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, and will address several of our county conventions in September.

Miss Rose A. Davison, who filled a few dates in our state en route to Maine, is engaged for several weeks in November after the National Convention.

Mrs. O. C. Sargent, of Concord, a member of the state executive committee, in behalf of the state W. C. T. U., presented to "The Hampshire" a picture of the state president. It was hung in the Ellen R. Richardson room, which was furnished by the W. C. T. U. In this room the executive meetings are held. "The Hampshire" is a home for young girls who are students, or girls having small incomes. It is situated in our largest city, Manchester, and supplies a long-felt need. Cozy, comfortable rooms and good board are furnished at very reasonable rates. The kitchen and dining room have just been enlarged to meet the demand for accommodations. The home is in charge of a Christian superintendent, who interests herself in the welfare of her family, and is well qualified for her responsible position.

Not only the union of which she was the presiding genius, but the state feels it has sustained a great loss in the homegoing of Mrs. Eunice H. Chase, president of North Weare W. C. T. U. for the past twenty-five years. Mrs. Chase was a remarkable woman, born in Lynn, Mass., amid strong temperance and religious influences exerted by parents identified with all progressive movements. When Mr. Chase's health failed in 1878, "Aunt Eunice," as she was called, opened a general store and continued in the business until last April. Under her presidency, the W. C. T. U. has had a vital share in the community life, her remarkable personality being a strong element of attraction to its public meetings. For many years Mrs. Chase served on the committee to arrange union services. Gospel temperance meetings have been held the *first Sunday evening in every month* since the union was organized in 1880.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

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The Union Signal. .....$1.00 a year
Monthly Campaign Edition..25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

The Young Crusader .....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

Address Evanston, Illinois.

August 21

is the date of issue of the

Fair Number

This will be an exceedingly interesting number and will contain articles dealing with the liquor traffic in its relation to farming communities. These articles will be contributed by specialists, among whom will be Chief Justice Bruce of North Dakota. You cannot afford to miss the opportunity of circulating this number at every fair in your community. It will be filled from cover to cover with just the material you are looking for—stories, poems, pictures, all bearing upon total abstinence and prohibition.

The reduced price of $1.25 per 100 will be made upon all orders received before August 15.

Place your order early.

Pass Your Union Signal On!

Enclosed find postal order with name and address of one new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. Through the reading of my paper this woman has become greatly interested in the things we stand for.

A SUBSCRIBER IN WINNIPEG

Have you joined our "Win One Circle?"

Birthday Celebrations

The Circulation Department is jubilant over the reports of the Legions celebrating *Young Crusader* day, the birthday of our Editor-in-Chief, Anna Adams Gordon. Such happy times are reported and we know that the happy time is not confined to the birthday party only, but will extend through the entire year, for into every home where *The Young Crusader* goes there are always happy days from January to December. Our boys and girls look forward to its coming and live over again the pleasant time spent at the birthday party, as well as thoroughly enjoy the sixteen well-filled pages of *The Young Crusader* each month.

Up-to-Date

Long have I had it in my heart to write you how much I enjoy reading THE UNION SIGNAL, and my young people enjoy it as much as I do. In my goings and comings I hear nothing but praises for the paper. Everyone speaks of its helpfulness. They say it is such a live, up-to-date paper. I know all they say is genuine. MRS. K. A. LEVICK.
New Jersey

The weekly visit of THE UNION SIGNAL is a great delight. I have it forwarded to me in England, for I cannot get along without it.

EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK,
National Organizer

JOHN STANDBRIDGE'S LESSON

(Continued from Page Six)

don, worming his way to the cabin; "you drunken good-for-nothin', that's Black Eagle!"

A chorus of wild yells seemed almost to answer the woodsman and the next minute the shore-line was dotted with dusky, gliding figures. Below Brandon had kicked into wakefulness half the crew and under his presence of mind the engine was started. Slowly at first, and then with gathering speed the little craft shot down the stream, followed by the whine of bullets and the shouts of the discomfited Indians.

All that glorious morning the little boat worked her way along the river, Brandon's masterful voice occasionally breaking the stillness to express contempt for the crew whose lives he had undoubtedly saved. He discovered the hiding place of their liquor and with no word of apology or explanation dumped it overboard. Lying unheeded on the deck the woodsman found a small packet of mail that Saco had neglected to bring with him the night before. It contained the missing orders: Standbridge was to stop work immediately and report to headquarters at Toronto.

One afternoon a week later John Standbridge, still tanned and hearty from his work in the woods, drew down the cover of his roll-top desk and signalled to the young man across the room. Together they passed to the rear of the suite of offices, where the surveyor removed a bottle from its hiding place and held it to the light.

"Jove! Marvin," he said, decanting some of the liquor, "I left a whole bottle of this stuff up in the woods."

"So?" replied the other, taking up a glass.

Both men stood straight, glasses in hand. Suddenly some one called Standbridge's name. He stepped to the door. An office boy handed him a letter. "Just came," he said.

The young surveyor nervously opened the envelope and read:

"Friend Standbridge: It didn't appear necessary after what occurred on that boat to say anything to you about the booze game; it was none of my business anyway, but it seems now I ought to tell you what happened later. When I got back to the tent I found old Saco all cut up and he died ten minutes after I arrived. He managed to tell me that the Indians got him about an hour before and said he'd a-been all right and could have got away if he hadn't found a bottle of whisky in the tent and made himself drunker than ever. Jim Brandon."

The letter crumpled in the surveyor's hand and his face paled.

"Come," said his companion, impatiently. "The boss'll be dropping in on us; drink up."

Standbridge leaned against the wall.

"Excuse me, Marvin," he said huskily, "but—but I've changed my mind. I'm not t-taking anything today. Read that."

Use the Tags

FOR SOUVENIRS AT

Chautauquas
Fairs
Rest Rooms

Price per 100, 25 cents

BLOTTERS

FOR DISTRIBUTION AT

Chautauquas and Fairs

In Prohibition Maine
Be Strong
Who is the Coward?
Blot Out the Saloon
A Cigaret Arithmetic
A Cold Water Blotter

IN ASSORTED COLORS

Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 21, 1913. No. 34

Float of Jermyn (Pa.) W. C. T. U. in Independence Day Parade

Vote With God

What do we need to keep the nation whole,
To guard the pillars of the state? We need
The fine audacities of honest deed;
The homely old integrities of soul;
The swift temerities that take the part
Of outcast right—the wisdom of the heart;
Brave hopes that Mammon never can detain,
Nor sully with his gainless clutch for gain.

We need the Cromwell fire to make us feel
The common burden and the public trust
To be a thing as sacred and august
As the white vigil where the angels kneel;
We need the faith to go a path untrod,
The power to be alone and vote with God.

—*Markham*

FAIR NUMBER—CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Prominent Men on Total Abstinence—What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas—Social and Economic Value of Prohibition in North Dakota—Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity—Washington's State-wide Campaign—Prohibition's Value in Rural Communities.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This has been a week of events in Washington, first the sudden death of United States Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, from pneumonia, which came as a shock to the members of the Senate and the House. Senator Johnston had served a period of six years, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a member of several other important committees. A large delegation of Senators and Representatives accompanied the body to Birmingham, Alabama, where the obsequies were held. There is some confusion as to his successor. Hon. Henry D. Clayton, for the past sixteen years a prominent member of the House, has been appointed Senator *ad interim* by the governor of Alabama. However, a majority of the Senators who have been studying the constitutional amendment, and particularly the proviso, hold the view that the governor has no power to appoint unless the legislature has taken action since the proclamation of the constitutional amendment specifically giving him that power. Should the credentials be submitted in the Senate, a motion will probably be made to refer them to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections instead of following the usual course of placing them on file. Under such circumstances Mr. Clayton would not be allowed to take the oath of office until action by the legislature.

Relations With Mexico Critical

The Mexican situation, too, is a source of grave anxiety. President Wilson has let it be known that he is inclined to believe there is an organized desire—proceeding from sources unknown to him—to bring on a war between the United States and Mexico. The President does not regard the movement as extensive, but as very troublesome. He indicated that he shared somewhat the views of Senator Williams, who declared in a speech last Saturday that an organized lobby existed to involve the United States in war. It was made clear by the President to those with whom he discussed the situation that the instructions to John Lind, his personal representative, were chiefly to inform the American government how things stood generally in Mexico, and just what were the opportunities for the good offices of the United States in the interests of peace. Anything that may properly be made public will be revealed, according to administration officials, and foreign governments will be constantly apprised of the various steps taken by the United States. This may not take place, however, for several days. The restraint on the Mexican situation in Congress has been broken, and a number of resolutions bearing on the Mexican situation have been introduced. Senators Penrose and Lodge, both Republicans, have charged that the Democrats were trying to treat the question as a party affair. Senator Lodge made this claim with a vigor which the presiding officer could not restrain, following a declaration by Senator Bacon, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that "force meant war" in the Mexican negotiations.

Tariff Discussion Moves Slowly

After the morning routine business of the Senate is concluded each day, the tariff bill is taken up, and patiently and painstakingly studied, schedule by schedule. Up to this time, only four have been considered, and not one of them has been completed. To expedite matters the Senate is now meeting at eleven o'clock, but the work moves on all too slowly. The President seems determined that the currency question shall follow the tariff measure, and has so directed the leaders of the Senate. In this event, the present session will run into the regular session which convenes the first Monday in December.

NO DODGING, SAYS REPRESENTATIVE KEATING

Sometimes a political party is justified in dodging a minor issue, but woman suffrage is no longer a minor issue. When 4,000,000 voters come to Congress and to the Democratic party and present a petition of this character, the least they can ask is that Congress shall be given a chance to vote on woman suffrage, and I hope, as a Democrat, that there will be no dodging of the issue.

In a message to Congress concerning the International Opium Conference, which met at The Hague in July, the President said:

"The results of the conferences should be regarded by the Government and people of the United States with great satisfaction. An international convention imposing the obligation to enact legislation strictly to confine the trade in opium and allied narcotics to medical purposes has been signed by all but ten nations of the world, and there is reason to believe that by the end of the present year, through the action of the recent conference, all the nations of the world will have become signatories of the agreeemnt.

"It remains for the Congress to pass the necessary legislation to carry out the stipulations of the convention on the part of the United States Such legislation has recently passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote; and I earnestly urge that this measure, to the adoption of which this Government is now pledged, be enacted as soon as possible during the present session of the Congress.

WOODROW WILSON."

Woman Suffrage a National Issue

Another great demonstration was witnessed in the Capitol this week. Hundreds of women came to make request of the House Committee on Rules for a standing committee on Woman Suffrage. This hearing was entirely informal and no action will follow it. But the real crisis in woman suffrage in this country will occur in the first week in December next. A formal hearing will then be granted the advocates of the resolution asking for a standing committee. It is also probable that anti-suffragists will be heard at that time. The ultimate attempt of the women will be to get through the suffrage committee, if created, a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote.

The day following the demonstration at the Capitol, women delegates, representing nearly 4,000,000 feminine voters in the United States, met at the Shoreham Hotel for the first conference of the National Council of Women Voters. A national political convention will be held in San Francisco in 1915, when the women voters of the country will make plans to force the campaign for equal suffrage to a successful issue in 1917. Officers and leaders of the Council declined to predict what the nature of the policies will be that the convention in San Francisco will be called upon to consider. It is gathered, however, that the convention will be called to determine the national party that it would be most expedient to support. The women believe that in the present ten suffrage states they hold the balance of power necessary to swing the national election in their favor.

Representative Keating, of Colorado, advised the Rules Committee not to dodge the woman suffrage issue. "Sometimes a political party is justified in dodging a minor issue," he said, "but woman suffrage is no longer a minor issue. When 4,000,000 voters come to Congress and to the Democratic party and present a petition of this character, the least they can ask is that Congress shall be given a chance to vote on woman suffrage, and I hope, as a Democrat, that there will be no dodging of the issue." Mr. Keating evoked applause when he said that he had seen white women scrubbing the floors of the Capitol for $20 a month, while black messengers of the male sex sit at committee room doors with nothing to do. Woman suffrage, he said, would change all that. Miss Jane Addams told the committee that it was humiliating that, though seventeen bodies of Europe had recently given this matter serious attention, there had been no discussion of the suffrage question in the House for twenty-six years.

August 16, 1913

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

PROHIBITION'S VALUE IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL, Prominently Identified With Agricultural Interests In Maine

The rural population of Maine is very largely native, with a good sprinkling from across our eastern borders of descendants of the sturdy Swedes. This insures a quality of citizenship strong, self-reliant, and dependable, men and women who fear God and love home and clean living. With this foundation one can readily see the influence which rural Maine must exert upon town and city, and also realize how necessary it is that the standard of thought be not lowered. For sixty years rural Maine has stood for prohibition, clinging tenaciously to the principle because it was right.

Country Homes the Recruiting Stations of Future Cities

Prohibition means more to the country than to the city for the simple reason that if our standard of civilization is to be maintained, if civic righteousness is to be a fact, country homes, the rallying ground for the city, must be kept true to the standards of honor, truth, sobriety and justice, to be found only in lives trained to self control and a realization of the danger of the drink habit.

Sturdy Self Control the Requisite of a Useful Life

If indulgence in strong drink had one redeeming virtue, if, in any way it could add to the sum total of human happiness; if it were possible that health, happiness, long life and prosperity could be enhanced by it, a possible argument might be made, from a selfish standpoint, but there is not a shadow on which to rest such a plea. Over and above the self interest plea which demands a life free from the taint of alcoholism, there is the higher duty one owes family, town, state and nation. If the country home is to supply the blood which is to make the cities of future years, and dominate the social, moral and religious life there, surely it must be firmly planted upon the solid rock of prohibition. If that blood is to win in the strenuous life of the next quarter of a century it must be loaded with rich red corpuscles, pumped by a heart full of vigor, through lungs untainted by disease. The character and quality of the life setting so strongly towards the town and city is to be determined not after one reaches his majority, but away back in those days when mother's wise counsel and father's example were potent factors in sending the life currents in the right direction. Love of home, love of family, love of social life, love of honor and love of service anywhere in the world, demand that the essential principles of prohibition be taught in every country home, be firmly planted in every heart, be made the revivifying force in every young life. A grand future is opening before the country boy, whether it be in delving into the science of agriculture, in reaching after the wonderful possibilities of industrial life, in the tremendous rush of business, or in seeking the deeper mysteries of professional life. He only is safe and sure who is grounded on this rock of self control and is conscious of the importance of holding himself free from all debasing influences.

Reverence for Righteous Manhood and Womanhood

What we of the country need today is to be made alive to the possibilities which inhere in country life and the importance of being active in season and out of season, by word and act, to inspire reverence for the life free from all debasement, to instil deep and strong that love for a manly or womanly life which will save in after years.

Out in the open where the air is pure and God has spread his pictures on every hilltop there is given the opportunity to build a wall of defense which cannot be overthrown, for the foundations will rest upon true, strong, self-reliant, self-poised, manly and womanly lives, alert to protect, alive to promote the standard of right living by the application of the principles of total abstinence.

There is no place where prohibition means more than throughout rural communities, and we who enjoy the freedom of country life must be active in shaping the lives of those who are to come after us, remembering that impressions are sure to become tendencies, tendencies grow into habits, habits develop into character, and character determines destiny.

For this reason let us unite to exalt country life and its advantages that in the future as in the past it may ring true every time, for God and civic righteousness, for happy homes and joyful hearts free from all taint of the saloon.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911; REINTRODUCED APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity—North Dakota's Watchwords

KATE S. WILDER, Press Superintendent North Dakota W. C. T. U.

It might be possible for North Dakota to elect a legislature that would pass a resolution to resubmit the prohibition question to the voters, but we are firmly of the opinion that so long as our state has a larger rural than urban population, the proposition would be defeated at the polls. Certainly no measure upon our statute books has been of so much value to the state at large as our splendid prohibitory law. Men in every line of business are united as to its great benefits.

The Testimony of a Mayor

The mayor of Grand Forks, our second city, said not long ago that he spent five months and $500 to defeat prohibition in North Dakota. "But," he continued, "if the question were to come up again I would gladly spend five years and $5,000 to help keep the law."

The testimony of the hundreds of the best business men of North Dakota might be added to the above; but the rural districts have, perhaps, benefited even more than the towns. Many of our counties can say with Ransom county, "There are no prisoners in the jail in our county and we have no poorhouse."

At the time Dakota Territory was divided, and North and South Dakota were admitted to the Union in 1889, South Dakota had so much larger population that it seemed North Dakota would always be behind in every way. However, we voted for constitutional prohibition, while South Dakota kept its saloons. We have overcome all our handicaps and sincerely wish that our sister state may adopt prohibition that she may gain as rapidly as we have done. Our boys and girls have grown to maturity without having seen a legalized saloon. Instinctively they think of the liquor business as an outlaw. For them it has no glittering allurements, for the blind pig must be kept in a very secluded place to escape the Enforcement League officers.

Sabbath Observance in North Dakota

We have heard our farmer friends contrast the Sunday of old days with the Sunday of today, very much to the advantage of the latter. A large number of workers drift into our state each summer to help move our bounteous crops. In olden times these drifters would spend Sunday in the nearest small town and drink at its saloon. Fights ensued and "bad blood" was engendered that too often led to crime. The laborer spent his money and, if nothing worse happened, his employer usually lost his help for Monday.

What will the farmer do with his product when the breweries are closed? asks the enemy of prohibition. As the brewers use less than 2½ per cent of the farmers' products, there is no occasion for the man on the farm to worry.

In the days before prohibition, in fear and trembling, the wife on the farm, which was miles from the next neighbor, used to let her husband, hungry for companionship, go to town. Many have there been who waited on winter nights for the one who never came, and who was found the next morning frozen to death, having lost his way because he had been drinking.

Not long since, the writer visited a small town in a neighboring state on Sunday. Very few men were in the church, but the fence, which was conveniently placed in front of the saloon, was fully occupied by men, who, in spite of the Sunday closing law, were patronizing it. Since then I have visited many of the towns in our district, and spent Sunday at one. It was a rainy, disagreeable day, but the church, both morning and evening, had good audiences of men and women. At the evening service, when a woman spoke on temperance, the men predominated.

An Automobile for Every Seven Inhabitants

Our farmers' wives are happy, bright-eyed women; they have telephones, rural mail delivery and fine roads. One town in our district, which boasted an automobile for every thirteen inhabitants, was outdone the day following by another town, which had immediately counted theirs and discovered one for every seven.

The Child Rather Than the Saloon

North Dakota's verdict is that it is better to raise children away from all that degrades; that it is better to buy pianos, books, carpets and automobiles, than it is to buy whisky; that it is better to send young folks to school and college than to workshops to support drunken parents.

WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR KANSAS

OLIVE P. BRAY, Topeka, Kansas

Readers of the present generation will find it hard to believe that in the memory of some still active in the world's affairs, a large tract of territory on the map of the United States, now the home of many thriving cities and towns, was once known as "The Great American Desert."

The writer well remembers how, as a child, she used to contemplate this spot of land on the atlas with a feeling of pity that it was "just sand and good for nothing," though she found some compensation in the fact that there were no towns or rivers or boundaries to be located! Today she makes her home in the capital city of one of the best known states in the Union, which occupies this very spot of earth—a state rich in mineral resources, rich in live stock, rich in corn and wheat and alfalfa, but richest of all in the fact that its citizens had "sand" enough nearly a third of a century ago to ingraft into its constitution a proviso which made the accursed saloon an outlaw, and forbade the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors within its borders, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. Time after time, at many sessions of the legislature, the friends of the brewers have attempted, either openly or covertly, to weaken our prohibitory law, but their efforts have proved failures. Instead, whenever any change has taken place, it has invariably been for the strengthening of the law, until today Kansas has the most drastic law on record.

Kansas Citizens Unanimous as to Value of Prohibition

Year after year, whenever any state attempts to put prohibition in its constitution, the emissaries of the brewers are sent to declare to the people that prohibition in Kansas has been a failure; that more liquor is sold there than in states where no legal restrictions exist, and that most of the people are ready for its repeal; and this in spite of the fact that tens of thousands of people have heard ex-Governor Hoch declare from the Chautauqua platform that prohibition is Kansas' best asset; that ex-Governor Stubbs has most emphatically stated and proved true by letters from District court judges, mayors, police judges, police chiefs and other officials that prohibition does prohibit, and that it has been a blessing to the state; that Attorney-General Dawson has ably given the same testimony; and that men of national reputation like Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, William Allen White, Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture, and many others have gladly testified to the untold blessing that it has brought.

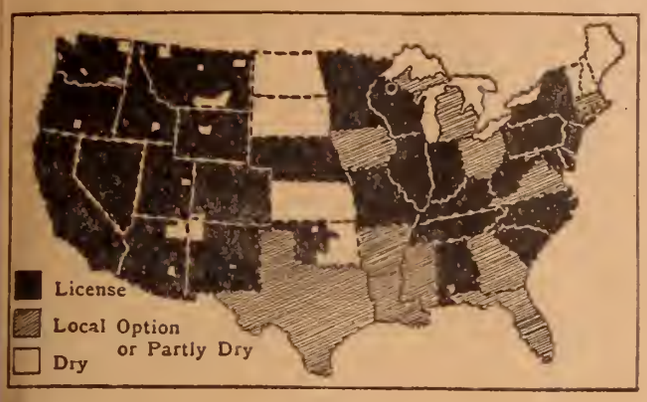
Last month one of the Kansas churches held its annual state convention, and in its resolutions declared: "We rejoice that each year the faith in prohibition grows stronger in the hearts of the Kansas people." Every church in the state would give glad assent to this, for however widely the various churches may differ in their creeds, the one "tie that binds" is the belief in prohibition, and the determination to stand together for its support.

So many times have figures been given regarding prohibition as an economic measure that it seems but idle to repeat them. The many vacant almshouses and jails, the enlarging bank accounts of laboring men, the diminishing number of criminal cases on the docket, tell the story.

Prosperity Due to Abolition of Liquor Traffic

It has been proved that prohibition Kansas pays for liquors only $1.48 per capita, while an adjoining state pays $24, and that the assessed valuation of prop-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)



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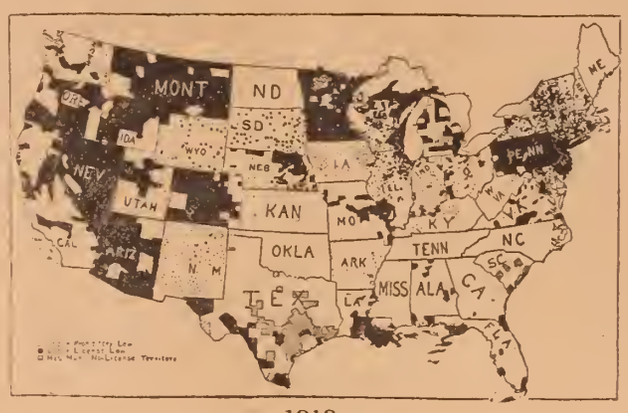

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Maps Showing Increase of Dry Territory in Two Decades

Social and Economic Value of Prohibition in North Dakota

ANDREW ALEXANDER BRUCE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota

One has but to compare a North Dakota town with a Minnesota town of the same size to be satisfied as to the social and economic value of prohibition. I am inclined to think that the traveling man and the collecting agent could tell many an interesting story. There are also few thoughtful men in North Dakota who would be willing to go on record as saying that prohibition does not prohibit. It is true that the prohibition law is violated, but so is every other criminal statute. The prohibition law is no more violated than are the laws against stealing and other forms of dishonesty. As long as men are as they are, criminal statutes will always be violated. But there is a wide difference between saying that a statute does not prohibit and saying that it fails to totally sweep a practice out of existence. The real fact is that except in a few localities, and these are growing fewer every day, it is easier to obtain a conviction from a jury in what are termed "bootlegging" or "blindpigging" cases than in any other class of prosecutions. Our juries, indeed, have no sympathy with the liquor traffic. Even those who themselves drink, have, as a rule, no tolerance for the practice, and, like the victims of many other bad habits, realize its harmfulness and are always ready to put every bar possible in the way of its growth and encouragement, even though by so doing they may be condemning themselves.

Violation of the Prohibitory Law a Penitentiary Offense

The reason for the really strong prohibition sentiment existing in North Dakota and for its growth is two-fold. It is both human and economic. We have but a short crop season. We must thresh our grain as a rule from the shocks in the fall, as we have no time to stack, and our farmers cannot afford to have their threshing crews indulge in drunken orgies and leave the grain to the mercy of the elements. So, too, ours is no longer a frontier state, nor is our population composed as formerly almost entirely of young men. We are building homes and are raising families, and the man who himself in the past has gone astray is now unwilling that the temptation shall be put in the way of his boys. This latter fact is the cause of the remarkable growth of the prohibition sentiment in the newer and western portions of the state, where formerly it was very weak. In short, the love of family and of home is triumphing and as time goes on will more and more triumph over the love of alcohol. A recent evidence of this fact is that our last legislature made "blindpigging" a felony, that is to say, an offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and not as formerly by fine merely or imprisonment in a county jail. The illegal selling of liquor, indeed, is classed among our most heinous crimes.

CONDEMNED BY THE COURTS

Court Decisions Showing Evils Attributable to Liquor Traffic

It is not necessary for the sake of justifying the state legislation now under consideration, to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. *U. S. Supreme Court, Mugler vs. Kansas, Vol. 8, U. S., 123 U. S., 295.*

No one possesses an inalienable or constitutional right to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquors. *The State vs. Gerhardt, 145 Ind., 439, at p. 462.*

If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic the hand of the legislature can not be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. *Beer Co. vs. Mass., 97, U. S., 32.*

It is said that "what a man shall drink equally with what he shall eat, is not properly matter for legislation." There is in this position an assumption of a fact which does not exist that when liquors are taken in excess, the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first falls upon him in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens, and in the self-abasement, which it creates. But as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. *Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S., 86.*

That it (the liquor traffic) produces from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime committed is the united testimony of those judges, prison keepers, sheriffs and others engaged in the administration of the criminal law who have investigated the subject. *Indiana Supreme Court, 1855.*

It (the prohibitory law) seeks to promote the general welfare by prohibiting an excessive vice which is doing more to disqualify men for self-government than all other influences combined. *Our House No. 2 vs. The State, 4 Freeman (Iowa) 172.*

That the right to sell liquors is not an inherent right of a citizen of the United States is beyond cavil. *Adams vs. Cronier, 69 Pac. Rep., 594.*

We presume no one would have the hardihood to contend that the retail sale of intoxicating drinks does not tend, in a large degree, to demoralize the community, to foster vice, produce crime and beggary, want and misery. *Prohibition vs. City of Chicago, 68 Ill., 44.*

There is no statistical or economical proposition better established nor one to which a more general assent is given by reading and intelligent minds than this: That the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink is the cause of more want, pauperism, suffering, crime and public expense than any other cause, or perhaps it should be said, than all other causes combined. Every state applies the most stringent legal power to lotteries, gambling, keeping gambling houses and implements and to debauchery and obscenity, and no one questions the right and justice of it; and yet how small is the weight of woe produced by all these united, when compared with that which is created by the use of intoxicating drinks alone. *Iowa Supreme Court, Lantz vs. State, 2 Iowa, 164.*

Liquor in its nature is dangerous to the morals, good order, health and safety of the people, and is not to be placed on the same footing with the ordinary commodities of life. We do not suppose there is a more potent factor in keeping up the necessity for asylums, penitentiaries and jails, and in producing pauperism and immorality throughout the entire country than liquor. *State ex rel. George vs. Acker, 26 L. R. A., 351, 352.*

THE LAST CALL

MARGARET JOHNSON, Culpeper, Va.

"What's that?" cried the old soldier starting up suddenly, as a faint yet familiar sound fell on his trained ears.

"It's the students, Major, marching to the polls," replied the white-clad nurse, who stood beside him.

"Um-hum, that's good," said the major complacently. "We've got a fine lot of boys over at that medical college. They're loyal to their state, all right, and they're supporting a good man, too."

Just then a man, who was passing the court-house green, where the major sat watching the crowds pass to and from the polls, stopped and said:

"I'm glad to see you out again, Major Galloway."

"Yes," slowly responded the major, "my doctor was good enough to let me come out to do honor to my friend, the captain."

"He's a fine man, major, with his white politics, backed by a clean record."

"That's true, and best of all, he's a prohibitionist," added the major enthusiastically.

"He's mighty popular here in West Bend, too; and we'll carry the whole state, you know," said the man, with a suggestive nod.

"Of course the captain will win," replied the major with decided assurance. "I do hope all of the precincts will stand by him like our folks, and give him a big majority. As for Potterfield, his politics are as soggy as the bed of the Atlantic."

"That's right," replied the man laughingly. "So long, major," he added, and passed on to the polls.

"I'm so glad the boys are coming this way," continued the major, again speaking to the nurse, who remained close beside him. "We'll give 'em a rousing cheer," chuckled the old man. He sat beating time with his foot as the band came nearer.

When the students were opposite the spot where the old soldier sat, he leaned forward in his chair to cheer them:

"Hurrah for ——!" The word froze on his lips as his eyes fell on the bold, black letters inscribed on the banner carried by two of the handsomest students of the college.

"Look!" shouted the major, "the name on that flag is Potterfield! Quick—tell me—am I dreaming? To think our college boys, the hope of the state, have lined up with that ring. The liquor men at Cedarville have done this. I see it all now. We went to sleep feeling secure, and these scoundrels have stolen a march on us."

The old soldier's eyes darted lightning, his bosom heaved, while a shudder and a cough shook his thin frame.

"Come, Major Galloway," said the nurse, noticing that the handkerchief with which he wiped his lips was splotched with blood, "you must be quiet. You know the doctor said you must not excite yourself."

"You tell me to keep quiet! Girl, you don't know what you're saying. Keep me quiet, after all I've suffered at the hands of these villians." The major's eyes glittered, as he jerked out the words. He scrambled to his feet, and climbed up into the chair. Feeling in his pocket, he drew forth the blood-stained handkerchief, tied it to the end of his walking stick, and waved it above his head, at the same time uttering a peculiar halloo. Instantly all eyes turned in his direction.

It was hard to recognize in the erect figure of the major the pale old gentleman, who a few minutes before had staggered along the street leaning on the arm of his nurse. The spirit of "fight" shone in every line of his tense face; his eyes gleamed like live coals; his nostrils dilated; the heaving of his bosom told of a faith in his heart which overcomes all things. Removing his gray felt hat, and bowing low to the crowd, which was fast assembling, he spoke with a calmness and self-control that was indeed marvelous:

"My friends, seven years ago, when we confronted the enemy in our efforts to drive strong drink from our town, we polished up our great political cannon, and loaded her with honor and justice, and went forth to do battle. God did indeed give us the victory and with great rejoicing we returned to our pleasant occupations, but in the quiet of our peaceful prosperity we have neglected the old cannon. Today, again the enemy confronts us. This time our whole state is attacked, and we find some of our own soldiers, to the jingle of coin, marching under the banner of Greenback, trampling the rights of the helpless in the dust beneath their feet."

From a certain section of the crowd there came a loud murmur of protest, which, however, seemed to subside as the speaker continued quickly:

"Oh, yes, I know, if you ask the man with the wine-colored nose, the man who is able to keep three dogs, plenty of chewing and smoking tobacco, and whose large person is kept full to the chin with whisky and beer, he will assure you that if Potterfield is governor of our state it will mean 'better times.' But, friends, there is another side to this question. Suppose you ask those who are kept in poverty by no fault of their own, what they think about the matter. Let the pathetic shuffle of the worn-out shoes of the broken-hearted wives and mothers, who stagger beneath the burdens of today, answer. Let every patch on the faded clothes of the hungry, barefooted, unwashed children, who walk the saloon-polluted streets of the cities of our state, answer. Let the confession of the rum-sot criminal behind the bar, and the disgraced outcast upon our public roads answer. Yes, I say, let all the masses, who writhe beneath the wrongs of the liquor traffic, answer this great question as to which army shall control the governorship of our great state.

"Friends, to have that man Potterfield as governor of our state means want—spelled in big letters. It means poverty in all its worst forms; it means poverty of character, poverty of body, and poverty of soul. Gentlemen, if one hundred per cent were added to the income of each person in our state, it would be a curse to thousands unless the drink habit was stamped out. There is no place in heaven for whisky, and when God's spirit fills the hearts of men, there won't be any place for it on earth."

A murmur of rage like the low growl of an angry beast suddenly arose from the Potterfield workers, while a ripple of interest stirred the Harrington followers.

"Young men," the speaker continued, turning to the college boys, who stood in a body a little to the right, "our state must look to you for her future leaders. To you will be intrusted her welfare and protection. With what kind of ammunition are you going to load the old cannon of her political artillery? Boys, can't you realize what the name on the banner you held so proudly stands for? That flag brands you as soldiers of the whisky-bottle, the beer-mug and the wine-flask. You have lined up on the wrong side. You are enlisted in the army that wrecks homes, destroys life, prosperity and happiness. That man Potterfield may pose as an angel of prosperity, but his politics stamp him as the recruiting officer of the army of want and despair, with barracks in the bottomless pit. There isn't a mother's son of you who can stand face to face with his conscience and feel one tiny thrill of pride and joy in a victory that means the downfall of our state.

"Ah, my friends, let me tell you the roar of the cannon at Cold Harbor was music compared with the defiant chuckle of the liquor traffic, which rattles in my ears, day and night. The wound made by the artillery wagon which passed over my breast at Seven Pines was a pin-scratch compared with the horrible gash that was cut in my soul by the hearse wheels which this cruel monster drove across my heart, bearing the body of my only son to his untimely grave."

As the major spoke, a convulsive shudder passed over his rigid frame. To the trained eyes of the nurse, who stood beside his chair, that shudder meant death. She alone detected the grim visitor on whom the brave major had turned his back, as he swayed that vast crowd hanging breathlessly on the words that fell from his lips, now growing paler and paler. The hour was desperate, the need appalling. The nurse's heart was in her throat, and seemed to stifle her, as she watched her patient standing at his post of duty.

Could the major hold out? Would he be able to defy the silent enemy of life

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

VOTE AS YOU'VE BEEN PRAYING

"Josiah, put your slippers on,
And cease your needless chatter;
I want to have a little word with you
About a little matter.

"Josiah, look me in the face,
You know this world's condition;
Yet you have never cast a vote
Right out for prohibition.

"I heard you on your knees last night,
Ask help to keep from strayin',
And now I want to know if you
Will vote as you've been prayin'?

"You've prayed as loud as any man,
While with the tide afloatin',
Josiah, you must stop such work,
And do some better votin'!

"We women pray for better times,
And work right hard to make 'em;
You men vote liquor with its crimes,
And we just have to take 'em.

"How long, Josiah, must this be?
We work and pray 'gainst evil;
You pray all right, for what I see,
But just vote for the devil!

"There now, I've said my say, and you
Just save your ammunition,
And vote the way you've always prayed,
For total prohibition."

—*A. M. Brunner in Canadian White Ribbon Bulletin*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE PRIZE HE WON

FANNIE FERNALD PAINTER, Chicago, Ill.

"O mother, what do you think," cried Harry Stewart as he came rushing in from school, "the W. C. T. U. has offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay to be written by the eighth grade pupils. And there is a twenty-five dollar prize for the second, and a fifteen for the third. The subject is, 'The Effect of Alcohol Upon the System.' You'll let me try for it, won't you, mother?"

Mrs. Stewart looked at the sturdy form and bright eyes of her boy, and her heart sent up a silent prayer of thanks to the earnest, thoughtful women who had found this way of teaching the boys and girls of America the importance of temperance.

"Father and I will talk over the matter of the contest and let you know in the morning, son," she said as Harry started back to school that afternoon.

His face fell, for father, although the dearest man in the world, was sure not to think as Harry and his mother did upon the subject of temperance. How could he when it was the one thing that interfered with his business as liquor merchant? He, himself, never used liquor in any form, but he seemed to think there was no harm in selling it to others.

Harry, young as he was, often caught himself wondering how a dear good man like his father could sell anything that caused the disgrace and heartache that liquor does. At school the little children of drunkards were shunned by their playmates, and he knew they ran in fear from their own fathers, and were worse than orphans. Harry and his mother had had many a talk on the subject of temperance, and the boy had decided that he would *never take the first drink*. At Sunday school he had signed such a promise on a pretty pledge card, and his mother had framed it and hung it where they both could see it every morning.

Harry's mother was very proud of him, but no more so than was his father. When Mr. Stewart heard his wife's request that their son be one of the contestants, he jokingly gave his consent—but it was a very thoughtful, earnest boy who entered the contest, determined to win.

Harry spent many hours at the public library, consulted every possible means of information, and at last, upon the appointed day, he handed in his essay. He had had many a spirited conversation with his father, for they were the best of chums, and Mr. Stewart had found himself really interested in the subject.

The evening upon which the final decision was to be made saw the auditorium crowded. Everybody and everybody's relatives appeared to be there, to say nothing of the six judges scattered over the house, pencil in hand, waiting to mark the contestants.

One by one the boys and girls did their best, the members of the committee jotting down the marks that meant so much.

During an intermission of ten minutes, while the judges compared notes, the audience sang patriotic songs, then the chairman announced the first prize as belonging to Helen Dart, the second prize to James Bennett, and the third prize to Frank Browning.

Harry walked slowly home between his parents, a very silent boy, for he had so set his heart on being one of the prize winners. It was not all on his own account, either, for he wanted to make his mother happy, and—well, if he had gained a prize, perhaps father would have been won for temperance. But there was nothing to do now but to be as brave as possible.

Reaching home, he hurried to his room. If he had been a girl he might have "cried it out," but as it was, he began to whistle away his disappointment.

"Harry," called his mother after a few minutes, "aren't you coming down to bid us goodnight?"

He went slowly down the stairs, and as he entered the living-room he was surprised at the proud, radiant look on his mother's face, and at the fairly beaming face of his father. "Just as if I had won first place!" thought the puzzled boy.

"I don't see how you can—can be so glad," he choked out. "I didn't get—a thing, and I did try *so* hard!"

"We know you tried, son," answered his mother, "and you did well. It is the honest effort that counts, after all, and another time you may succeed."

His father drew Harry to a seat beside him. "I am sorry you are disappointed, my son," he said, "but I have something to tell you that may lighten your heart a bit. I never looked at the liquor question through the eyes of a boy until during the last few weeks, and I want you to know tonight that although you lost the prize in the contest, you won something better—*you won your father!* Stewart's Wholesale Liquor House is going out of business."

"Father, father, do you really mean it?" shouted the excited boy as he threw his arms round his father's neck. "What do I care now for losing that prize! I am so happy! O mother, isn't it glorious!"

THE LOYAL CALL

ANNA A. GORDON

'Tis the time for earnest doing,
Loyal hearts are needed now,
Hearts that love their homes and country,
And to evil will not bow.

Chorus

Youths and maidens, little children,
You are needed one and all,
Strong in numbers, full of courage,
Soon the gates of sin will fall.

We are patriots and must rescue,
From the foe that holds it fast,
Our fair land of homes most precious,
So away all fear we'll cast.

We are soldiers, but we carry
Neither gun, nor sword, nor spear,
Faith and love are sure to conquer,
Yes, the victory is sure.

CAUTIOUS HIRAM

Two farmers met in a western town a day or two after a cyclone had visited that particular neighborhood.

"She shook things up pretty bad out at my place," said one, stroking his whiskers meditatively. "By the way, Hi," he added, "that new barn o' yourn get hurt any?"

"Wal," drawled the other, "I dunno. I hain't found it yet."—*Youth's Companion*

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National Constitutional Prohibition

For many years one of the tenets of the creed of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been, "We believe the Constitution of the United States is the true abiding place of prohibition for the nation." To the end that a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol may be enacted by Congress, we have indefatigably labored to create sentiment for it. The enthusiasm with which the notable proclamation of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our National President, on September 10, 1911, was received, showed that the foundations had been well laid and that the people were ready for this advance step. Since that time interest in nation-wide prohibition has grown rapidly, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson has twice introduced in Congress a resolution for national constitutional prohibition, and almost every temperance organization, as well as church society, has taken as its slogan, "A saloonless nation in a decade." Even the liquor press regretfully admits that Congress, having formed the amending habit, may possibly be persuaded to pass such a measure. We must not, however, deceive ourselves into imagining that the task of securing this much-desired legislation is more than begun. In every one of the forty-eight states there must be carried on a campaign of "education, agitation and organization" for nation-wide prohibition.

The desired end will be attained, "a saloonless nation we will be" in a decade or less, if (to paraphrase Frances Willard's words), "just where he is, the minister will begin active work for it; if, just where he is, the teacher will instruct his pupils concerning it; if, just where he is, the voter will dedicate his ballot to the movement, and so on through the shining ranks of the great powers that make for righteousness, from father and mother to kindergarten toddler, if each this day will do just what he can, just where he is."

Sympathy for the Farmer Wasted

The calamities which will fall upon the farmer when the distilleries and breweries are closed is a "tale of woe" the manufacturers and dealers in liquors delight in relating. They would have the public believe that if they were to go out of business the farmer would have no market for his products. Few readers of these statements take the trouble to study the statistics and learn the real facts. An investigation would show that the liquor man is but a very small factor in the disposition of the grain raised by the farmer. Professor John A. Nicholls shows that out of every one hundred dollars' worth of grain sold by the farmer, the brewer and distiller buys about $2.25 worth.

On the other hand the closing of the distilleries and breweries would leave an enormous amount of capital and labor to be utilized in legitimate business. A very large amount of the money now wasted on liquor would be spent for farm produce by the people who as long as the saloons are permitted to exist never have sufficient money to purchase farm produce.

That the farmer himself has no fear of the approaching day when the distilleries, breweries and saloons shall be wiped off the face of the map is shown by the popularity of prohibition in the great farming states of Kansas and North Dakota.

"Not Much in the Situation for the Taxpayer"

The argument which is apparently most effective in lulling to sleep the consciences of voters is the one that deals with the necessity for liquor revenue in order to pay expenses. "There is not much in prohibition for the taxpayer," say the liquor men as they endeavor to persuade the taxpayer that he is running a big financial risk if he votes out the saloons. The fear that he will be crippled by an increase of taxes sometimes prematurely kills an interest or enthusiasm a citizen would otherwise have in the question of prohibition for his community or state. As a matter of fact it has been demonstrated so many times that it seems an insult to the reader's intelligence to repeat it, that the town which relieves itself of the awful burden of the legalized liquor traffic, with its train of crime, pauperism and disease, speedily readjusts itself along financial lines, and discovers that the money which has heretofore been wasted for liquor is being circulated in legitimate trade, and that the municipal expenses incident to taking care of the "finished product" of the saloons are so reduced that it does not need the saloon revenue. But even supposing that there were nothing in the situation for the taxpayer, is that any reason why right-minded citizens of this great republic should ignore their responsibilities? Ought not every public-spirited voter to consider, "What is there in the situation for me as the father of boys and girls; what is there in prohibition for me as a Christian citizen, as a true-heart patriot?" The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon gives the argument of all arguments for prohibition, when after listing all the minor benefits which have come to Kansas because of the beneficent law, he says, "After all the greatest and most valuable result is to establish the conviction with the young generation that the entire liquor business is an iniquity and an evil without one redeeming quality, and that it is the business of civilized men and women to rub it off the map of the world."

Do Not Overlook These Facts!

The press is giving much publicity to figures recently published by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government, showing the large consumption of liquors in this country during the past year. In considering these figures certain facts not so widely advertised should be kept in mind:

The internal revenue tax (from which the figures concerning consumption are taken) is paid upon liquor when it is released from bond. During the past few years there has been an enormous overproduction of liquor, and as, according to law, all liquor in bond must be released at the end of eight years, when the tax must be paid, a large amount is being taken out and placed in private liquor warehouses. The figures taken from the internal revenue receipts do not in any sense show the amount of liquor really "consumed" but only the amount released from bond. Much of this may lie in private warehouses unused for many years.

Another fact which should be taken into consideration is the increasing amount of alcohol used for scientific, mechanical and pharmaceutical purposes.

The rapid increase in our foreign population coming from countries where drinking is common must be taken into account.

The discouragement of the men who are engaged in the liquor business as reflected in the comments appearing in their trade journals, does not indicate any great amount of joy on their part over the apparent increased consumption. They see in the great wave of sentiment against their business, in the outlawing of the saloon from two-thirds of the geographical area of the United States, and the fact that over one-half of the population is now living under prohibition, a certain omen that their traffic is doomed.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD FAVORS NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"It would be a good thing for the country at large and the army in particular if the bill prohibiting the manufacture of alcohol were to be made law," Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States Army, is reported by the *Oregon Daily Journal*, to have said on his recent visit to Portland. He continued, "Really about the only way to reduce alcoholism is to make it as hard to get as any other poison. I am growing to believe in tea as a beverage for army use. It stimulates without disturbing the circulation. * * * You'll find that whatever has a push has a kick back. So stimulants that have their reaction every time are harmful. * * * Our boys ought to find out that alcohol isn't nectar, but has a very bad taste; that it isn't the stuff dreams are made of, but the stuff drunks are made of. Then we would have less intoxication."

THE PEOPLE WHO VOTE "DRY"

"If the temperance problem is ever settled for the best good of the greater number, it must be through the activity of the rural population," says a resident of a prohibition state. In an illuminating article on "The Campaign against the Saloon" in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews*, Ferdinand C. Iglehart calls attention to the fact that in the nine prohibition states the population is largely rural. Georgia, with one, and Tennessee, with two, are the only states having cities of 100,000 or over. In the seventeen states where from fifty to eighty-five per cent of the people live under no-license there are but nine cities of 100,000 population. So that the twenty-six dryest states of the Union have in them only twelve cities of 100,000 or over.

This emphasizes the importance of reaching the rural voter in all our educational work. Upon him—and upon her—must we depend for the votes which are to increase our dry territory, for the votes which in the general elections of 1914 and 1916 are to send men to Congress who believe in nationwide prohibition, or at least who are willing to submit the question to a poll of the states.

THE KANSAS COUNTRY YOUTH AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN RIGHTEOUS GOVERNMENT

Alice G. Young, Downs, Kans.

The rural districts of Kansas are widely helped by the prohibition of the liquor traffic. From the country sections comes the best class of young people, who build up society. It is safe for them to visit the towns, for church or school privileges, or for business or pleasure. The venturesome "bootlegger" is never a country youth. The Kansas rural district is, with perhaps rare exception, the ideal prohibition territory from which comes the ideal citizen who will keep the whole state safe.

"GOD DOESN'T WANT MY BUSINESS"

In these days when the liquor men, grown desperate at the advance in public sentiment against their business, are eagerly counseling among themselves how to make more "decent" and "respectable" the traffic in drink, one recalls the incident told by the noted evangelist, Charles G. Finney. In one of his series of meetings he noticed a man who seemed to lack peace of mind and a quiet conscience, and yet regularly attended the services. Mr. Finney asked him if he would be willing to join him in prayer, and the inquirer expressed his willingness so to do. "Now," said the evangelist, "I will offer the prayer and if you can conscientiously do so, repeat my words," "O Lord, I will give Thee my life," prayed Mr. Finney, and the man repeated, "O Lord I will give Thee my life." "O Lord I will give Thee my talents," prayed the evangelist, and the man uttered after him the words. "O Lord I will give Thee my friends—I will give Thee my business," continued the man of God, but when he spoke the word "business" the man on his knees rose hastily to his feet, crying, "No, I can't pray that prayer. God doesn't want my business." The man proved to be a liquor dealer, and well he knew that the business in which he was engaged had no part in the divine scheme of things. No matter how "model" a saloon he kept, no matter how "high toned" an establishment he conducted, he knew God had no use for it. Should a nation that calls itself Christian have any use for the legalized liquor traffic?

DEAN SUMNER DECLARES LIQUOR INTERESTS THE GREATEST EXPLOITERS OF VICE

"Organized liquor interests form the greatest exploiter of vice," declared Dean Walter T. Sumner of Chicago, in an address at South Bend, Ind., during the past week. "There is no influence in the community today so evil as this. Within the next decade some national political party will make its sole issue on the liquor question and it will be found that every woman in the land will support it. It has been called a necessary evil, but experts and scientists have unanimously decided that it is necessary to no one."

WEIGHING KANSAS AND MISSOURI

Comparisons are never odious when they show things up in a way to bring out the right side of a question. The *Central Christian Advocate* thus neatly weighs the merits of prohibition and the demerits of license in dry Kansas and wet Missouri:

The per capita assessed valuation in Missouri is $300; in Kansas it is $1,750.

Kansas' per capita bank deposit is $100; Missouri's is $20.

In Kansas one farmer in five owns an auto; in Missouri one farmer in 100 has one of the buzz wagons.

In Kansas the common laborer draws $14 a week; in Missouri, $8.

In Kansas there is hardly a town of 1,500 population but has electric lights, water and sewer systems; in Missouri numbers of towns of four to five thousand have no paved streets, electric lights or water system.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LORD JEHOVAH REIGNS!

The Lord omnipotent reigneth!
Then banish doubts and fears;
His love assures, his word endures
Unchanged, through endless years;
O, all that he has promised,
Not a single jot will fail;
So we need not fear, for our help is near,
Though the hosts of sin assail.

The Lord omnipotent reigneth!
Then raise the victor's song.
The Lord's our might, his cause is right;
The fight will not be long,
And soon the truth will triumph.
For the Lord our Captain is;
And the rule of sin will soon give place
To the reign of righteousness.

The Lord omnipotent reigneth!
Take courage, fainting one;
His love enfolds, his arm upholds,
He is our shield and sun.
Let not your courage waver,
For the Lord the battle gains;
He will wield the sword of his mighty word.
The Lord Jehovah reigns!

—Phyllis Lee, in Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR URGED TO START NEW CRUSADE

That present day needs demand knights actuated by motives as chivalric in spirit and purpose as those displayed during the historic days of the Crusades to the Holy Land to recover the tomb of the Christ, was urged by Bishop John M. Walden, in his recent address to the Knights Templar of the United States in attendance at their conclave in Denver. Asserting that white slavery, child labor and above all the liquor traffic are the pagans of modern times which should be attacked by all valiant Christian knights, the Bishop urged his hearers to engage in a new crusade. He said, "The report in several cities of the cruel and vicious results of underpaid service in stores, shops, and other places where women, young and old, are employed, forms a trumpet call to every man of the church and to every Sir Knight to study how this grievous social problem may be solved.

"The number of sufferers from child labor, however great, is exceeded by the number of women and children who suffer from the baleful effects of the saloon. The verdict of the human conscience is, the saloon must go."

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard*)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

As has been announced in previous issues of THE UNION SIGNAL, the National Officers have selected the Pennsylvania Railroad as the official route of the "White Ribbon Special" to the World's and National W.C.T.U. Convention. The official train will leave the Union Station in Chicago at 10:30 a. m., October 21, arriving in New York at 3 p. m., October 22. As the large steel cars used as far as New York are not taken through the subway to Brooklyn, the railroad company will have another train awaiting our arrival to which we will be transferred and taken through to Brooklyn without unnecessary delay.

Round Trip Tickets Chicago to New York

No tickets are sold to Brooklyn, all reading to New York, and there will be an additional fare of 35 cents for the one way trip from New York to Brooklyn. Every railroad running into New York is under contract not to run tourist cars into the city, so the train will be made up of standard Pullman sleepers; from Chicago the sleeper fare being $5 for a lower, $4 for an upper, $14 for a compartment, and $18 for a drawing room. The fare from Chicago to New York and return will be $37.60, with the 35 cents additional one way fare from New York to Brooklyn or 70 cents for the round trip.

The fare from New York to Asbury Park and return will be $1.95 on a ten party ticket.

Washington, D. C.

Many will probably wish to return by way of Washington. Be sure that your ticket reads *via Washington*. This will permit you to return without extra expense by way of the capital city if you choose; you do not need to return that way, but unless your ticket reads via Washington, you will have to pay the fare from New York to Washington if you decide later to go that way.

THE TRUNK LINE AND NEW ENGLAND PASSENGER ASSOCIATIONS have authorized a reduction of one and three-fifths fare for our conventions, on the certificate plan and the CENTRAL and SOUTHEASTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATIONS will issue round trip tickets for these meetings.

Certificates

For those in the territory in which certificates will be used, as stated above, the following arrangements have been made:

Tickets at the full one way first-class fare for the going trip will be sold within three days (exclusive of Sunday) prior to and during the first three days of the meetings. The opening date of the World's W.C.T.U. Convention is October 23; therefore you can purchase your ticket any day between October 20 and 25, inclusive. Delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park, not planning to go to the World's Convention, will find that tickets may be purchased not earlier than October 25 nor later than October 31. Be sure when purchasing your going ticket to request a *certificate* (*not a receipt*) which entitles you to your return ticket for three-fifths the cost of your going ticket. Should you fail to get this certificate, you cannot secure the reduction on your return ticket. Tickets are good returning to and including November 10. Certificates are not issued where the one way fare is less than 75 cents.

Certificates are not kept at all stations, so you should inquire at your home station some days before you expect to leave for the Convention. If certificates are not obtainable there and the agent cannot sell or secure one for you, he can inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can then purchase a local ticket to that station and secure there a certificate to the convention city. You should present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train on which you will begin your journey.

Validation of Certificates

It has been arranged that the validating agent will be in attendance at the World's Convention on October 25 and 27, and at Asbury Park November 1 and 3, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

As soon as announcement is made that the endorsing officer, Mrs E. P. Hutchinson, is ready to receive the certificates, you should present yours, with the validating fee of 25 cents, for her signature, the railroad agent will then validate it and this will entitle you to a return ticket up to and including November 10 at three-fifths of the regular one way first class fare to the point at which your certificate is issued. In order that certificates may be valid for the reduced fare, they must be endorsed by Mrs. Hutchinson, the chairman of Transportation, as an indication that the holder has been in attendance at the meeting and is entitled to the reduction, and must also be visèd by the special agent of the Trunk Line Association upon the dates arranged for that purpose.

As soon as you decide that you will attend the Conventions, if you wish to join the official party from Chicago, the chairman of Transportation will be glad to have you send in your name, stating where you will join the train, whether at Chicago or en route. The Special will go over the Ft. Wayne route of the Pennsylvania, stopping at Ft. Wayne.

Central and Southeastern Passenger Associations

will sell round trip tickets instead of certificates, and the dates of sale will be October 20, 21, 22 to Brooklyn, and October 26, 27, 28 to Asbury Park, good returning to and including November 10.

Southern Delegates

Mrs. A. E. Meadow, 1401 11th Ave., S., Birmingham, Alabama, has in charge arrangements for a special train from the Southern states. This train will leave Birmingham at 8 a. m., October 21, reaching New York at 4:40 p. m., October 22. Delegates from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, southern Tennessee, Texas and Virginia will find this a more convenient route to the Conventions. This promises now to be the largest party ever attending the National and World's Conventions from the South. Full particulars as to fares, stops, etc., can be obtained by writing to Mrs. Meadow.

The Pacific Coast and the West

The arrangements for the party from the West are not fully completed. Details are being carefully worked out and the territory covered is so great, much time is consumed in necessary correspondence. The Convention delegates and visitors from East and West Washington, Oregon, Northern and Southern California, Northern and Southern Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and possibly Montana will unite en route using the following schedule:

Portland to Salt Lake, via O. W. R. R. & N.

Leave Portland via O. W. R. R. & N.	Train 18,	10:00 a. m.,	October 16
Arrive Ogden via O. S. L.		3:25 p. m.,	" 17
Leave Ogden via D. & R. G.	Train 2,	3:30 p. m.,	" 17
Arrive Salt Lake		4:30 p. m.,	" 17

San Francisco to Salt Lake via Western Pacific Ry.

Leave San Francisco via W. P.	Train 2,	9:10 a. m.,	October 16
Leave Oakland		9:48 a. m.,	" 16
Arrive Salt Lake		3:35 p. m.,	" 17

Los Angeles to Salt Lake via San Pedro Line

Leave Los Angeles via S. P., L. A. & S. L. Ry.	Train 20,	9:00 a. m.,	October 16
Arrive Salt Lake		11:45 a. m.,	" 17

Salt Lake to Chicago via D. & R. G. and C., B. & Q. Lines

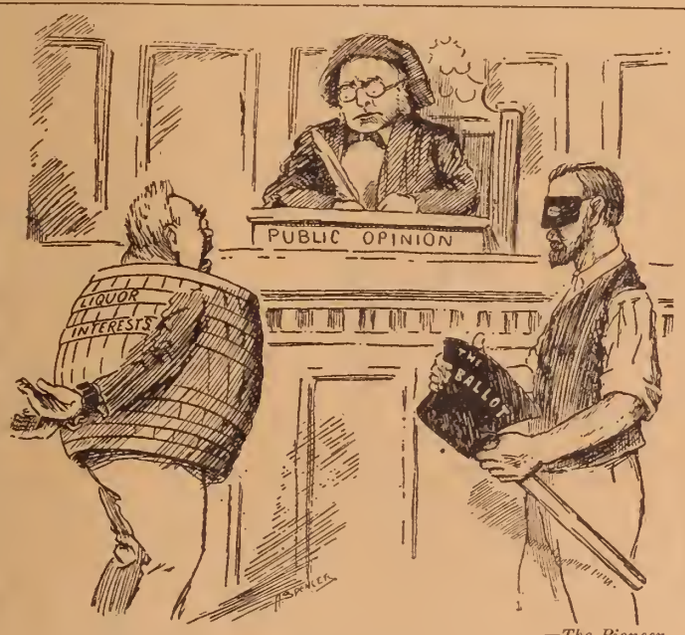
Leave Salt Lake via D. & R. G.	Train 2,	4:50 p. m.,	October 17
Arrive Denver		8:15 p. m.,	" 18
			Sunday stop
Leave Denver via C., B. & Q.	Train 2,	9:45 p. m.,	October 19
" Lincoln		2:10 p. m.,	" 20
" Omaha		4:20 p. m.,	" 20
Arrive Chicago		7:00 a. m.,	" 21

The above will permit all to consolidate at Salt Lake, making one party from that point east. It will also afford a daylight trip up the Columbia River on the O. W. R. R. & N., over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and Feather River Canon on Western Pacific, and through the famous Royal Gorge and other scenic points on the D. & R. G. As rapidly as enough unite, special sleepers for the party will be used.

All expecting to join this party are urged to send name and address before September 10 to Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, 810 Orchard Ave., Grants Pass, Ore. After September 10 send notifications to your state president. Full details will be sent by Mrs. Kemp to each one who writes her.

Many plans are being laid to lighten the weariness of the long journey. The twenty-four hour stop in Denver is being carefully planned and will give opportunity for a quiet observance of the Sabbath.

Mrs. Kemp is very grateful to the state presidents who are co-operating so heartily in making a success of this first gathering together of the convention travelers from the great West.



—*The Pioneer*

The Death Sentence by the Court of Public Opinion

PROHIBITION AND TELEPHONES

At a meeting of telephone magnates held in Chicago recently a prominent Topeka (Kansas) man was asked, "How do you account for the fact that Topeka has more telephones than any other city of its size in America?" His answer, according to the *Kansas Issue*, which tells the story, was given in one word, "Prohibition." He explained that he fully expected to be ridiculed for it, but a man well along in years, in the telephone business, and a leader and thinker, in hearty agreement said, "You are right. Prohibition is the reason. With many the telephone is a luxury, or a necessity. The wage earner saves his money. The wife wants a 'phone, so she can talk to her neighbors, and the money that goes for booze in a wet town goes for telephones, and other good things in the dry towns."

SUPERINTENDENTS

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

JULIA D. PHELPS

The season of local, county and state fairs is here. More than ever I hope that the W. C. T. U. will conduct an educational campaign through the gift of literature. Use especially these two leaflets, "Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition," by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and "The Prohibition States" on the other side of which is a black and white map. These are both excellent for the general public. The leaflet, "In a Nutshell, a brief sketch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," is useful in interesting women in our organization, and may be ordered of the undersigned at twenty-five cents per hundred.

Make much of the exhibit feature, covering your walls with the posters on prohibition and anti-narcotics of which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has an abundant supply at five cents each. Then prepare a map of your county or state showing the dry territory in white, and in black the wet territory, or get up a poster with the same facts on it. Do not fail to have something conspicuously placed showing local conditions, as these will be studied by many people. Remember the children and provide picture leaflets and papers for them. The little round tag containing the sweet child's face surrounded by the legend, "The home versus the saloon" is fine for such use.

Blotters are welcomed by the young people; the state W. C. T. U. paper, UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* should be used abundantly.

If you can secure a place and time for a program you will reach many people who need to know of our work.

Question blanks are sent out to each state superintendent. These are to be returned by October 10 to MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS, *Whitestone, New York*. Please take notice of the address. I leave home early in September and shall be in New York State until the World's and National Conventions. Mail addressed to me in Whitestone will reach me promptly. Be faithful and full in reporting.

VALUABLE GIFTS TO BRITISH NATIONAL GALLERY FROM COUNTESS OF CARLISLE

Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., has presented to the National Gallery, London, England, seven pictures, including Annibale Caracci's "Saviour Wailed Over by the Marys," admittedly the most notable of this painter's works. The others are a Ruben's landscape, Gainsborough's portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Graham, a Lucas Cranach, a Juan Del Mazo, a Mignard, and a panel of four religious subjects by Barniba Da Modena.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED

JUDGE J. C. McWHORTER

Who will say the liquor traffic is a good thing? Who will say it is a righteous thing? Who will say it is promotive of public health, peace and morals? Who can point to a single redeeming virtue it possesses? Who will give it a clean bill of health? Even the liquor people themselves scarcely attempt to defend it on its merits. They say it produces revenue. That is only an appeal to our cupidity and greed. They say we can't get rid of it, and, therefore, must tolerate it under the best possible regulations. That only says we are either weaklings or cowards. Every argument they advance, when thoughtfully analyzed, is only an insult to the virile manhood of the country. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared, in effect, that it would take judicial notice of the fact that liquor as sold is productive of crime, misery and poverty, and, therefore, destructive of public health, peace and morals. The courts have condemned it. The church has condemned it. Science has condemned it. Business has condemned it. Society has condemned it. The accumulated experience of the ages has condemned it as the most stupendous barrier that was ever thrown athwart the pathway of human progress.

"I AM A TOTAL ABSTAINER"

REASONS OF PROMINENT MEN FOR ABSTAINING FROM LIQUOR

Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State

Drinking is injurious to the body, to the mind, and to the morals. The Christian cannot afford to spend on liquor money that is so badly needed for other and better things. The Christian cannot afford to take the risk of acquiring the habit of drinking. The Christian cannot afford to set an example that will be hurtful to those weaker than himself.

Frederick D. Grant, Major-General U. S. A.

In my opinion it is an advantage to a young man in every way to be a total abstainer from liquor — morally, mentally, and physically — and would cause his being more trusted in business life and social circles.

Lord Charles Beresford, British Admiral

At sixty years of age Lord Beresford said, "I do not believe that alcohol in any form ever has, or ever will do, any good. Since I have entirely given up wine, spirits and beer I find I can do as much work or more, physically and mentally, than I could do when I was thirty. I am always well, always cheery, laugh at the downs of life equally with the ups, and always feel fit and in condition. If only some of the young men would try going without liquor for three months I do not believe they would think liquor at all necessary again."

John B. Lennon, Labor Leader

"I am a total abstainer," Mr. Lennon once said, "because I try to be a Christian; because it does not pay to drink, and because I am interested in my fellow men."

Hon. Vesey Strong, Former Lord Mayor of London

"I became an abstainer so long ago that I cannot with any degree of accuracy charge my memory with the state of my mind at that remote period, when I was only fourteen years of age," the former Lord Mayor of London is reported to have said, "but I continue to be one, from the most clear conviction that such a course is safe, promotes good health, mental activity, and is, beyond all doubt, conducive to long life."

Bernard Shaw

Mr. Bernard Shaw says, "I don't drink beer for two reasons: number one, I don't like it, and number two, my profession is one that obliges me to keep in critical training, and beer is fatal to both training and criticism."

—*The Pioneer*

Come, boys, what will you have?

Dr. Lorenz, Surgeon

Dr. Lorenz, the eminent European surgeon, at a banquet given in his honor, declined wine and politely requested the waiter to bring him a cup of tea. When asked if he were a total abstainer from the use of wines and other liquors his answer was, "I cannot say that I am a temperance agitator, but I am a surgeon. My success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm and my nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquors without blunting these physical powers, which I must always keep on edge. As a surgeon I must not drink."

Dean Farrar, of the Church of England

"I became a total abstainer," said the great Episcopal preacher, "because I was easily convinced that the use of alcohol was not a necessity. Believing that total abstinence would tend to simplicity of life, to health, to strength of body, to clearness of mind, to length of days, I then saw that for me, at any rate, it became a desirable thing to give up alcohol altogether, and I did so, for these reasons, with perfect gladness."

Thomas Edison, Inventor

I am a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors. I always felt that I had a better use for my head.

William H. Taft, former President of the United States

To the man who is actively engaged in responsible work, who must have at his command the best that is in him at its best—to him I would, with all the emphasis I possess, advise and urge, leave drink alone absolutely.

Luther Burbank, Scientist

To use liquor is to the nervous system like placing sand in a watch; it wears it out rapidly, making it a worthless, useless thing.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE WAGE EARNER

John B. Lennon of the American Federation of Labor

It is said, and truthfully said, that to put the saloons out of business is a tremendous hardship on wage workers now employed in that industry. But how about the people that are now put out of industrial life by the existence of the saloon, and there are thousands and tens of thousands of them? I can point them out in any hamlet or town or city or country district on this North American continent. They are a constant stream ever-running along through the centuries; no let-up to it. To put the saloon out of business would be a hardship on the men and women who are in the industry, but it wouldn't last for a thousand years or more, and for a greater period of time than that the liquor traffic has been putting men and women out of industrial life and making of them vagabonds.

John Mitchell, former Vice-President American Federation of Labor

I have no sympathy with the statement so often made that the manufacture and sale of liquor have contributed to the industrial development of the nation. On the contrary, I believe that liquor has contributed more to the moral, intellectual and material deterioration of the people and has brought more misery to defenseless women and children than any other agency in the history of mankind.

Right Hon. John Burns, an English Labor Leader

Right Honorable John Burns, foremost of labor leaders, once said: "My participation in many of the greatest labor movements of the present generation has enabled me to witness how drinking dissipates the social force, industrial energy and political strength of the people. Give up drink or give up hope of holding your place in the industrial world."

John F. Cunneen

Where does the saloon get money to pay license fees? All the saloons in the United States do not produce one single cent of wealth. They take the money from the people and give nothing of value in return. They take eight or ten dollars for every dollar they turn over in license fees. The money they turn over to the community does not begin to pay for the criminality, pauperism and insanity which they produce. The average American saloon takes from the people $7,300 annually. Just think of giving a saloon $7,300 for the purpose of getting a few hundred dollars back in license fees.

If instead of the people spending their money for liquor they would spend it for more eatables, shoes, clothing, household goods and the building of new homes, it would give more business to the merchants. They could have larger stocks of goods, bigger buildings, more clerks and attract more trade from the surrounding country. The workingmen would have more work and property would increase in the city. When the tax assessor went around there would be more property to tax and in time this would bring into the treasury many times the amount of money lost by abolishing saloons.

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL

For accommodation of delegates and others who will attend THE WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, to be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., October, 23 to 28, 1913, will leave Chicago via

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

10:40 a. m., Tuesday, October 21, making a 28 hour run to New York. Train will consist of all steel, electric lighted observation car, standard sleepers, and Pennsylvania dining cars.

¶ The Fare from Chicago to New York and return will be $37.60. Tickets sold October 20, 21 and 22; final return limit November 10, 1913.

¶ Sleeping car fares from Chicago to New York are: for lower berth, $5.00; upper berth, $4.00; section, $9.00; compartment, $14.00; drawing room, $18.00.

¶ Tickets can be purchased via Washington, allowing stopover on return trip for ten days, but not to exceed final limit of ticket at that point, also at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Fort Wayne, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus.

For tickets and full information call on your home agent or address:

H. A. Buck, Pacific Coast Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, San Francisco, Calif.
M. F. Van Horn, District Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Los Angeles, Calif.
A. S. J. Holt, District Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Seattle, Wash.
F. N. Kollock, District Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Portland, Ore.
W. E. Blachley, District Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Winnipeg, Man.
G. T. Hull, District Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Denver, Colo.
A. B. Ritchie, City Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Kansas City, Mo.
R. M. Thayer, City Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. E. Hoadley, City Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. A. Bay, City Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, St. Paul, Minn.
E. F. Cowperthwaite, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Des Moines, Iowa.
D. B. Steeg, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Kansas City, Mo.
L. B. Poore, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Madison, Wis.
W. H. Rowland, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Omaha, Neb.
W. F. Yeo, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Salt Lake City, Utah.
W. F. Chase, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Spokane, Wash.
C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR KANSAS

(Continued from Page Four)

erty in the first state is $1,700 per capita, while in the last it is less than $300 per capita. While it is not susceptible of mathematical proof that because of this small expenditure for liquors in Kansas, it is the wealthiest state per capita in the Union; or that, in proportion to its population, it has the smallest number of paupers of any state in the Union, and spends more money for education, and that more of its working people own their homes than anywhere in the world; yet it can be shown that these conditions exist, and to the mind of one who "puts things and things fairly together," it cannot help forcibly suggesting that prohibition is largely responsible for this splendid state of affairs.

When prohibition went into effect the death rate in Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa was about the same—seventeen to the thousand. Now it is seven and one-half in Kansas, while in the other states it has slightly increased. True it cannot be proved that prohibition is responsible for this falling off in Kansas, but when one considers that science has demonstrated beyond question the demoralizing effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system, it would not seem strange if its diminishing use and the diminishing death rate bore a very close relation.

Dr. Sheldon on Enforcement of the Prohibitory Law

"But," says some one, "the prohibitory law is so difficult to enforce. I should think you would tire of this constant fight." That is not the Kansas way. Horse thieves will continue their work in spite of laws for the protection of the people. Do we surrender the law because the violators are persistent? No; we form anti-horse thief associations and go to work to help. Thieves who would steal the manhood of our youth are persistent, too; but our good people band themselves together for their protection.

When Rev. C. M. Sheldon was making an eastern trip some years ago, the people sometimes remarked that we were always having trouble with our prohibitory law enforcement. "Yes, we are," said Dr. Sheldon, "we think it is better to be always having trouble with the devil than to sit down and be at peace with him, the way you do." Were this same remark made to Dr. Sheldon today he could reply that, while the fight is still on, it is not as difficult as it used to be. Officials are learning each year what the people demand of them and are more ready to do their duty; law violators are learning, too, that there is no let-up in the fight.

So long as appetite and avarice exist the war must be carried on. We feel that it was a glorious day when the opening shot was fired, and the firing-line will never be deserted so long as need exists.

WHO PAYS TAXES?

"My ideas on the tax question have changed," says a prominent farmer. "I used to think saloons paid taxes. They simply collect them, and give worse than nothing in return. The license money they pay and that some near-sighted folks think is such a big thing, comes out of their customers, every dollar of it. And then we sober, hard-working farmers have to pay more taxes to keep up expenses of courts, prisons, asylums, poor houses and jails than all the other taxpayers of the country put together."

NATIONAL ORGANIZER HONORED

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, one of our most efficient National organizers, has been honored by the Governor of Washington by appointment on the Minimum Wage Commission. Mrs. Silbaugh with her characteristic modesty thanked the governor for his recognition, and he replied, "I am of the opinion that the women of Washington are just a little bit more level-headed than the men."

TEMPERANCE QUARTERLIES WANTED

The librarian of the State University of Colorado has asked for the following numbers of the *Temperance Educational Quarterly*, in order to complete their file for binding: Volume 1; Volume 2, numbers 1 and 2. If any one has those six numbers and can possibly spare them to the state university it would be conferring a very great favor upon that institution. The back numbers of the *Quarterly* in the first volume are all exhausted. Please direct *Quarterlies* to C. Henry Smith, Librarian.

WASHINGTON IN STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN TO OUTLAW LIQUOR TRAFFIC

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Believing that the time is fully ripe for the great final battle in the war of extermination against the liquor traffic, the temperance forces of this state are putting themselves in array for "A Saloonless Washington in 1914." This we realize will be the best help we can give toward winning "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." Hope is high in the hearts of the workers and there is everywhere a feeling of confidence and optimism that bodes well for our victory and correspondingly ill for the "saloonatics."

And why should we not expect victory after all the years of prayer and labor given for that end? Is it to be supposed that we are always to go on doing educational work and never reach out to lay hold upon the fruit of our labors ripening within our grasp? Those who have for years observed the progress of temperance work in Washington believe that this is the appointed time for a union of action on the part of all religious and temperance organizations and these, co-operating with the societies which are working through other lines for civic betterment and moral uplift, can certainly win the fight and carry the banner of prohibition to triumph.

As soon as the initiative was secured by vote of the people last fall the W. C. T. U. began through the *White Ribbon Bulletin* and through the state speakers to inaugurate the state-wide campaign. After the legislature passed a bill making provision for carrying out the initiative, the Anti-Saloon League sent out thousands of letters to sound the sentiment of the people on the question of a state-wide prohibition campaign, or something less than that, and the replies were almost unanimously in favor of the former proposition.

State Federation of Woman's Clubs Favors Abolition of Traffic in Intoxicants

One year ago the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, a large and influential organization, declared in favor of the abolition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the *Western Woman's Outlook*, the organ of the Federated Clubs, has consistently favored that principle. It can be said without fear of contradiction, that while many members of these various clubs are women of conservative thought and in no way given to radicalism, taken as a whole the sentiment of the club women throughout the state is overwhelmingly for state-wide prohibition. The campaign was also endorsed by the annual convention of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association meeting in Seattle in May.

Woman's Legislative Committee Pledges Aggressive Support

The Washington Woman's Legislative Committee, a body of earnest and influential women, recently endorsed the state-wide campaign without a dissenting vote, and pledged to make the adoption of prohibition its chief work during the coming months. To have these various associations of women thus heartily endorse the prohibition movement gives great cheer and courage to those who have pioneered the cause and through years of doubt, misunderstanding, ostracism, and in many cases, active persecution, have stood boldly for the principle which now seems destined soon to be embedded in the law of every state and finally enthroned in the National Constitution.

Grange Declares for Prohibition

Master C. B. Kegley of the Washington State Grange, in an address at Cusick, Wash., July 4, said, **"The Grange stands for the abolition of the saloon as a power in politics, and is grappling with the great drink problem with a determination to settle it and settle it right for all time."** As the Grange represents a very large proportion of the farming population of this great state and its convictions will be voiced at the ballot box by both men and women voters, one can readily understand that it is a factor to be feared by the liquor forces.

In addition to the organizations mentioned, the Western Washington Sunday School Association, in session at Centralia, in May last unanimously endorsed a resolution strongly favoring the state-wide campaign. Ministerial associations, laymen's associations, brotherhoods of various denominations, and a multitude of similar societies have gone upon record in like manner. Mayor George F. Cotterill of Seattle, in an eloquent address in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, amid the greatest enthusiasm, summoned all temperance forces to this great conflict. In an address later before the Epworth League Institute of the Puget Sound Conference the mayor voiced the same sentiment and was received with an ovation which left no room for doubt as to the attitude of the Epworth Leaguers on that question.

Future Looks Ominous to Liquor Men

That the liquor men are viewing with real alarm the present situation is very evident. One saloonkeeper recently declared to a business acquaintance that he was **"going to get out of the business before he was put out!"** Another advised a friend to stay out of the business, as it was very doubtful if it would be long continued. **A great change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the liquor maker and dealer.** He is, to be sure, advertising largely on billboards and in such behind-the-times newspapers as will demean their standing and soil their pages by his advertising.

The more money he spends in billboard pictures the less he will have with which to fight prohibition and all his billboard buncombe will not deceive the people or give his wicked business one day's longer lease of life. The liquor traffic is doomed. Nothing can save it. Needless to say, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington is alert and active. The most thoroughly organized and largest body of women in the state, it comes now to the hour to which it has ever looked forward and for which it has fervently prayed, when it might meet its ancient enemy face to face in a final grapple. There will be no shirking, no faltering, no unworthy fears and no compromise by white ribboners. Our unions will be found in the front ranks among "the vigilant, the active, the brave." There will be found consecration, self-sacrifice, devotion and faith everywhere among our members. If other forces rally to the emergency, as will the W. C. T. U., the victory is assured by a record-breaking majority. And **we believe they will!** The fight is on! The divisions of the great army of righteousness are falling into line. "The Lord of Hosts is with us," and

"There can be no retreat,
For no call to defeat
Was e'er blowu by the bugle of Right."

AN OLD NURSE
Persuaded Doctor to Drink Postum

An old faithful nurse and an experienced doctor are a pretty strong combination in favor of Postum, instead of tea and coffee.

The doctor said:

"I began to drink Postum five years ago on the advice of an old nurse.

"During an unusually busy winter, between coffee, tea and overwork, I became a victim of insomuia. In a month after beginning Postum, in place of tea and coffee, I could eat anything and sleep as souudly as a baby.

"In three months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I now use Postum altogether instead of tea and coffee; even at bedtime with a soda cracker or some other tasty biscuit.

"Having a little tendency to Diabetes, I used a small quantity of saccharine instead of sugar, to sweeten with. I may add that today tea or coffee are never present in our house and very many patients, on my advice, have adopted Postum as their regular beverage.

"In conclusion I can assure anyone that, as a refreshing, nourishing and nerve-strengthening beverage, there is nothing equal to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER FOURTEEN)

COMPARE THESE FIGURES

Professor Demme of Stuttgart studied the history of ten families of drunkards and ten temperance families for ten years. This is what he found:

	Drunkards' Families	Temperance Families
Number of Children	57	61
Died before six months old	25	5
Idiots	6	0
Stunted in growth	5	0
Epilepsy	5	0
Cured of Nervousness	0	6
Ordinary Good Health	17.5 per cent	81.5 per cent

The saloon makes drunkards.
The voter makes possible the saloon.
No thinking man can run a saloon and be happy.
No thinking man can vote for license and have an easy mind.

TALK—WORK—VOTE

FOR STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

Now is the time to renew the *Teachers' Subscriptions* to

The Young Crusader

The special teachers' rate is *Twenty Cents* for *Nine Months*, from September 1913 to June 1914.

Local unions, this is your opportunity to help your teachers secure live, up-to-date matter for use in their scientific temperance instruction work.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

MUST THE SALOON GO?

Mr. T. M. Gilmore, of Model License League fame, in the last issue of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular*, sets before its readers a statement of the present situation of the prohibition movement and offers certain suggestions which he believes will change the trend of public sentiment. His admissions of the discouraging conditions which now prevail are interesting. We quote at length:

"Anyone keeping in touch with the newspapers and the periodicals published in this country will notice that a tremendous amount of publicity is once more being given to what we know as the prohibition movement.

"Our thousands of publications are throwing their columns open freely to letters and arguments which are intended to show that the saloon is a doomed institution, and that this country is destined in the not distant future to abolish the sale of liquor through national legislation, and which are also intended to testify as to the tremendous amount of legislation that has been secured during the last few years by the enemies of the legalized liquor traffic.

"In a recent article in one of our leading magazines the statement is made that whereas only 3,500,000 people were living in what is known as 'dry' territory fifty years ago, there is at the present time a population of more than 46,000,000 people in states and counties where the sale of liquor has been outlawed either by a legislative act or by a vote of the people.

"If this statement is correct, then something like one-half of our population is residing in territory that forbids the licensing of a saloon, and this population represents in geographical area very much more than one-half of the square miles in the United States.

What Does This Mean?

"To meet successfully the tremendous forces that are working for the destruction of the legalized traffic in alcoholic beverages, it is absolutely imperative that the leaders on our side shall be able to diagnose properly the case before them and place their finger on the real cause of so gigantic an upheaval."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Alexandria, Aug. 19-22
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 2-4
South Carolina, Saluda, Sept. 12-14
West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
East Washington, Wenatchee, Sept. 23-26
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oklahoma, Guthrie, Sept. 24-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 6-8
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
Alabama, Mobile, Oct. 7-9
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 14-16
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dramshop. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source. *U. S. Supreme Court, Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S., 86*

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FAIR NUMBER

This edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, planned and issued as the special number for distribution at fairs and out-of-door meetings, can be had for $1.75 per hundred. The edition is limited, so do not delay in ordering *at once* or you may be disappointed in securing just what you want for your friends.

WHAT EVERY UNION SHOULD DO!

At a recent meeting of the Mt. Carmel (Mo.) union, it was voted to send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to each family represented in its membership.

LET US HEAR FROM OTHERS

No, our union does not, like the Ketchikan (Alaska) union, send the Campaign Edition to every member, but we do send it to every minister and every Sunday school superintendent of our town, to the superintendent of the city schools, the city library and the editor of our one local paper. More than one in every four of the members of our union take the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and read it. How many unions have a better record?

DOUGLAS, KANSAS

Dear Friend:--

I have just received a copy of the new biography of Frances E. Willard and am planning to use it as a sort of text book for the newly organized W.C.T.U. of seventy-two members in this training school. I feel confident that when school reopens in the fall, we can do excellent W.C.T.U. and temperance work with this book on the life of the founder of our world's work.

Very cordially yours,
JENNIE V. HUGHES,
Principal Knowles Bible School.

Kiukiang,
China.

THE LAST CALL

(Continued from Page Six)

until the battle of right was won? Unconsciously a prayer went up from the depths of her soul. A quiver of excitement passed over the crowd as, with superhuman effort, the major spoke again:

"Come on, boys, the enemy confronts us, but with Harrington at the head of our political artillery we will hurl the great balls of truth and justice with sure aim and destroying power into the midst of our enemy's ranks. When the battle is won and the roll is called up yonder, and ten million soldiers of the liquor traffic come up to the white throne to get their final orders, we will be proudly lined up with the opposing ranks. O men of West Bend, as soldiers of the cross we can't afford to give up the battle. It's the act of a coward to withdraw from the fight."

A wild cheer of enthusiastic applause, mingled with muttered oaths of rage, burst from the crowd like the deafening roar of the tempest.

Unobserved by the nurse, the soprano from the great White Temple choir had made her way through the dense crowd and now stood on the opposite side of the major's chair. A look of mute wonder and admiration was on her face, as she gazed at the speaker.

"Look!" exclaimed the old soldier, as the crowd pressed nearer. With a sublime gesture he pointed heavenward, as he continued: "There is our Captain. He has seen the affliction of his people. He has heard their groans. He is coming down to deliver them. See, the sword of vengeance gleams in his hand. Listen, he is calling the roll. Rally, boys; fall in line, all ye who have strayed beyond the ranks. Come on, ye saintly women, with your prayers and songs. Down with the liquor traffic. The Lord of Hosts is with us. He has sent Harrington to be our governor and deliverer. Hark! He is giving orders—'Put on the whole armor of God,' boys. Forward! Beat the rally!" Suddenly the major fell over backwards.

The soprano caught the inspiration. Seizing the stick which the major still clutched, and waving high in the air the handkerchief attached to it, her clear voice rang out like the peal of a silvery bell:

"Stand up, stand up for Jesus,
Ye soldiers of the Cross,
Lift high his royal banner,
It must not suffer loss."

The voice ceased as suddenly as it had begun.

A sound like the low moan of the distant surf escaped the breathless crowd, followed the next instant by triumphant yells from the college boys:

"Rah, rah, for Harrington! Harrington, rah, rah, rah," they shouted, as they rushed forward.

"Hurrah for Harrington!" echoed the vast multitude of people which pressed about them in their excitement jostling and trampling each other, while with smothered curses of rage and defeat the liquor men vanished in the opposite direction.

The shouts reached the major as with closed eyes he lay quietly upon the ground, his head pillowed on the nurse's lap. A faint smile overspread his pale face, his bosom rose and fell, and with a sigh the brave old soldier nobly responded to "The Last Call."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 28, 1913. No. 35

W. C. T. U. Float awarded the prize in the civic parade of the Perry Centennial in the great beer city—Milwaukee. See page four.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Woman Suffrage in the U. S. Senate—Glimpses of the Northland—Kaiser Wilhelm Forswears Fatherland's Famous Beer—Total Abstinence in Social Life.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CRISIS IN MEXICO'S AFFAIRS—PEACE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS HAGUE COURT—HISTORY OF SALOONS IN CANAL ZONE—COMPLICATIONS CONCERNING EXCISE LAW—INVESTIGATION OF WHITE SLAVERY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The refusal of General Huerta, provisional president of Mexico, to accede to President Wilson's propositions of peace and mediation, presented to him and the Mexican government by the President's special representative, Envoy Lind, occasioned the greatest surprise in Washington, it having been considered a certainty that the provisional president would meet half way the proffered aid and advice of the United States. Many foresaw not only an end to the crisis in the relations between the two countries, but also to the internal strife which is causing so much loss of life and property in Mexico and not a little anxiety to the United States and other foreign countries.

It was reported that two hours were spent in conference between President Huerta and Mr. Lind, the latter being congratulated on his being so well informed on the situation in Mexico. Following this, Senator Penrose introduced a resolution in the Senate for the stationing of American troops as "constabulary" in Mexico, and urged an appropriation of $25,000,000 for use by the President in providing protection to Americans. This resolution caused a storm of protest on both sides of the Senate Chamber, headed by Chairman Bacon of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senators irrespective of party declared it was their duty to uphold the President, and the part of patriotism and good sense to withhold all criticism, as Americans standing firmly behind the President in his negotiations. Senator Sutherland, a Republican, said, "Under the Constitution the President is the accredited agent of the United States to deal with foreign powers, and at a time like this, it is the duty of every officer of the Government, Senator or Representative, to stand behind him and his efforts."

The President's announcement that he intends to lay the whole Mexican matter before Congress next Monday in a special message is a reassurance. This message will, it is explained, set forth the full proposition of the United States to Huerta and give the substance of his reply. It will be not only a report of conditions, but an outline of the national policy with respect to the neighboring republic and its present problem.

Peace Conference to Discuss Permanent Hague Court

The peace plan outlined by Secretary Bryan, and now embodied in new treaties with several Central American countries, is to be laid formally before the conference of interparliamentary unions at The Hague, September 1, by Senator Burton of Ohio, who sails from New York today as one of the American members who will participate in the conference. He is one of seven members of a special committee representing the nations of Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Greece, and the United States, charged with devising a plan for the construction of a permanent Hague Court.

History of Saloons in the Canal Zone

A query came to me recently relative to the closing of saloons in the Canal Zone, whereupon I wrote the Secretary of War asking for official information and received the following: "At a meeting of the Canal Commissioners held on Thursday, April 24, the following resolution was adopted, 'Resolved, that no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Canal Zone be granted by the commission for any period beginning on or after July 1, 1913.'" During the present fiscal year, there were five Canal Zone settlements in which saloons were permitted, and for the period beginning July 1, 1912, thirty-eight licenses were granted by the commission.

In 1907 the plan of assigning certain areas in the Zone for the sale of intoxicating liquors was adopted, viz., ten towns, where saloons were established, up to 1911, when three towns were eliminated from the saloon area, on account of the close proximity to the camp of the United States marines, and because of their prospective abandonment by reason of the filling of Gatun Lake. In 1912 the area was further restricted, and in view of this fact it was decided to extend the prohibition to include the whole of the Zone. The greatest number of licenses issued for any one semi-annual period was that from July 1 to December 31, 1908, when there were sixty-three. In 1909-1910 there were fifty-seven. The moneys derived from the granting of licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors, which were fixed at $1,200 per annum each, have formed part of the Canal Zone general fund for public improvements, the Canal Zone school system and for other purposes. The grand total for the entire period of six years was $326,200. Now the schools will not be supported by liquor money.

> **LETTING DOWN MORAL BARS**
>
> The profit on the sale of liquor can be traced along the line in connection with the white slave traffic, and is no less disastrous from the point of view of the men than of the girls. Even a slight exhilaration from alcohol relaxes the moral sense, throws a glamour over an aspect of life from which a decent young man would ordinarily recoil.—*Jane Addams.*

In the debate on the tariff, many interesting points are brought out, as, for instance, one regarding a farmer in Idaho who raised potatoes, and who put a postal card into every sack saying that he had sold the sack of potatoes for fifty-five cents a bushel, and asking the purchaser to let him know on the inclosed card what he had paid. Word came back from quite a large number that they paid from $1.50 to $2.50 a sack, showing that between the farmer and consumer, the price was raised in round numbers from $1.00 to $1.50 for the sack. For the year 1905 the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture show that there were nearly three million acres devoted to the cultivation of the potato, yielding over a quarter of a billion bushels, valued at over $160,000,000.

Complications Concerning Excise Law

The excise muddle in Washington continues, and grows more and more complicated. By the provisions of the Jones-Works Excise bill, July 1, the old excise board went out of existence. Four of the old employes remained and carried on routine matters, although no provision had been made for their salaries. Yesterday the Comptroller of the Treasury handed down a decision legislating out of office all employes of the old board. Under this decision they are required to retire immediately from the service without as yet receiving any compensation for their two months' work. There are now 498 retail and 123 wholesale liquor establishments in the district. Of these ninety-two retail places have applied for license renewals, and twenty-two wholesale houses have put in similar applications.

The Jones-Works law and its damaging influence on German societies and their Sunday business were brought up for discussion at the monthly meeting of the Arion society. After a debate which covered every conceivable proposition or measure which might result in the repeal or the modification of the law and its stringent application, it was unanimously resolved to submit the whole question to the German-American Alliance, which is to convene in St. Louis in October, with the request that this body adopt a resolution calling on every representative in Congress to pledge himself to make every effort to modify or repeal the law. But we believe the law will stand as it is, until we secure a prohibitory law for the District.

Investigation of White Slavery.

The complex and widespread organization of the white slave traffic throughout the country was discussed recently by Representative J. L. Burnett of Alabama. Mr. Burnett is chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, and was a member of the commission appointed in 1906 to study the white slave evil. Conditions uncovered by this investigation were terrible beyond all conception. Although among those who engaged in this traffic many native Americans were found, the greater number of the procurers were foreigners. He said these people had a brisk trade between America and Europe, securing their victims from the simple, untutored peoples of the other side.

White slavers are often organized into pseudo-benevolent associations, and girls are bought and sold much as are cattle. Mr. Burnett told how these white slavers maintain close association throughout the length and breadth of the country, helping one another to violate the law.

He declared that it was time that all respectable men should do what they could to stamp out this fearful traffic, which is eating deeper and deeper into the life of the nation.

August 23, 1913

SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE

Excerpts from Speeches on Woman Suffrage in the United States Senate, July 31, 1913

Senator Bristow, of Kansas

The influence of the women in the unicipal elections of Kansas has been or the betterment of moral conditions s well as business conditions in that tate. It has made the polling place a ore respectable place than it was be- ore it was visited by their refining pres- nce, and it has added to the intellectual s well as the moral uplifting of the unicipalities of our state.

After a struggle of twenty years and ore, the friends of woman suffrage suc- eeded last year in conferring the right f suffrage universally in our state, and, dging from the experience of the past, know that it will have the same bene- cial influence in state affairs that it ad in our school affairs and in our unicipal affairs.

The state that withholds the right om its women of participating in the ffairs of its government is doing itself n injustice, because their participation the affairs of the state will benefit very commonwealth that enjoys that rivilege. It has been my great pleasure campaign the states where woman suf- age has been extended, and I observed the audience larger numbers of women an in the audiences where the right f suffrage had not been extended; and r intelligent understanding of intricate conomic questions they are the equals f men. You will find a larger per- entage of women in your audiences in state where suffrage is enjoyed by em who understand and are informed regard to the political and complex roblems that confront our civilization an you will men. I have no patience ith the argument that they have not e capacity to deal with questions re- ting to governmental affairs.

There is no sound argument that can e made against the extension of woman uffrage. Prejudices exist against it, ut there is no argument against it. It with great pleasure that I avail my- elf of this opportunity to speak a word behalf of this great movement, and it my opinion that when suffrage is uni- ersally extended, as it soon will be, the levation of our political affairs to a igher moral plane will follow. The in- uence of women will place the political stitutions of our country upon a higher lane than they have been in the past.

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado

It is said that the bad women will con- ol the elections; but we know that the verse of that is true because they are few in number. There is not over one er cent or, it has been estimated, one- alf of one per cent of immoral women the state of Colorado or in any other ate, and it is impossible for that small roportion to have an appreciable influ- nce upon elections.

But in the practical operation of oman suffrage we find that the bad omen will not vote unless they are al- ost forced to do so, and there is a good ason for it. In the first place they do ot want their names to be known. early all of them go under assumed ames. They do not want to go to the lection polls. Generally, the police or e sheriff's office of a county commands em to vote in order to get them to go the polls at all. Thus the contention at has been made that bad women ould control elections, that bad women ould be eager to go and vote, is abso- tely untrue. They are the ones that ant to shirk a vote. They know that ey are liable to prosecution. They now that unless they cast their lot with the winning party they may lose out entirely and thus have their avocation stopped.

On the other hand, the good women are as much interested in proper government as men. Their properties are as liable to excessive or wrongful taxation and assessment as those of men. Their personal liberty and rights are as sacred to them as to men. The election polls, except a few in the low parts of the cities, are as respectable places of meeting as dry goods stores. Consequently they readily go to the polls and cast their votes.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin

That civilization is best and most advanced where men and women co-operate and mutually respect each other. That democracy is safest where its entire citizenship is most enlightened, most interested, most alert. If the ballot educates men in citizenship and is a source of power and protection to them, surely it is of equal value to women.

Government is organized for the good of society, and the very basis and foundation of all organized society is the home. Every act of government reacts for good or evil upon the home. The tariff now under consideration, the laws regulating trusts, the statutes for the control and regulation of banking and currency, the laws regulating interstate transportation, and all legislation of like character strikes directly at the home life, because it bears directly upon the cost of living and the ability to maintain the home. The women of this country are as directly interested in everything pertaining to the economies of government and of the home as are the men. They understand it as well as do the men, and their potential influence, even when handicapped by the denial of the right of suffrage, has been felt in the Halls of Congress. The long struggle to write upon the statute books legislation protecting the home and the life of the family against the adulteration of food products would have been going on to this hour except for the organized effort the women of the country put back of that great reform movement.

> "Woman's sphere, her ideals and her duties, make her the inescapable and essential conservator of human life, charged as she is with the duty of conserving the human race; and it is in harmony with political and natural justice to accord her the right to say what laws shall assist her in bringing about the betterment of economic conditions."

And so, just as it is essential that we should have the co-operation of the women of the country in the development of the home life, so we should have the co-operation of the women of the country in the legislation which underlies the home life and is foundational to all our social relations.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona

"Government is simply a tool in the hands of the people for the fashioning of that people's civilization." Government is strong or weak, capable or deficient, according to the people who control and make up that government. In this republic the people constitute the government. They are its creators and its maintenance; they are the government. That the granting of the elective franchise to women would add to the strength, efficiency, justice, and fairness of government I have not the slightest doubt, and this is especially true in the United States, where all power is reposed in the people, with universal suffrage as the primal basis of its exercise. "The people" includes women, who can not be denied those political rights and responsibilities which men claim and assert for themselves without doing violence to the fundamental principles of our government.

In this republic we are in constant warfare against fraud and violence, avarice and cupidity, and in behalf of liberty and justice, whose success will be accelerated by extending the franchise to women, a class of voters which looks to all laws and movements as to how such laws and movements will affect her children; how such laws and conditions will promote morals, human health, and human progress more especially than as to how this or that particular law or polity will develop or serve material or property interests. In other words, as has been said, **"Man looks after the affairs of life, but woman looks after life itself."**

Woman's sphere, her ideals and her duties, make her the inescapable and essential conservator of human life, charged as she is with the duty of conserving the human race; and it is in harmony with political and natural justice to accord to her the right to say what laws shall assist her in bringing about the betterment of economic conditions.

Senator Lane, of Oregon

Women vote in Oregon, and the last city election in Portland was, I am told, decided by the votes of the women. In my family there are four persons—my wife, two daughters, and myself. They and I are registered voters. As a matter of fact, my sympathy is with the women. I have always done all I could to secure to them the right of suffrage, and have labored with others in Oregon until finally we now have the women as full voters in every election.

I have never known any reason why women should not vote. They are our full partners in all of the affairs of life. From the hour in which we are born until the day on which we die they accompany us through all our lives in every circumstance. We can not do without them; and we do not wish to. There is no reason on earth why they should not participate with us in all of the joys and privileges of life, as they do now in our sorrows and adversities.

The interest of women in good and bad legislation is as great as is ours. Good legislation and properly conducted government go right into the homes of the families of this country and bear directly upon the happiness, the fate, and the fortunes of the family, including the women. The woman is more interested in her offspring than is the male. Naturally it will be to her interest to have in the country good government, sound government, government which will protect the home and which will protect and promote the health and the happiness of her offspring. It is her desire that her offspring shall be happy; that they shall be prosperous and healthy. Men have not as much interest in the welfare of their offspring. Quite naturally, then, and logically, woman should have a voice and a share in saying what manner of government should be placed upon herself and her children.

THE FLOAT THAT MADE THE W. C. T. U. OF MILWAUKEE "FAMOUS"

MARGARET M. HILL, County W. C. T. U. President

As the great civic parade of the Perry Centennial, recently held in Milwaukee, swung into line and went through the cheering multitudes down Grand avenue, for nearly two miles, a mass of humanity estimated by the newspapers at 150,000, greeted it with cheer upon cheer. "Our Float" received a continuous ovation.

The parade was one of the largest ever seen in Milwaukee. In the center, all dressed in white, came "The Children," members of the church and vacation Bible schools, the little tots marching in the rear of the column. Following, as though it were the guardian and protector of the white host, came the float of the First Milwaukee Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing the work of the W. C. T. U., "All Around the World." This was a large motor truck donated by one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city. It was trimmed in white, and decorated with American flags. In the center was a large globe and diagonally around it, embracing every country, was a broad white ribbon with the initials, W. C. T. U., appearing in gold letters. The countries were delineated with gold paper and here and there the white band was secured with white silken bows. On the top of the globe was a banner inscribed "W. C. T. U.—All Around the World."

In the corners of the float stood four young ladies dressed in white, with white coronets bearing in gold letters the legend, W. C. T. U. Each carried a shield representing the four quarters of the globe respectively—Europe, Asia, Africa and America—and an American flag with the bow of white ribbon surmounting the flagstaff. In the float, standing around the globe, were children of the Loyal Temperance Legion representing "Our Interests."

Following came automobiles containing the executive officers of the union, and then a motor truck decorated with bunting and filled with another happy, joyous crowd of L. T. L. children bearing aloft a banner inscribed, "Cold water will make us strong." Next came two fantastically decorated teams. They represented "Old Lager" and caused many a comment. One citizen called out, "The crowd ahead has got you beaten." The W. C. T. U. seemed to stand like a bulwark, solid and immovable, between the "Little White Host" and "Old Lager." What a triumph! All along the line from start to finish there was one continuous round of applause, whenever the float appeared and when it became known that in Milwaukee—the great beer city—the judges had given the first prize to the W. C. T. U., the white ribbon workers indeed rejoiced.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. MEMBERSHIPS

A perusal of the list of life and memorial members in the World's W. C. T. U. impresses one with the scope of the work of our organization. In a letter recently sent out by Miss Anna A. Gordon, Honorary Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., to the members of the World's Executive Committee, she gives the following interesting analysis of the life memberships of that organization:

"We have on our list of life and memorial members in the World's W. C. T. U. fifty-five life members, and twelve memorial members, making a total of sixty-seven. Switzerland, South Africa, Australia, Scotland, Wales, England, Canada and the United States are the countries represented in this list. We have one name from Switzerland, one from South Africa, one from Australia, two from Scotland, three from Wales, five from England, twenty-two from Canada, and thirty-three from the United States. In the Dominion of Canada two provinces are represented; one name coming from British Columbia, and twenty-one from Quebec, the home province of our Treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson. Among the states of the United States, Massachusetts leads with eight names. Six have come from New Jersey, and from the following twelve states the additional names have been received: New York (3), Virginia (2), Pennsylvania (3), Rhode Island (2), Maine (2), Illinois (2), Ohio (1), North Dakota (1), District of Columbia (1), California (1), Hawaii (1), Missouri (1). Fifteen names have been received since the report of the Glasgow convention was published, and we trust many additional names will come in prior to the publication of the report of the Brooklyn Triennial Convention."

In the letter referred to above, Miss Gordon speaks with gratitude of the splendid abilities of the beloved World's President, Lady Carlisle, so generously devoted to the promotion of our world-wide efforts. "Her gifts to our treasury," says Miss Gordon, "have made possible the best record of three years' service in missionary fields our organization has ever known. We have been able as never before to provide for the traveling expenses of World's W. C. T. U. organizers; to send out literature; and to pay for the translation of literature in many needed fields. Indeed, the far-reaching beneficent influence of the fund given us by our World's President can never be fully estimated.

"Another generous friend of our work in missionary fields is the United States superintendent of the World's Missionary Fund Department, Mrs. Caroline McDowell of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McDowell has generously agreed to personally give $100 for each gift of this amount sent to the World's treasury to constitute life membership or Memorial membership in the World's W. C. T. U. until the amount of $5,000 is reached. This offer also includes each contribution sent in for the Headquarters of the W. C. T. U. in Japan."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN SOCIAI LIFE

At this time when many local unioı are observing August 28, the birthday Lucy Webb Hayes, it is interesting to r call the stand taken by Lady Macdonal the wife of a former premier of Canad who, like Mrs. Hayes, when mistress the White House, declined to serve wine

The Patriot, a Canadian temperan paper, tells the story as follows:

The philosophy of Lady Macdonal wife of a former Premier of Canada, fc long years a total abstainer, needs r newed statement for the benefit of ce tain misguided women who surrend their personal principles to the deman of what they regard as social law. woman of high position, being surprise that Lady McDonald took no wine dinner, finally asked her:

"Did you not set out wine when yc entertained the Marquis of Lorne?"

"Never!" was the instant reply.

"But did you not feel that you mu apologize?"

"Certainly not. Wine is not a natur beverage, and so should rather come i than go out with an apology."

Unfortunately for the world, literatu is full of sentimental glorifications the wine cup. Moreover, the foolish fi tion has gained currency that the use alcoholic beverages on the table is mark of high social attainment. N sooner has a man amassed a conside able fortune than he feels it incumbe upon him just as certainly to stock wine cellar as to build a library. O writers of fiction contribute to the cul vation of this feeling. With absurd i appropriateness, drinking scenes, or inc dental allusions to drinking customs, wi be dragged into a scene, which from th artistic point of view requires no suc embellishment. Again, let it be sai there is no security against the delusio of strong drink except a high spiritu conception of one's dignity as a huma being made in the image of God. Th precept of Susanna Wesley is of perm nent and fundamental value: "Wha ever weakens your reason; whatever ir pairs the tenderness of your conscienc whatever obscures your sense of Goc and whatever increases the strength an authority of your body over your min that thing to you is wrong, however inn cent it may be in itself."

I'LL NONE OF IT

MARGARETTA AYRES KARR, Buffalo, N. Y.

I'll none of it, I'll none of it,
The drink that sears the soul;
That clogs the brain, the heart, the lif
To gain o'er me control.

I'll none of it, I'll none of it,
The drink that drains the heart
Of feeling, sympathy and love.
From me it shall depart.

I'll none of it, I'll none of it,
The drink that robs the life
Of righteousness, of joy, and peace,
And brings turmoil and strife.

I'll none of it, I'll none of it,
The drink that has a sting.
No, by the help of God's great grace,
I'll shun the evil thing.

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Bustling Juneau! Beautiful Sitka! at has been this last week's combina- n. Juneau is the capital of Alaska. tka was the old capital. Juneau gs the narrow beach at the foot the mountains, and even climbs e steeps. Everywhere building is ing on. Evidently everybody and his fe is moving in! Across Gastineau annel lie the twin towns, Treadwell d Douglas. The three are one tri-city ve in the baseball season, when they ll not speak; in the winter all is love d amity. The saloons are petted and med. They are not shut up at mid- ght or closed on Sunday, and no im- rtinent questions are asked by the city thers. It is a paradise for the "trade." Nevertheless, there e good men and omen in the tri- ties who favor a ange in these mat- rs. Though they ere defeated this ummer in putting it saloons, the num- r of remonstrances howed a healthy owth of prohibition ntiment.

It rained almost eadily two-thirds of y stay in Juneau, it eighty-seven calls ere made and a good are of the homes ad stairs to climb. A nall union with an ole corps of officers as organized with Mrs. Lulu B. hompson as president. All of ese years she has been read- g THE UNION SIGNAL. She is up-to- ate in all W. C. T. U. work, and has a opeful, cheerful spirit that is both in- piring and contagious. It certainly was change from the ordinary to hear the adies say, when it began to clear off, We do hope it will not be a nice even- g on Sunday, for if it is we will have o audience." It seems Alaskans do not ind a little rain, they will attend meet- gs just the same, but if the day or venlng is a perfect one, they like to get ut and enjoy it. Everybody takes a alk. Sunday night's service was very ood, although the disappointing weather ailed to bring rain!

Monday, July 21, we set sail on e "Georgia" for Sitka and reached here Tuesday night. Three glaciers were een the first day, one of them a "dead" ne. We asked how one could tell a dead" glacier from a live one, seeing oth were masses of ice. The answer as, "A dead glacier stands still; it does ot move." According to that rule we ave glacier churches and glacier unions ll too often! We stopped at half a doz- n canneries. Eat your salmon in per- fect peace—the canneries are kept clean. The quantity put up is almost unbelievable. In one cannery we were told that they put up 82,000 cans the day before, and six scows full of fish were waiting that morning to be unloaded.

Beautiful Sitka! She stands a queen. No other spot in the world can compete with her in valleys and mountains, the latter clothed with evergreens till near the top, where the snow reigns eternally. An extinct volcano, Mount Edgecomb, is a part of the landscape. Between the bay and the broad Pacific that forms the distant western vista extends the chain of rock-buttressed, evergreen-crowned islets known as the "Thousand Islands." It seemingly is an enchanted land. A little toward the outskirts of the town are the Sheldon Jackson mission school buildings of the Presbyterian church, a landmark in mission circles. The museum holds more than $60,000 worth of native implements, totems, ivory and slate carvings, basketry and bead work. Those who think missions do not pay ought to visit a mission settlement. One old chief years ago brought his war bonnet and asked the missionaries to take it. "I cannot serve God and wear it," was his simple, child-like explanation. The natives are quiet and tractable, and with Christianity readily turn to civilization.

Sitka (Alaska) looking east; Pyramid Peaks.

Still further on runs Lover's Lane to Indian River. This forest is unlike any other. The government has made it into a reservation. When the sun shines brightest there is yet a dusk under those mighty, thick, over-arching evergreen trees. Totem poles abound. The sea beats at the foot. The town itself is full of historic places. The Rev. Sergius George Kostromctinoff, rector of famous old Saint Michael church, honored the National W. C. T. U. by personally conducting its representative about the building, pointing out its beauties. He also conducted her to the best point from which Sitka and miles upon miles of islands, ocean and sea, can be seen.

Five addresses were given in Sitka with from one to sixty-five present. If there is a harder town on American soil in which to secure an audience to listen to a temperance address, the writer fails to know it. The town is more Russianized than it is Americanized, and the views of this people on the temperance question are not ours. They do not care to hear it discussed. Sitka is nearly evenly divided on the saloon proposition. Remarkable for an Alaska town, it has but one, and the wets just managed to get that in by the skin of their teeth. There is a pessimistic apathy, however, in Sitka, that makes it very, very hard to organize there. Rarely have we been wearier, soul, body and brain, than when a union of eight women and one man was at last organized. A splendid corps of people they are, and we hope for good and lasting results. The president is Mrs. F. L. Adams, wife of the chief of the United States Geodetic Corps. There are but five stations of this kind under the flag of the stars and stripes, and the family may be moved shortly to another post. Mrs. Adams is an able and conscientious worker. The secretary is Miss Grace Corbett, one of the teachers in the Sheldon Jackson mission school, and the treasurer is Mrs. R. W. De Armond, wife of Judge De Armond. The rest of the members are of the same brainy, earnest type of Christian women. They intend to live.

The first address was made through an interpreter. To break off in the telling part of a story while somebody else rehearses it makes one feel something like a lover who gets down on his knees to his sweetheart and suddenly discovers his practical lady leaving him in that dramatic position while she goes upstairs and shuts down the windows!

The address seemed a failure, but the next day in the native quarters men and women, some of them hobbling painfully from rheumatism, came to meet us, because, as they said, "You talked to my people," and as they put it, "Our heart is with you."

Now for Seward Peninsula!

No honest man who has his own or his neighbor's welfare at heart will vote for the saloon. When you vote for saloons you sanction crime in all its phases.—*Father Ward of Detroit*

SAVING THE DAY

A Beerless Labor Day for the Foreigner and How One Community Brought It About

EDITH REID BICKHAM

A neatly-dressed, bright-faced, intelligent-looking young man stood near the gates of a great manufacturing plant on the outskirts of one of our large cities watching the workmen as they crowded in for another day's work. Some of them looked sullen, others stupid, still others reckless, while practically all of them were foreigners. The young man, calling the various workmen by name, gave them a bright and cheery good morning. When a few moments later the whistle sounded and the last few stragglers hurried in, the face of the watcher clouded, for these late comers showed plainly the effects of a night spent in drinking and carousing.

The young man, Ernest Travers, the head worker in the college settlement in the neighborhood, shut his mouth in a hard, straight line and drew his brows down in deep thought. Morning, noon and night these workmen were on his mind. Over and over he would say, "America is not furnishing them a fair chance. They are nothing but our beasts of burden. The only name we give them is dago, hunkie, wap, or some such title, and the only American institution they have a chance to know anything about is the saloon. What of their future and what of the future of our country?

"Twelve hours a day of the hardest kind of manual labor, without a ray of hope of anything better, with nothing but a saloon or a crowded boarding house to rest and relax in, and with bar-rooms so thick you can hardly go twenty steps without passing one, what can one expect of the poor fellows? It makes a man feel like starting out with a load of dynamite and blowing the whole cursed lot of rum holes to bits."

This particular morning Ernest Travers was out for a purpose. Labor Day, a holiday, was only seventeen days off. Full well he knew what such an occasion meant to these men. Most of them in their native lands had not been total abstainers, but the majority of them had lived in the country where there was much to amuse them. Here in the United States, in the crowded city, in the midst of strange customs and surroundings, beer drinking was the only form of recreation open to them.

The particular problem before Ernest was how to provide some substitute for the saloon on Labor Day. With face still grave, he walked into the outer office and asked for an interview with the superintendent. He was not a new caller there, nor an unwelcome one, and so was quickly admitted to the gentleman's private office and as quickly stated his case. In brief it was this: The settlement, with the co-operation of the nearest branch of the W. C. T. U., was planning to take into its own hands the celebration of Labor Day, provided sufficient funds could be secured. What would the company donate? The superintendent's reply was prompt and to the point: "If you can keep the majority of the men out of the saloons that day I promise at least one hundred dollars in money and whatever other help we can furnish. I'll see the directors this evening and possibly they will do still better. The loss entailed from that one day's drinking, in badly done work and accidents, is tremendous." "'Will you see that a large platform is erected in your vacant lot on the corner?" "You may depend on us for that."

Calls on two other superintendents in the community brought equally good results from a financial standpoint. Then followed very busy days for the settlement young people and for the W. C. T. U. The latter interested the foreign mothers in a baby show, securing three prominent physicians to act as judges. They also agreed, incidentally, to give advice wherever needed.

Those of the women who did not have young children were asked to sell iced tea, lemonade, and grape juice at one cent a glass. These drinks the W. C. T. U. would provide. Others were to sell popcorn and sandwiches, which would be prepared under the supervision of the same busy, earnest women. The young workers were tireless in teaching groups of young people fancy drills and simple folk dances. The whole community was soon astir, and little else was talked of.

The physical directors were equally busy getting the various baseball teams in trim. Over and over the eager players were warned that if they expected to win, beer and cigarets must be cut out. The advice did not fall on deaf ears for every boy wanted his particular team to come off victorious, and strengthened the wills of his heroes by himself abstaining.

Booths had to be erected and trimmed, the grounds cleared, and every idle person in the neighborhood, if at all capable, was needed and used. Feats requiring strength, skill and agility were carefully planned for, and men and women were detailed to direct the various outdoor sports and games. Some of these were crude and childish enough to entertain the most awkward and undeveloped of the people, but all were perfectly clean and "good fun" for both participants and spectators.

Two days before the event the platform was erected, and a generous one it was, with a canopy of green cloth, trimmed with red, white and blue. Base-balls, bats and gloves were begged, borrowed and bought.

The much-anticipated day at last arrived, clear and fairly warm. By eight o'clock the crowd began to arrive. From the beginning, the workers had planned in every way to win the co-operation of the people, and thus a strong feeling of proprietorship and responsibility had developed. The teachings of the year regarding the benefits of abstaining from beer had taken a firm hold on many of the more intelligent of the workmen and they had promised to aid in keeping the men from the saloons. The baby show opened at nine-thirty and the array of Croatian, Servian, Montenegrin, Macedonian, Greek, Polish, Jewish, German, Irish, Lithuanian, Russian, Hungarian and Italian babies with infantile representatives of various other races, was a good commentary on the future American. They were a bright, cunning lot of children, and many a mother beamed with pride over the compliments showered on her little one. The stolid-faced laborers seemed like different persons as they entered into the various sports and contests. One game which drew crowds all day was a row of six marshmallows suspended by strings about a foot above the head of the average man. For these prizes six contestants continued to jump until one man succeeded in seizing a dainty in his mouth, when another six men would try their skill. Many times that day the workers felt a thrill of surprise to see that some of the people really could play!

The cold drinks, popcorn and sandwiches sold in startling quantities, and showers of confetti added to the merriment. The ball games were loyally watched and cheered and the foreigners beamed with pleasure as their sons performed. For a time the drills and folk dances were watched almost in silence, and the trainers felt a sense of disappointment, but it soon proved to be the silence of surprise and interest, and when the first part was finished the crowd cheered and applauded long and lustily.

In the evening, phonographs and moving pictures kept things cheerful until ten o'clock, when the workers and their assistants, moving among the tired people, persuaded them that it was about time to go home. A few native dances were allowed the young people, who felt that the day was incomplete without such a reminder of their native land, and then the crowd quietly dispersed.

The saloonkeepers did their best to "catch" the returning merrymakers, but the vigilant, though unostentatious care of the better element served to steer the larger part of the crowd safely to their homes.

Labor Day of that year recorded only one bloody fight in this neighborhood of about three thousand people of various nationalities, with twenty saloons and one brewery to supply liquor.

The workers were very weary but well pleased with the result of their efforts and were convinced that they had proved substantially that these foreigners would not drink as they do if other forms of recreation were provided for them.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T THINK

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

In Two Parts—Part I

It was early in May, and Pinehurst Military Academy was to close the first of June. Clarence Shelton and Millard Lane, day students of the institute, as they walked homeward one Friday afternoon, discussed the commencement program.

"Our class is going to shine in taking prizes and as speakers this year," declared Millard proudly, "but there's one thing we must bring before the boys at our next class meeting, Clarence."

"What's that?"

"The annual spread. Every junior class of the academy for the past ten years has had a spread supper to wind up commencement, and we must not be different."

"Of course we will have the spread, Millard. I wouldn't miss it for a fortune. But the juniors are all dead broke at present, paying for tennis rackets and buying baseball tickets to keep athletics going. I haven't a penny for the fund myself. Spent my last copper before I thought of saving for the spread."

"That's your greatest fault, Clarence—you act before you think. However, nearly everybody else does likewise. Why not call on your dad?"

"He gives me a small allowance every month. I get it on the tenth, and the spread comes on the evening of the thirtieth. My allowance for this month is gone, and I don't want to ask father for more."

"Unless you can borrow, strike out and make it. You have plenty of time. We must have the swellest affair of the year."

"I'll try to come up with my part," promised Clarence.

The academy day pupils were under strict rules and Clarence found it hard to find a job which did not call for his presence on the street at hours prohibited by the school faculty. Until late Saturday afternoon he searched for work. He was returning home when he met a middle-aged man carrying a suit case, who bowed very smilingly and asked, "Do you live here, son?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you give me the names and addresses of several of the working men and boys of the place?"

He was such a polite, pleasant-spoken man that Clarence forgot his father's admonition not to enter into conversation with strangers and answered glibly:

"Certainly. There's Tom Hale, delivery boy for Jenkins' grocery, on the corner of the next street; and Jake Reed, just started out as a carpenter—his shop is at the end of this street. Then there's Will Johnson, who lives next door to the grocery and drives carriages for Graham's livery stable on Main street."

"That will be enough, thank you. Do you think I could get any of these men to take an agency for a good selling article which would not interfere with their regular work?"

One of Alaska's choicest products—William Seward Pedersen, son of Louis H. Pedersen, pastor of the Methodist church of Seward, Alaska.

"Perhaps you could. How much time will it take to be an agent?"

"Just odd times, when nothing else is doing. May be you'd be willing to take it yourself. Nice way for a bright, intelligent boy like you to make pocket money."

"I go to a military academy, and they don't allow us on the street after six o'clock in the evening."

"This work wouldn't take much of your time. I only want you to distribute some free samples among working men. I'll pay you five dollars for the first five orders you send me. All you do is to distribute these samples of powder which makes a new and delightful drink, cheap and refreshing, the very thing for laboring men, and you get a dollar for every order you send us. Why, an attractive boy like you can sell two or three every afternoon, and average ten dollars a week. You wouldn't miss the time. Want to try it?"

"Yes, I'll distribute the samples."

"Here are two dozen, and a dollar to pay the expressage when the goods you order arrive. You see I trust you, and feel sure you are going to be a success. Better not say anything about your work yet—not even to your family. Just tell your friends that you want them to try 'Homebrew Tonic,' and, if they like it, give you their order for more."

"All right," said Clarence eagerly.

The sample packages were in a large envelope, and the boy put them in his pocket, after writing the man's name and address on the end.

As he passed Jenkins' grocery store, Tom Hale stood near the door filling a bag with potatoes.

"Want a trial package of 'Homebrew Tonic,' Tom?" asked Clarence.

"Sure! I grab everything that comes my way. What is it for?"

"To dissolve in water and use as delicious beverage—and it's a tonic, too. Try it, and give me your order if you are pleased."

Clarence met Will Johnson as he was going to Sunday school next morning, and quieting his conscience as to Sabbath desecration by the thought that the sample was a gift, handed him one of the packages with the same directions he had given Tom Hale. Early the next morning, Jake Reed passed the Shelton gate on his way to work and was given a sample of "Homebrew Tonic." By evening almost every package had been distributed, and Clarence went to bed expecting big results. They came in a most unexpected way.

THE TEMPERANCE TRAIN

We are on the temp'rance railroad,
  Speeding through the land.
Health and wealth are in the coaches,
  Come and join our band.
Children with their happy faces,
  At the windows glow,
See the driving wheels go turning,
  Hear the whistle blow.

See the temperance conductor,
  Wave his steady hand,
He is waiting for your answer,
  Will you join our band?
All aboard for temp'rance city.
  We surely wish you'd go.
See the driving wheels go turning,
  Hear the whistle blow.

—*Rev. E. S. Ufford*

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Discontent to Be Encouraged

It indicates a healthy state of mind in any community when "the people generally are not interested in anything less telling than state-wide prohibition." A writer in the *Western Woman's Outlook* of Washington gives this as one of the reasons that has impelled the temperance forces to inaugurate a movement to wipe the saloons from the map of Washington. "State-wide prohibition," says the writer, "is the next natural step and we are up to the point where we must take a long step forward or exhaust our resources to maintain our present position." An impatience with a condition which each year or two taxes the temperance forces to the utmost to hold their own and to gain new ground, is the best possible preparation for campaigns for state-wide prohibition. The liquor evil being an organic disease afflicting the body politic and body social, the only satisfactory method of dealing with it is by an organic law of the state and then of the nation. In the words of Congressman Hobson, "the constitution of the state is the true abiding place of prohibition for a state. The constitution of the United States is the true abiding place of prohibition for the nation."

Every local union ought to make it one of its chief aims to create in the minds of the people a discontent with anything less telling than state-wide and nation-wide prohibition. Can there be any more effective way of doing this than to bring frequently to their attention the notable proclamation of our National President, and Congressman Hobson's joint resolution for constitutional prohibition, introduced in the United States Congress?

Expectations Great

The report of the United States Senate committee on woman suffrage and the proceedings in the Senate upon the presentation of the amendment are an interesting combination of history and prophecy. The marvelous advance made in the movement in the last seventy-five years, as shown by the table on page 12 of this issue, is significant not only of the change of sentiment toward woman, but as woman is said to be the mercury in the thermometer of the race, her status shows to what degree the race has risen. That her treatment of her responsibilities civic and national have been such as to justify the granting to her of larger franchise privileges is very evident. Even more significant than the history of the progress of the movement are the prophetic words of the report and of the Senators who spoke upon the question. "Great Expectations" might have been the title of nearly every speech. That the women would use their newly acquired rights in the interests of the home, the family, the children, none seemed to question; that giving the women the ballot would help to lift political affairs from a materialistic to an idealistic plane was agreed. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that as heretofore, so in the coming days "man would look after the affairs of life, but woman would look after life itself."

If the women possessing suffrage rights and those upon whom they are soon to be conferred are to live up to these "great expectations" they must keep ever in mind that it is their high privilege in the affairs of city, state and nation to help in the things that deal with life itself and to magnify the legislation that is vitally related to the health and happiness of their race.

Perhaps as never before do the women of the nation need to offer the prayer voiced by Frances Willard speaking for the W. C. T. U., "God grant that we may be so divinely led that history's verdict upon our work shall be, 'by God's blessing they helped to make the world wider for women and happier for humanity.'"

"Because the Saloonkeeper Lives and Thrives"

"Because the saloonkeeper lives and thrives by the sale of liquor" might well be the prelude to each paragraph of the report of the investigation of dance halls in our large cities, showing them to be places of flagrant immorality. With saloonkeepers as chaperons, with long intermissions between dances for the sale of drinks, and not a drop of water available, with liquor so accessible that it is almost impossible for the victims to resist, the so-called places of recreation are veritable hot-beds of vice. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, in the special Illinois Suffrage Edition of the *Chicago Examiner* reports that the organization represented by her found that nearly 200 of the 328 dance halls investigated in Chicago were connected with saloons; that liquor was sold in 240, and in 146 the law forbidding the sale to minors was violated. In the places where liquor was sold all the boys showed signs of intoxication by twelve o'clock, and even the young girls and boys fresh from school were plied with liquor and with suggestions of vice. Could any one ask more positive proof of the close and intimate relationship of the vice and liquor traffic?

"Because the saloonkeeper lives and thrives by the sale of liquor" boys and girls are being lured into these halls, demoralized in mind and body and rendered useless to themselves and to society. "Because the saloonkeeper lives and thrives by the sale of liquor" society sustains each year a vast loss in efficiency of its members, in large measure reduces the class from which it may expect to secure its future citizens, and nullifies the work that is being carried on by its schools and churches in the education of its youth.

"Because the saloonkeeper lives and thrives by the sale of liquor" the taxpayer each year is compelled to pay exorbitant taxes to meet the expenses of police courts, criminal courts, poorhouses, asylums, jails and penitentiaries, rendered necessary by the legalized liquor traffic.

As long as men "live and thrive by the sale of liquor," this intolerable condition of affairs will continue. There is one remedy and only one—to put the liquor traffic out of business; to prohibit by state and national law the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors. What are you in your community doing to apply this remedy?

AMONG THE STATES

Hon. Frank Findlayson, judge of the California Supreme Court at Los Angeles, by a recent decision upheld the county ordinance prohibiting wineries from doing business in dry territory, although an industry representing a capital of $25,000,000 will be wiped out thereby.

For the fourth time a license has been refused to Hotel Isles Worth, Atlantic City, N. J., by the city commissioners. The closing of this bar is reported to have cost the proprietors $15,000.

Governor West of Oregon in a recent proclamation commanded the seizure of all intoxicants shipped into the state in violation of federal and state law.

The law abolishing free lunch in Connecticut saloons, which was passed by the recent legislature, became effective August 1.

According to a recent decision of United States Commissioner Dunblazier, at Forth Smith, Arkansas, railway employes must acquaint themselves with the contents of shipments from Arkansas to Oklahoma in order to prevent the bringing in of liquor in trunks or innocent-looking packages.

KAISER WILHELM FORSWEARS FATHERLAND'S FAMOUS BEER AND REFUSES CHOICEST WINES

NEVER MISSES OPPORTUNITY TO TALK ON TEMPERANCE

According to a special cablegram to the *Chicago Tribune*, dated Berlin, August 22, Kaiser Wilhelm has definitely declared himself a total abstainer. The cablegram reads as follows:

"The kaiser has joined the ranks of teetotalers. He has forsworn the fatherland's famous beer and cut out its choicest wines. His favorite drink is now lemonade with a dash of orange juice.

"These facts have become public since the kaiser returned from his vacation cruise. Little space is given to them in the newspapers for the same reason, perhaps, as the opposition of the minister of education of a south German state some time ago to the establishment of a good templar lodge on the ground that it threatened one of the most important industries of Germany.

Long Cruise Without Liquor

"It is reported that the kaiser did not touch any alcoholic beverage throughout his northern cruise. Persons who are in close contact with him say that this is the result of the emperor's conviction that alcohol lessens the working capacity of a man. He often expresses the opinion to members of his entourage that immoderate drinking is one of the greatest factors in retarding the development of nations.

"Some time ago the kaiser demanded the latest alcoholic statistics as to suicides, accidents, and crimes, which resulted from immoderate drinking. After a study of these statistics he experimented on himself and found that even small quantities of liquor lessened his energy and capacity for work, whereupon, with characteristic impulsiveness, he cut out alcohol entirely.

Talks on Temperance

"He never misses an opportunity to descant on the value of temperance and the result is that the members of his suite who like their wine touch it lightly when dining in his presence.

"While he was swearing in the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven recently, the emperor took occasion to deliver a lecture on temperance and drank a toast to water.

"He also recently told army officers who asked if there would be any objection if his health were drunk in water that on the contrary he would be well pleased."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS WOULD MAKE VALLEJO (CALIFORNIA) DRY

The city of Vallejo, California, is greatly interested in having the government build a dry dock at Mare Island. Upon a recent visit of Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to the navy yard, he told the people of Vallejo that what they needed there more than a dry dock was a dry town, and gave them to understand that the Navy Department would like to see the town of Vallejo dry for the sake of the sailor boys and Mare Island workmen. In harmony with his recent declaration that "Men who drink are not capable of holding public office," Secretary Daniels believes that in order to be useful in any kind of employment that requires skilful hands and clear brains, men must abstain from the use of alcohol.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION NOTES

The Hotel Bossert has been decided upon as the official hotel for the World's Convention. It is located at Montague and Hicks streets, in the part of Brooklyn known as "The Heights."

Miss Lizzie Hewett, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary in Uruguay, South America, and principal of the Crandon Institute, Montevideo, has been appointed delegate for the Uruguay W. C. T. U. to the World's Convention, Brooklyn.

Lady Hope of England, who will make an extended visit in Canada and the United States, has united with the W. C. T. U., and her name is sent us by Rev. Edith Hill Booker, National W. C. T. U. evangelist. Lady Hope is the widow of Admiral Sir James Hope and the daughter of Sir Arthur Cotton, K. C. S. I., Chief of Royal engineers, famous for the great irrigation projects in India. Lady Hope was the founder of the coffee houses in Dorking, a temperance work of large extent, and she has devoted her life to gospel and temperance effort, especially among railroad and other working men.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ANDERSON HUGHES

The marriage of Miss Anderson Hughes, white ribbon missionary from New Zealand, to Rev. Reuben James Drew, Congregational minister of Southampton, England, occurred July 29, at Evesham. Miss Hughes will be remembered as one of the speakers at the last National Convention. As official World's missionary she has lectured in Egypt, Palestine, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and in many parts of the United States and Canada. She expects to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, and the National Convention at Asbury Park.

PERSONAL

Among the recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. headquarters was Rev. William Gulick of Madrid, Spain. Mr. Gulick and the late Mrs. Gulick many years ago established the International College for Girls at San Sebastian, Spain. Mrs. Gulick, a sister of Miss Anna Gordon, during her lifetime was at the head of the W. C. T. U. work in her adopted country.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"O YE OF LITTLE FAITH"

A sower sowed his seed, with doubts and fears;
"I dare not hope," he said, "for fruitful ears;
Poor hath the harvest been in other years."
Yet ere the August moon had waxed old,
Fair stood his fields, a waving sea of gold;
He reaped a thousandfold!

In a dark place one dropped a kindly word;
"So weak my voice," he sighed, "perchance none heard,
Or, if they did, no answering impulse stirred."
Yet in an hour his fortunes were at stake;
One put a life in peril for his sake,
Because that word he spake!

"Little I have to give, O Lord," one cried,
"A wayward heart that oft hath Thee denied;
Couldst Thou with such a gift be satisfied?"
Yet when the soul had ceased its mournful plaint,
God took the love that seemed so poor and faint
And from it made a saint!

—*Christian Burke*

HOME-GOING OF PIONEER WORKER

Mrs. Martha Lemon Welles, one of the pioneer white ribbon workers who is remembered every year at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, and who gave twenty-five of the best years of her life to the spread of the temperance gospel, recently passed to her heavenly reward at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel L. Boddy, in Chattanooga, Tenn. Her husband preceded her but a few short months, and she rejoiced in the prospect of their reunion.

Mrs. Welles was born in West Virginia of highly educated and cultured parents. Her father was a Methodist minister, as was also her husband. After the war the family moved to Illinois, where Mrs. Welles met Frances Willard. Under Miss Willard's guidance she entered actively into the work of the W. C. T. U. and was later made a National organizer and lecturer. At one time she served as president of the Indiana W. C. T. U.

In 1893 while attending a Chautauqua in Georgia she received an injury which obliged her to be less active in the work, but she continued to wear the white ribbon and speak in public when opportunity presented. The memory of this devoted white ribboner and her years of loyal service lives in the minds of her grandchildren, and through them will her work go on. She is mourned by many who reverenced her for her efforts to hasten the coming of righteousness to this earth, especially by those who came in direct contact with her through the active work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

All UNION SIGNAL readers may not know about the valley of Gressoney, one of the most beautiful localities in the Italian Alps. It was colonized away back in the eleventh century by German soldiers to whom King Otto gave it in recognition of their valiant services to him. The descendants of these soldiers, though in a strange land, have adhered to their German traditions. They still speak German though they all understand, too, the French and Italian languages. Their daughters are educated in the best German schools and seminaries, but when they come home they are compelled by their parents to lay aside their Berlin and Frankfort apparel and don the curious costumes of their forefathers (or foremothers) and learn to bake and scrub and wash as did their mothers and grandmothers and great-great-grandmothers before them. As to their cleanliness—it is a proverb that their barns are cleaner than other people's houses. They speak German in the family and take pride in all the traditional household ways.

The loyalty of these people, generation after generation, has for me a peculiar charm, and I am wondering if the white-ribboners during their summer "outing" have been true to W. C. T. U. traditions. I especially wonder how many have been loyal to the interests of parliamentary law and now and then have spoken the word in season. I am wondering, too, how many are resolving and planning when they are once more at home and have slipped again fully into the white-ribbon harness to apply more diligently and practically the parliamentary rules that make for the peace and prosperity of the union. I am wondering how many are determining that in their union, business SHALL be conducted in conformity to "rules," that the routine work may be so expedited as to save time for more prayer and for the discussion of ways and means for the broadening of our work. I am wondering how many will do good as they have opportunity by holding a special meeting for the benefit not only of "ours" but the clubs and lodges and church societies and "other people" that ALL may have a practical parliamentary send-off for their after-vacation year, promoting, too, a stronger fraternal feeling. I am wondering how many as they read these lines (WILL THEY READ THEM?) are saying, I shall see that there IS such a meeting.

I read in THE UNION SIGNAL the doings of the institutes and the assemblies and the conventions and more times than I am going to confess, involuntarily sigh for a mention of the parliamentary exercises. When in a communication to her home paper from Mrs. La Mance, she spoke of the enthusiastic longing of our Canadian sisters for more parliamentary knowledge and their insistent calls for drills and then more drills—I was glad, but it was a sort of joyous sadness after all, because too many of our very own are not clamorous for "drills and more drills."

Our Women Are Coming Into Their Kingdom

Our women are coming into their kingdom so rapidly that very soon they will have an authoritative voice in every phase of government and a practical knowledge of parliamentary law will enable them in many an instance to further the right as against the wrong and to move legislative machinery with less utter waste of motive power. Because all are not yet converted, those who are need to be more diligent and moreover not one can know how short is her allotted time. When faithful Permelia Mahan went so suddenly home this thought impressed me anew, and under that first shock, while the fast falling tears blinded my eyes as I recalled her cheery enthusiasm and her never slackening labor, I remembered how many times during the last half year she had insisted that she must "go faster" and in what words of delight she called my attention to the fact that this was her record-breaking year. Her frequent letters (almost invariably long letters) with their optimistic predictions and quaint humor cropping out in every sentence, were a great comfort to me and I miss them sadly. Right-minded to the last degree, and loyal, tender and true, she never in all the years in which we worked together gave me one moment's pain. The ranks of the Parliamentary Usage superintendents seem lonesome since she and conscientious Mrs. Daily are both gone. The faithful ones who still stay on will need to double their diligence and to remember, too, that frequent letters setting forth the progress of department work greatly gladden the heart of their National superintendent.

Portland, Mich.

THE WORD OF GOD AND INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR HATH GOD DECEIVED THE NATIONS?

Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead

The writer wishes to call attention to a new book with the above title which was written by John Abbey of Oxford, England, and which is just off the press. Mr. Abbey takes the position that theologians all down the ages have been misguided by wrong translation of the Scriptures in regard to intoxicating drink. He wields a trenchant pen and with mature conviction he gives us the result of his investigations. This publication should be in the hands of every temperance worker, for nothing like it has before appeared in the book world. Send 25 cents to the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for a copy. Mr. Abbey graphically answers that oft disturbing question, "Did Jesus make alcoholic wine at the wedding in Cana of Galilee?"

The House of Bishops of the Episcopalian Church will meet in New York in October and it is the purpose of the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament to present a memorial asking them to substitute the pure "fruit of the vine" in their communion service for that which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

2224 E. 95th St., Cleveland, O.

HEALTH AND HEREDITY

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.

This department is ever opening and widening to some attainment — often reached but ever alluring to something beyond.

While the request for report with data has gone to all superintendents and workers there is much about which I would like to hear from you that is not included in the request. What part have you had in health measures; in emphasis and effort for improved hereditary influences? We call this last the science of eugenics and, like everything else, it is being urged into the curriculum of the public school. It is "too much," said a bright teacher to me the other day, "what with vocational training and all the rest, the old standbys are being neglected."

Our special department place is that of factors in the great equation for human betterment. There is no lack of interest, as evidenced in a correspondence on this line extending even to New Zealand; a demand for literature than which "nothing is more attractive at the Chautauquas."

In the article in this issue we have special hints of the concomitants of prevention. We can each in our own place be Octavia Hills in human helpfulness and in bringing about improved conditions. I realize this on the Vermont hillside where I happen to be writing this—the denuding of the trees which help conserve the water-supply; the dubious-looking water-supply from this same hill which goes to one of the most beautiful of Berkshire towns; inadequate sanitary arrangements.

There is no vacation from questions of food reform—the supply, is it *pure?* Neither from prosecutions for fraud and evasions of law.

As much as in you lies, kindly report or write in time to your National superintendent.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

Notable Summer Days at the Island Park Chautauqua, Winfield, Kansas

Special Correspondence

The Winfield Chautauqua grounds and the W. C. T. U. building never looked more beautiful than during the Chautauqua this year. Although the weather was very hot the attendance was good, and the program excellent. Mrs. Nichols, the devoted house-mother, who keeps in perfect order the building and its inmates, and Mrs. Corbin, were ideal hostesses. Mrs. Ola Watson, president of the South Seventh District W. C. T. U., who was unable to be present, was greatly missed. The Y. P. B. girls from Wichita were an inspiration and delight. Rev. Mary Sibbitt and Mrs. Miller, president of the West Side W. C. T. U., were present. Mrs. Chapin, local president, and Mrs. Merriam, county president, by their helpfulness at all times, added greatly to the pleasure of the meetings.

The afternoon hours were the "best ever." Dr. Lena Saddler was the speaker on Tuesday, Hon. W. L. Brown, speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, Governor Hodges, and his private secretary, Grant Harrington, addressed the audiences on Wednesday, and Dr. Edwin Locke, who pleased everybody, delivered an address on Thursday. The following day the banquet, with the fine program arranged by the vice-president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Emma W. Grover, was attended by two hundred people.

This Chautauqua is noted for bringing back its platform talent many times over, which is evidence that it has the best and greatest, of which the people do not tire. Dr. William Saddler, in an address on "Worry," said, "There are three things to be employed in the fight. These are a hard job, a good fad and a sound religion. Give a man a hard piece of work to do and he can't worry. Give him a harmless matter to occupy his attention when his work is done and he'll thrive. He must have sound religion, a God to pray to, a Creator in whom he believes."

Bishop Bell on "American Socialism," expressed his belief that the Christian churches should get together and conduct the government instead of allowing it to be run by a few politicians who thought they had the right to control it. He spoke in favor of woman suffrage. Dr. Margaret Lister gave a most interesting talk along the line of sex hygiene. In language any one could understand she spoke to an appreciative audience of the principles of life. Superintendent Ross, speaking on the value of Education, cited Joseph Pulitzer as an example of determination.

Mr. C. W. Mitchner, the husband of the state president, and Mr. B. E. Mitchner, their son, were welcome visitors. More than two hundred, including the governor, registered at the W. C. T. U. building.

Of the social features at the W. C. T. U. building this year the reception tendered Governor Hodges, July 16, was one of the most notable. The Governor and Speaker Brown, at this reception and in addresses before the Chautauqua earlier in the day, put themselves on record as favoring woman suffrage. Governor Hodges pledged himself anew to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Speaker Brown paid high tribute to the influence of the women in the legislature last winter. He spoke especially of the moral laws passed and highly complimented Mrs. Mitchner for her part in the securing of the reform measures passed by the recent legislature. The banquet, which is an annual affair, and Miss Dobbs' reception for the children were both delightful occasions.

The instructive Chautauqua meetings and the enjoyable social features helped to weld into oneness, with a new heat, the Chautauqua and its ally, the W. C. T. U. in their mission of intellectual and moral education which has been so successfully carried on for many years. To the brave-hearted president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mitchner, who always gives of her best to help forward the cause of righteousness in Kansas, much credit for the success of this enterprise is due.

W. C. T. U. features at the Beloit (Kansas) Chautauqua, were this year most interesting and drew good audiences. The speakers secured for the W. C. T. U. hour were Dr. Locke, on "Life in a Dry Country," F. M. Stahl on "The Law, the Officer and the Citizen" (in which he showed how splendidly Kansas compares with the license states), Judge Lindsey on "The Webb-Mahin Law and its Enforcement," and "Thou Art Come into the Kingdom for such a Time as This," in which he told of what may be accomplished by the new woman voter.

MINNESOTA W. C. T. U. HOLDS PRISON SERVICES

Sunday, August 10, the Minnesota W. C. T. U. conducted the annual Flower Mission service in the State Prison at Stillwater. A new prison is being built about two and one half miles south of the old one and as there are prisoners at both places, services were held at the same hour in the two prisons. A party of about forty-five W. C. T. U. women from St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, and the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Kercher, gathered at the two institutions and after the services, distributed over one thousand bouquets and text cards. Rev. Mary Andrews, of Minneapolis, spoke in the chapel of the new prison and after that, a special meeting was held for the women prisoners in their apartments. Miss Hendrix, state president, conducted the service at the old prison at the same hour and after that went to the new prison to attend the service for the women. Dinner was served for the visiting women at each prison and the warden then conducted the women around the new prison. It has an enclosure of twenty-two acres, is in line with the best thought on modern prison architecture and when completed will be one of the best and most modern prisons in the United States.

During the state fair, which is to be held the first week of September, an exhibit of W. C. T. U. literature and department work will be given at the W. C. T. U. Rest Cottage on the fair grounds. The state officers will be present every day to receive visitors. The cottage was built and is maintained by the state W. C. T. U.

STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built Up on Right Food

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics—drugs.

New material from which to rebuild wasted nerve cells, is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"Two years ago I found myself on the verge of a complete nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin young mother.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics prescribed by physicians, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me and I gained no flesh nor blood.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts before retiring.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained 20 lbs. in weight and felt like a different woman. My little daughter whom I was obliged to keep out of school last spring on account of chronic catarrh, has changed from a thin, pale, nervous child to a rosy, healthy girl and has gone back to school this fall.

"Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Gains in Equal Suffrage in Seventy-five Years

From Report of U. S. Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage

The report of the committee on Woman Suffrage, of June 13, recommending the passage of a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution, contains some interesting reading, as well as a valuable table, giving an outline history of the advance of suffrage during the past seventy-five years. We quote the following paragraph from the report:

"It is anomalous and archaic in a free Republic professedly made up *of*, controlled *by*, and administered *for* all the people to deny to one-half of its citizens the right of exercising a valuable function of citizenship, towit, the elective franchise, and thus preclude that one-half from the right and power to say what law or polity shall be its rule of conduct. And this anomaly becomes odious and abhorrent when we reflect that the particular one-half of citizenship thus excluded is the identical one-half from which springs so much wisdom, courage, cheer, hope, and good counsel."

Time	Place	Kind of Suffrage
1838	Kentucky	School suffrage to widows with children of school age
1850	Ontario	School suffrage, women married and single
1861	Kansas	School suffrage
1867	New South Wales	Municipal suffrage
1869	England	Municipal suffrage, single women and widows
	Victoria	Municipal suffrage, married and single women
	Wyoming	Full suffrage
1871	West Australia	Municipal suffrage
1875	Michigan	School suffrage
	Minnesota	School suffrage
1876	Colorado	School suffrage
1877	New Zealand	School suffrage
1878	New Hampshire	School suffrage
	Oregon	School suffrage
1879	Massachusetts	School suffrage
1880	New York	School suffrage
	Vermont	School suffrage
	South Australia	Municipal suffrage
1881	Scotland	Municipal suffrage, to the single women and widows
	Isle of Man	Parliamentary suffrage
1883	Nebraska	School suffrage
1884	Ontario	Municipal suffrage
	Tasmania	Municipal suffrage
1886	New Zealand	Municipal suffrage
	New Brunswick	Municipal suffrage
1887	Kansas	Municipal suffrage
	Nova Scotia	Municipal suffrage
	Manitoba	Municipal suffrage
	North Dakota	School suffrage
	South Dakota	School suffrage
	Montana	School suffrage
	Arizona	School suffrage
	New Jersey	School suffrage
	Montana	Tax-paying suffrage
1888	England	County suffrage
	British Columbia	Municipal suffrage
	Northwest Territory	Municipal suffrage
1889	Scotland	County suffrage
	Province of Quebec	Municipal suffrage, single women and widows
1891	Illinois	School suffrage
1893	Connecticut	School suffrage
	Colorado	Full suffrage
	New Zealand	Full suffrage
1894	Ohio	School suffrage
	Iowa	Bond suffrage
	England	Parish and district suffrage, married and single women
1895	South Australia	Full State suffrage
1896	Utah	Full suffrage
	Idaho	Full suffrage
1898	Ireland	All offices except Members of Parliament
	Minnesota	Library trustees
	Delaware	School suffrage to tax-paying women
	France	Women engaged in commerce can vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce
	Louisiana	Tax-paying suffrage
1900	Wisconsin	School suffrage
	West Australia	Full State suffrage
1901	New York	Tax-paying suffrage, local taxation in all towns and villages of the State
	Norway	Municipal suffrage
1902	Australia	Full suffrage
	New South Wales	Full State suffrage
1903	Kansas	Bond suffrage
	Tasmania	Full State suffrage
1905	Queensland	Full State suffrage
1906	Finland	Full suffrage; eligible to all offices
1907	Norway	Full parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage
	Sweden	Eligible to municipal offices
	Denmark	Can vote for members of boards of public charities, and serve on such boards
	England	Eligible as mayors, aldermen, and county and town councilors
	Oklahoma	New State continued school suffrage for women
1908	Michigan	Taxpayers to vote on questions of local taxation and granting of franchises
	Denmark	Women who are taxpayers or wives of taxpayers vote for all officers except members of Parliament
	Victoria	Full State suffrage
1909	Belgium	Can vote for members of the counsells des prudhommes, and also eligible
	Province of Voralberg (Austrian Tyrol).	Single women and widows paying taxes were given a vote
	Ginter Park, Va.	Tax-paying women, a vote on all municipal questions
1910	Washington	Full suffrage
	New Mexico	School suffrage
	Norway	Municipal suffrage made universal. (Three-fifths of the women had it before)
	Bosnia	Parliamentary vote to women owning a certain amount of real estate
	Diet of the Crown Prince of Krain (Austria).	Suffrage to the women of its capital city, Laibach
	India (Gaekwar of Baroda).	Women of his dominions vote in municipal elections
	Wurtemberg, Kingdom of.	Women engaged in agriculture vote for members of the chamber of agriculture; also eligible
	New York	Women in all towns, villages, and third-class cities vote on bonding propositions
1911	California	Full suffrage
	Honduras	Municipal suffrage in capital city, Belize
	Iceland	Parliamentary suffrage for women over 25 years
1912	Oregon	Full suffrage
	Arizona	Full suffrage
	Kansas	Full suffrage
1913	Alaska	Full suffrage

ENGLISH NON-MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS IN PARADE

Little is heard in America of the great company of non-militant suffragists which is quietly working for equal suffrage in England. One of the participants in a recent parade of these women to London struck the keynote of the movement when she declared that she believed it to be the business of the women of the land to answer the appeal of the oppressed and the suffering, the cry of the little children dying like flies in the most dreadful surroundings, the oppressed workman; the woman ruined in body and soul by the drink traffic; the pallid martyr of the London streets, and for the sake of these to secure proper legislation. We give a brief word picture of the parade:

It would have been a rare treat to many in this country to have watched the army of non-militant suffragists as it marched recently through the streets of London, England. These women pilgrims for weeks and weeks, through long summer days and nights, in rain and sunshine, came to town from all ends of the country. A London paper likened them to gipsy bands, "for gipsy they were in the deep brownness of their skins and the open-air swing of them as they trod along with light hearts and gay spirits that bubbled assurance and triumph at every step. There was no nonsense about these women—no hysteria, no top-note emotion. They were not out for smashing windows or helmetting policemen, or blowing up things sky-high. Over each contingent as it marched gallantly westward a little shield-shaped banner towered high above the flags and plumes and streamers, emblazoned with the device, 'Law-Abiding.' That was the trademark of this all-conquering army. There never was so peaceful, so pleasant a raid of London, and rarely one more picturesque or more inspiring.

"In the ranks marched the pick of English womanhood—intellect, vigor, stamina and enthusiasm. The Nestor of the processionists—or, perhaps, the Hypatia—was Mrs. Henry Fawcett. This famous pioneer of the movement was supported by a brilliant bodyguard, including many well-known social reformers

"Nineteen platforms were ranged in a huge circle, with a 'Reformers' Tree' as center, and from these for a full hour, seventy-eight speakers held forth at various elevations of eloquence. Almost without exception they were given a wide hearing and any attempt at roughness or hooliganism was speedily settled, not by the police or 'stewards,' but by the crowd itself, to whose intellectual side this forceful demonstration made an appeal that was not to be denied."

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Bx T, Washington, D. C.**

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

At a recent convention of the Montana state Epworth League, resolutions were passed pledging support to the effort for "A saloonless nation by 1920," and "the removal from Montana of the ignoble distinction of being the wettest state in the Union." The Christian Endeavor Society of Montana and Northern Wyoming, in convention assembled, resolved to send greetings to Montana's United States senators and representatives urging them to support the joint resolution for a national constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, introduced into the United States House of Representatives by Congressman Hobson. Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, state W. C. T. U. organizer for Montana, is the author of the resolutions and was instrumental in having them adopted by the conventions.

Adrian, Mich., boasts five Mothers' clubs. They are officered by various women of the city and the meetings are held monthly in the different neighborhoods. Each club with the help derived from the magazines and the W. C. T. U., prepares its own programs, and the interest of young mothers with children, as well as grandmothers, is diligently solicited. Quite recently a union mothers' meeting was held in the Methodist Protestant church. The program was arranged by Miss Eugenia Howes, to whom belongs the credit of inaugurating this work. Miss Mattie French of Hillsdale was the principal speaker.

A victrola furnished a unique feature of the recent annual meeting held by the W. C. T. U. of Livonia, N. Y., at the home of Mrs. Richmond. Miss M. Davis was elected president. The September meeting will be opened as the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the society.

During the past year the Bloomingdale (N. J.) union has lost four members by death: Mrs. Peter H. Mead, for many years president, having been elected to that office when the union was started in 1885; Mrs. Jane Haycock, also a charter member; Mrs. J. J. Ball, and Mrs. J. W. Ackerman. The union mourns the loss of each of these earnest, capable white ribboners.

Temperance Day on Sidney (N. Y.) camp ground, was observed with a matron's gold medal contest, contestants being registered from Chenango, Delaware and Otsego counties. Mrs. Helen Kenyon was the winner. In the afternoon Miss Alice Esmond of Oneonta gave readings from "Black Rock," and it was declared by all who listened to be the strongest temperance appeal they had ever heard.

Features of the W. C. T. U. Day celebration at the Paris (Ill.) Chautauqua were a silver medal contest, a white rose drill and music furnished by the University Girls' Orchestra. Oliver W. Stewart was the speaker. W. C. T. U. Day is a permanent feature of the Chautauqua, programs having been furnished for seven years by our workers.

During the twelve days spent by Miss Roena E. Shaner, National organizer, in Callaway district, Mo., she made twelve addresses, raised $74, secured forty-nine active and twenty-seven honorary members. New unions were organized at Mokane and Ham's Prairie. McCredie and Mt. Carmel unions, which had been organized less than a year, more than doubled their membership and were put in good working order. Miss Shaner brought inspiration to the workers everywhere. An address on S. T. I. work in the public schools, delivered before the county teachers' association, was well received.

Vernon district (Mo.) W. C. T. U. reports the convention held in Sheldon July 30 as the most successful in its history. The district, up to June 1, had gained seventy-four new members and organized five new unions. Reports were encouraging. The district has earnest, consecrated women who are out for victory against the liquor evil. A resolution of sympathy on the home-going of Mrs. Mily C. Brady, a member of the Metz union, was adopted by the convention. The address of Rev. G. W. Gwatkins, the principal speaker, was much appreciated. Mrs. Minnie Morris was reelected president for the coming year.

WASHINGTON'S EXCISE LAW

MRS. EMMA S. SHELTON, President District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

[In view of the widespread interest in the new Excise Law of Washington, the following detailed article regarding it will be of interest to THE UNION SIGNAL readers of the states. Its most striking provisions are herein included.—EDITOR.]

Previous to the passage of the new Excise Law by Congress last winter, there had been practically no change in the liquor legislation for twenty years. In the discussion of this bill, Senator Works had a map prepared, showing the location of every saloon in the District of Columbia, and in one instance eight were found located in one square. The bill was fathered by Senator Jones of Washington, and Senator Works of California.

The following are some of the provisions considered most excellent: No saloon within 300 feet of any alley used for residences. No saloon within 400 feet of any public school, college or university. No saloon in a waiting room, station, depot of any steam or electric railroad. An applicant for a saloon must be a citizen of the United States, and a *bona fide* resident of the District. The applicant must intend to superintend the business in person and not as an agent for a corporation. No intoxicating liquors must be sold or given away to any minor, intoxicated person or habitual drunkard. Saloons shall be kept closed on Sundays and on "*Inauguration Days every place where liquor is sold shall be closed.*" Any physician who shall prescribe any intoxicating liquor, except for treatment of disease, after his own personal diagnosis, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200 or shall be imprisoned in the work house or jail. The playing of pool or billiards or any other games will not be permitted where liquor is sold or in any adjoining room. Before granting a license to a club it must be shown that the club is incorporated, that its membership is *bona fide*, and that the sale of liquor is an incident and not the prime source of revenue. Liquor may not be sold to a boy under eighteen years of age. The boy will be fined for misrepresenting his age. The saloon keeper will not be excused for ignorance of the boy's age. No woman is permitted to enter a bar room.

The bill also provides that the President of the United States, with the confirmation of the Senate, shall appoint an Excise Board consisting of three members who shall serve for three years, or until their successors are appointed. In accordance with this provision the President named three men who were highly recommended to him, and whom he naturally supposed were proper men for the position. As soon as the names were made public it was noted by the temperance people that two were entirely unfit for the position—one because he had during the hearings on the bill openly espoused the liquor interests. On receiving protest regarding this man, the President immediately withdrew his name. The second appointee was reported to be of very immoral character, but the testimony was not quickly procurable. There is now, however, such evidence before the President—evidence procured from the District Supreme Court records, and therefore undeniable—that we feel no doubt as to the outcome, particularly as the records were sent, not only to the President, but to each member of the Senate committee, who must endorse the appointments. The good people of the District of Columbia have much confidence in their Christian President.

It is too early to speak with confidence as to the working of the law, but there is much room to hope that a great change for the better will prevail in our beautiful city. That part of the law which can take immediate effect is making some people very uncomfortable, notably on Sunday.

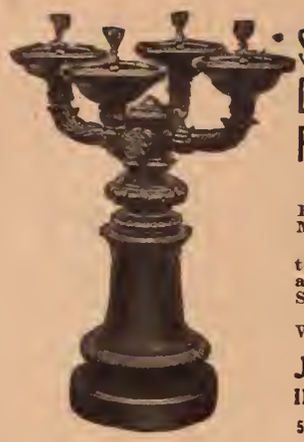
Our German citizens are making war on the Excise Law and calling on the 2,000,000 voters in the United States to obtain its repeal. They especially object to the "dry Sundays," declaring it will ruin their societies.

The police seem to be doing their duty in enforcing the law and an article in the *Washington Post* of August 4 is headed, "City Very, Very Good." It states that the police were unable to make a single arrest under the Excise Law, and then contrasts the condition of the city four weeks previous to the present condition under the law.

Too much cannot be said of the brave fight the temperance people are making to have good, efficient men placed on the Excise Board, for on this much depends. The law itself is practically a prohibitory law, and unless replaced by absolute prohibition could scarcely be improved upon, if properly enforced as designed by its framers.

The fight is not over, even though we have the law. The fight will not be over, even when we have a good Excise Board.

We must use constant vigilance and never sleep at our posts, or the enemy will triumph.



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Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.
Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 2-4
South Carolina, Saluda, Sept. 12-14
West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
East Washington, Wenatchee, Sept. 23-26
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oklahoma, Guthrie, Sept. 24-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Kentucky, Madisonville, Sept. 26-30
Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Alabama, Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Arkansas, Camden, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Oct. 3-7
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 6-8
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

At the BEGINNING of the SCHOOL YEAR place

The Life of Frances E. Willard

by Anna Adams Gordon in the high school and college libraries. It is needed as a reference book the entire year. Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50. Prices include carriage.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

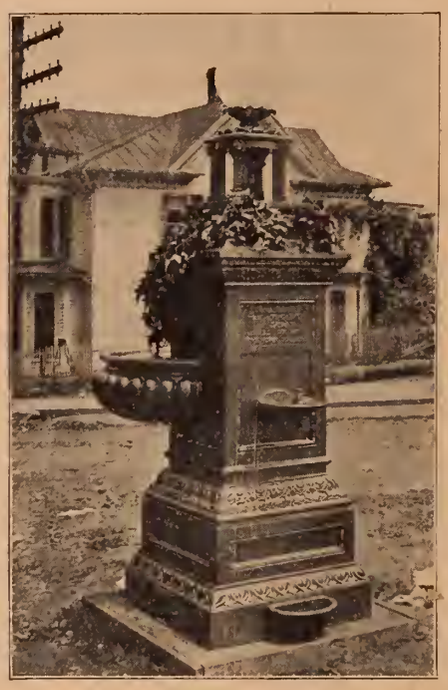
VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Early in July there was held on the beautiful campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville a most interesting pageant or parade, representing the stages or phases of American development. About twenty states were represented. Near the end of the line of the Virginia delegation marched eight young women, four abreast. The foremost group carried a large white banner bearing the words, "Scientific Temperance," while each member of the rear group bore the end of a long white streamer attached to the banner ahead.

This "phase of development," which attrated considerable attention among visitors, was given a place of honor near Hon. Champ Clark, the orator of the day, during the exercises following the parade.

A number of prominent Richmond white ribboners recently visited the shops of the Southern railroad during the noon hour and distributed literature and Testaments to the employes. A pleasing cordiality was shown them, and they were conducted through all the departments of this busy place.



THE LURAY FOUNTAIN UNVEILED

The Farmville union, on the evening of July 25, gave a reception to the 250 teachers attending the summer session of the State Normal school. The affair was held in the M. E. church parlors, the pastors of the town standing in the receiving line. A short program of beautiful music and humorous recitations was given by way of entertainment while Rev. Willis P. Wayts of the local Baptist church, and Rev. Howard M. Hoge of Loudoun county, spoke briefly on the opportunity and consequent responsibility of the public school teacher. Dainty refreshments were served, and at leave-taking each guest was presented with a packet of pertinent literature, among which was Congressman Hobson's famous lecture. The management of the Normal at Farmville did not accept the offer of the state W. C. T. U. to furnish a special lecturer for a series of S. T. I. talks, and this reception plan was conceived by the local women as a means of reaching the 250 women teachers who had missed the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Parrott's valuable lectures.

The W. C. T. U. at Luray has just presented to that little city a fine $500 bronze fountain. The presentation ceremony was beautiful, the gaily decorated platform containing many persons of notable accomplishment. Polk Miller's famous quartet furnished music for the occasion. The local churches were represented on the program by their pastors, while the mayor received the gift for the city and turned on the water in the presence of 1,500 enthusiastic citizens. Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp spoke for the W. C. T. U., making a strong plea for total abstinence. She exhorted the people to use pure water "internally, externally and eternally" as a cure for both personal and public ills. This union will entertain the state convention in September. The town is situated near the strange and beautiful Luray Caverns, which are visited yearly by people from all parts of the world. Mrs. C. B. Dyche is the capable president of this up-to-date and active union.

Now is the time to renew the *Teachers' Subscriptions* to

The Young Crusader

The special teachers' rate is *Twenty Cents* for *Nine Months*, from September 1913 to June 1914.

Local unions, this is your opportunity to help your teachers secure live, up-to-date matter for use in their scientific temperance instruction work.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER FIFTEEN)

BOYS AND GIRLS

ARE DEPRIVED OF HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BY THE SALOONS

The following figures refer to the state of Massachusetts in 1910:

Total population of all No-license Cities and Towns	1,497,722
Total number of High School Pupils in all No-license Cities and Towns	34,633
Number of Pupils in High Schools of No-license places for each 1,000 population	23.12
Total population of all License Cities and Towns	1,883,924
Total number of High School Pupils in all License Cities and Towns	31,707
Number of Pupils in High Schools of License places, for each 1,000 population	16.83
Greater number of Pupils in No-license places, for each 1,000 population	6.29

DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF NO LICENSE, 37 PER CENT.

Keep the boys and girls in school by keeping out the saloon.

In these days of increasing competition, your boy or girl will need the advantage that a High School training gives.

—*The Massachusetts No-License League*

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

LICENSED!

LOUISA C. AARON, Mt. Holly, N. J.

Licensed—to sell the poisoned drink;
Licensed—to make the strong man weak;
Licensed—to break some mother's heart;
Licensed—to make the teardrops start;
Licensed—to cloud the human brain;
Licensed—to bring disease and pain;
Licensed—to steal some poor child's bread;
Licensed—to see *your own* well fed;
Licensed—to tempt, to wound, to kill;
Licensed—to work all kinds of ill;
Licensed—a cruel net to cast;
Licensed—to get the money fast;
Licensed—to catch the young, the gay;
Licensed—to make the old your prey;
Licensed—to keep the prisons full;
Licensed—to ruin the human soul.
Foolish man, do you not know
That you will reap what you now sow?

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

OCTAVIA HILL AND REFORM

HEALTH AND HOUSING

Louise C. Purington, M. D.

It is prophetic of good to know that the first lady of the land is interested in improved housing; to know that one of her earliest concerns in Washington was to visit with Congressional and other friends, the slums of that city and call attention to prevailing wretched conditions. "Alleys not fit for cattle" were visited, and miserable shacks, the homes of men, women, and children—home in travesty.

Home is a word to conjure by—what larger word in the vocabulary of reform? What larger life to be lived than that of a savior of homes?

Octavia Hill was a philanthropist of the home. "What would you like to be doing?" asked Ruskin. "Something to provide better homes for the poor," was her answer. The philanthropist (sufficiently ideal) and the idealist entered into a compact for human betterment. Miss Hill formulated a plan for dealing with the housing problem in the poorer districts of London; Ruskin's part was to finance it, furnishing in all 3,000 pounds, interest at 5 per cent.

The society consisted of John Ruskin and Octavia Hill, an organization of "philosophers of joy and beauty." She believed that fields and streams, trees and rocks, hilltops and sunlight and bird song, are the natural inheritance of all the people, and she secured for them as much of that inheritance as possible.

She anticipated the reclaiming of waste places, the modern playground and garden and open air sitting-room; so many indoor and outdoor pursuits which are the glory of preventive work.

"Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and the action fine."

There were no prizes offered for the best attainments in improved housing and environment; the appeal was to the personal equation for self-help from dingy, ugly dress, dirt and squalor, degrading sights and sounds. No detail was too exacting to be overlooked.

If Octavia Hill in the great city of London could save for London's poor, Parliament Hill Fields, Postman's Park, Mariner's Hill, and moralize two acres in Marylebone, what may not some of us do almost anywhere any time for the victims of bad environment and wretched conditions?

Just to let in the sunlight, to give a peep or vista of heaven's blue, to plant a flower or tree means a blessing and dispels the area of vice and crime.

The story of Octavia Hill's achievements, the hereditary influences influential in her great undertakings, the confidence and contributions of the public, and the reforms which reached out into the country, far beyond the London smoke—of this story, the end is not yet. Social reformers, and new and perhaps better methods, and trained workers are advancing on the lines on which she was a pioneer.

What more fitting memorial to emphasize the beauty and joy she tried to bring into human lives than a hill-top for the people! an outlook; an alluring height of vision!

Princess Louise is the head of a committee to memorialize Octavia Hill, philanthropist of the people, with some place of beauty for them, some accessible place—an outdoor home in which they shall be tenants at will.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
The Union Signal. .....$1.00 a year
Monthly Campaign Edition..25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

The Young Crusader .....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

Address Evanston, Illinois.

VIEW POINTS OF STATE PRESIDENTS

is the title of an interesting leaflet just issued by the Circulation Department and will be furnished free of charge to those who will use it. The following from the state president of Wyoming suggests an interesting exercise:

"The 'View Points' just received. I hope they will double the number of subscribers to the dear paper—they ought to. It would be well if at some period at each state convention this fall echoes from this strong folder might be given in a catchy manner."

October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before this date.

OUR "WIN ONE CIRCLE"

is NOT complete if YOU have not joined. To make the circle a perfect one EVERY subscriber needs to be a member. Will you not do YOUR part by joining at once?

GOOD WORDS FROM OLD SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS

The dear old SIGNAL is more interesting than it ever has been before.

Carlyle, Ill. CLARA A. TUTTLE

I am eighty-two years old and have read the paper for years. I believe it is the best reading, next to my Bible, there is. MRS. R. WACKER

Mayville, N. Y.

I enjoy THE UNION SIGNAL so much. You certainly are doing a good work.

MRS. VIRGINIA HAMPTON

Mt. Sterling, Ill.

I've taken THE UNION SIGNAL since 1886 and could not get along without it.

Mitchell, S. D. FLORA WILSON

We could not do without THE UNION SIGNAL, the best paper published.

MRS. EVA C. SPRAKER

Kanona, N. Y.

FROM A WORKER IN A FOREIGN LAND

What a splendid paper THE UNION SIGNAL is! I enjoy it very much from week to week and feel proud that the Christian women of America are doing such good work for home and native land. How we over here do rejoice over the victories achieved almost daily in our homeland.

WILLARD PICTURES FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM

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No. 1—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid...$4.00
Official etching, 11x14 inches (from same photograph)..... 1.50

No. 2

No. 2—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid..$4.00

No. 3

No. 3—Enlarged Photograph, from a picture taken during Miss Willard's later years, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00
Special School Picture (a print from this photograph), 18x22 inches. Price..... .50

No. 4

No. 4—Enlarged Photograph, 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00
Same photograph, 10x12 inches. 1.50
Name Plate, handsomely engraved, on brass base, gold plated. Price..... 1.75

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

NOTABLE INSTITUTE IN VIRGINIA

The audience at each of the three meetings of the W. C. T. U. institute at Linden, Virginia, was large and appreciative. The state president, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, presided and her magnetic personality and rare executive ability were a pleasure and inspiration.

Special features of the morning meeting were a paper dealing with the subject, "The Necessity for the Distribution of Temperance Literature," by Miss Katharine Wills, a talk, "Our Papers," by Mrs. C. E. N. Hall, and a paper on "Fairs and Open Air Services," by Miss Mattie Johns, which fairly bristled with enthusiastic suggestions of propaganda. Mrs. Hall also read a bright essay on "How to Win the Children," and in closing gave a short account of personal effort along L. T. L. lines and encouraging results therefrom among the children of Linden. Immediately following the adjournment at noon a most enjoyable lunch was served by the Linden ladies.

The good things of the afternoon program were a suggestive reading on "Press Possibilities" by Rev. C. E. N. Hall, an excellent paper, "Scientific Temperance Instruction of Children," by Mrs. Swanson, followed by a lively discussion of the subject, an instructive paper on "The Monetary Side of Propagandas," by the local treasurer, Mrs. Stewart Walter. Mrs. Herbert Grant pointed out the general and particular work of the W. C. T. U. and reminded her hearers how the formidable looking brewers were soon affrighted by the united efforts of faithful women with a common desire for righteousness. A paper on "Why I am a White Ribboner," was followed by an address by the pastor on "Why State-wide Prohibition."

The evening program was most interesting. The children of the Loyal Temperance Legion first entertained the audience with songs and recitations, and then came Mrs. Hoge's interesting lecture on her trip across the continent to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Ore.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 4, 1913. No. 36

TEMPERANCE BOOTH IN THE LIVERPOOL EXHIBITION

The Center Branch of the Liverpool (England) W. C. T. U. is conducting an exhibit of temperance literature, posters, etc., in connection with the Liverpool Exhibition which opened in May, and will continue until October. Miss Harriet M. Johnson, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Relation of Temperance to Labor, gives the following account of the exhibit:

"Thousands who would never go to a temperance meeting come to study the diagrams and thus give the chance for earnest temperance talks backed up by literature. People of all sorts and conditions stop as they pass. Some of them, at first inclined to scoff, become interested and perhaps end by buying literature! Even barmen, publicans and owners of public-houses will talk over their difficulties. Drinkers of all stages come to ask advice and sign the pledge. Thousands of leaflets have been distributed and hundreds of pamphlets and some books sold, many of which are going to distant parts of the world, as an exhibition in a seaport town brings a cosmopolitan array of visitors.

"It is difficult to describe or estimate the work being done, but probably one of the unforeseen results will be the gain to the workers themselves, for never knowing what question will turn up next, they have to keep their armor bright by studying the literature and diagrams in spare moments."

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—"Increased Drinking"—Dedication of Peace Palace—W. C. T. U. Convention City—Temperance Items from Over Seas—The W. C. T. U. in China

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE MEXICAN CRISIS—A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS—DEDICATION OF PEACE PALACE—HONOR FOR THE INDIANS—ARMY SANITATION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The situation in Mexico outweighs every other interest at the present time. On Wednesday last President Wilson, attended by members of his Cabinet and escorted by the joint committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the House of Representatives and personally read to the Congress assembled in joint session his long-expected message on Mexican affairs. In a calm, dispassionate and dignified manner he laid the Mexican situation before Congress, and before an audience which packed the galleries.

The gravity of the crisis and the importance of the subject were reflected in the faces and demeanor of the President's auditors. After the first applause which greeted his appearance there was profound silence during the twenty minutes required for the reading of the message. While it was his third appearance before Congress, no President since George Washington has ever appeared in national legislative halls to speak on a matter of foreign relations. This is the most important step yet taken by President Wilson, and his words, fraught with vital importance to the peace of the nation, were listened to with profound attention. Speaker Clark's perfunctory warning to the galleries that silence must be maintained, was not needed.

Hearty Applause Greets President's Message

As the President mounted the platform where the Speaker and the Vice-President were waiting, the slight buzz of talk in the big hall died away, and every man present, and every woman in the crowded galleries, stood up and applauded. An outburst of applause also greeted the conclusion of the message, and floor and galleries rose as the President left the chamber.

President's Plan

The President's plan includes the removal of all Americans from the southern republic, and a strict embargo is to be put on the delivery of arms and munitions of war to either the federals or the rebels. The following conditions were presented:

(a) Immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice to be solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all agree to take part.

(c) Consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for President of the republic at this election; and

(d) Agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and cooperate in organizing and supporting the new administration.

The government of the United States will be glad to take any part in this settlement, or in its carrying out, which it can take honorably, and which is consistent with international right. A message received Thursday night at the State Department from Envoy Lind, was said to be one of the most encouraging reports he had yet sent to Washington.

President Wilson has issued a formal warning to all Americans to leave Mexico at once. At the same time he ordered that all Mexican officials, civil and military, be notified that they would be held responsible for any injury done to Americans or to their property. At first General Huerta was disposed to disregard the conditions laid down, but the better classes in Mexico prevailed upon him to accede, and he has notified Envoy Lind that his government is willing to renew the conferences on the American proposals, and that he is disposed to accept President Wilson's terms in order to secure peace and further recognition of the Mexican government.

A Plea for the Birds

Senator McLean of Connecticut recently made an earnest plea on the floor of the Senate for birds of plumage in particular, and for birds of all kinds in general. He denounced the feather trade as guilty of false representations to Congress, and those women who follow the dictates of fashion in insisting upon hats with plumes and egrets as "ignorant." He pictured the wanton destruction of birds of all kinds at the nesting season, or when they are rearing their young, the wide-spread dearth of birds that are the enemies of insects and other pests that destroy the crops of the farmers. The Senator was pleading specifically for the passage by the Senate of the House provision of the tariff bill dealing with the importation of feathers, etc. not for scientific or educational purposes.

Dedication of the Peace Palace

Washington has been deeply interested in the formal dedication of the Palace of Peace, the gift of Andrew Carnegie at The Hague on Thursday of this week. In 1903 Mr. Carnegie placed at the disposal of the Dutch government the sum of $1,500,000 for the purpose "of erecting and maintaining at The Hague a court house and library for the permanent court of arbitration, established by the treaty of July, 1899." Queen Wilhelmina with her court was present, as were also Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. The Queen decorated Mr. Carnegie with an order of Holland. The Hague Peace Palace will be used for national and international conferences in the promotion

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911; REINTRODUCED APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CITY

MISSION WORK IN THE UNDERWORLD OF NEW YORK

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

Did you ever experience the burning passion to bring lost men and women to Christ? Spend a few nights in the congested districts of New York City, with its teeming millions, see the drink-sodden, sin-marred, soul-hungry men and women, and children cheated of their birthright, and your heart must be hard indeed if it is not stirred to its very depths with an intense longing to throw all else aside and spend and be spent only for the salvation of these unfortunates.

But although New York is cursed with all this wickedness, she is also blessed with a countless host trying to redeem these lost souls. The soil is fertile.

Hands Up for Prayer in the Jerry McAuley Mission.

Tent Meetings.

In the hot summer months when schools are closed and the children roam the streets, falling easily into sin for lack of something else to do, and when the church work is at low tide, the Evangelistic Committee of New York City carries on a tent, open-air and shop campaign in ten different languages. This is their ninth year. Sinners crowd around the leaders as they did John the Baptist in the days of old. Said a now happy wife, "My husband whipped me most every day, my back was always black; but since you put the tent here, he has come to hear you, has become a new man, and has ceased to beat me." After an open air meeting a man in the audience declared, "You have prevented a murder and a suicide tonight. I was on the way to kill a man and then myself, when I was attracted by the music. Here is the revolver with which I expected to commit the crimes." Special work is done among the children. "I have to thank you for these steel pliers," said a gentleman to a children's worker. "The boy who stole them from me, said, when he returned them, that he had been convicted of his wrongdoing by attending the meetings in the tent."

"Never Give a Man Up No Matter How Often He Has Fallen"

Long years ago—about forty-one—Jerry McAuley, one of the worst sinners this world has ever known, was converted. Jerry's heart yearned to bring the same happiness into the lives of his brothers in crime. He chose as his field 316 Water street, in the Fourth Ward, known as Cherry Hill, a section infested with stale beer dives, terrible dens of iniquity, the haunts of the city's most desperate characters. Here, too, were many sub-cellar holes, reached only from the street, from which if once lured in, one seldom emerged again. It is impossible to describe the horrors and dangers of this community where Jerry began his soul-saving career. In spite of all opposition he never gave up, and the fruit of his labors is seen today. Water street is known all over the world. Its converts are carrying the Gospel to every clime. The neighborhood itself has completely changed. In place of the old hovels and dens are prosperous business houses. The old mission building, covering one lot, has given place to a beautiful new stone one, covering two lots. The chapel can accommodate nearly five hundred. The sinners who seek the doors of Water Street Mission are for the most part those who are absolutely down and out. From seven a. m. till late at night the doors are open, giving a hearty welcome to all who enter. But homeless and helpless drunkards are most welcome of all. No one is too low for the love and power of Jesus to save, and the motto of Water Street Mission is, "Never give a man up, no matter how often he has fallen."

The New Jerry McAuley Mission.

Cremorne Mission

After Jerry had Water Street firmly founded, one night he wandered up to the Cremorne dancing gardens, where wickedness ran riot. "Just the place for a mission," he thought. On investigation he learned that the lease for half the gardens ran out before the other half. In some way he secured this lease, and started the famous Cremorne Mission. A temporary partition was put up, on one side of which dancing, drinking and carousing were leading men to perdition, while on the other side the Gospel of Christ led men to salvation. The Cremorne Mission, now under the National Bible Institute, is still very much alive.

Bowery Mission.

"Tell them we are men with red blood in our veins and we believe in doing things," replied an earnest, energetic leader of the Bowery Mission when asked if there was a special message which he would like us to give in behalf of his mission. And his words are surely true. The leaders of the Bowery Mission are not only preachers of the Word but hard workers. Their mission is a systemized institution provided with facilities to meet every contingency. The mission is now in its thirty-fifth year. Through its Brotherhood organized in 1907, 25,000 men have passed, each signing a card expressing his desire to live "the better life." The Winners Club, composed of professed Christians, are absolute teetotalers. As at Water Street, so here the hungry are fed. After each meeting the men form in line and are led to the basement where each man receives steaming coffee and a roll nearly the size of a loaf. From Thanksgiving till Easter every night at one a. m. the bread line is formed. Even in prosperous times this numbers 1,000 at least—honest men who would rather starve than steal, and starve most of them would were it not for the Bowery Mission. The mission has an Industrial Department where it employs its converts, until positions are found. But often when these men, wholly down and out, become converted, and wish to earn an honest living, their health is so broken that they are not able to do so. So the Bowery Mission sends the sick to its settlement in the country to recuperate. Those who are able, do light farm work. Here they stay till

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"INCREASED DRINKING"

"REVENUE REPORT CHALLENGED BY W. C. T. U."

We take pleasure in giving to our readers the following answer to a recent editorial under the above caption in the New York Times. We do not challenge the accuracy of the Internal Revenue report, but we do maintain that the press of the country has given it too hasty consideration, and that the public has too readily accepted newspaper conclusions.—*Editor.*

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In its editorial article on the "Increase of Drinking," *The Times* speaks of the increased consumption of alcoholic beverages as shown by the figures of the internal revenue report. "What the prohibitionists think of it we do not know," you say; further, that you had asked a prominent prohibitionist and had received no reply. I take it, therefore, that you would like to know, and that your readers would like to know, what some at least of the prohibitionists think of it, and that you will be glad to give space in your columns to this letter from National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Headquarters.

First, with regard to distilled liquors, we think it is not so generally known as it should be that the figures of the Government report are based on the number of gallons withdrawn by wholesalers from the bonded warehouses, and that the amount for any one year may or may not represent the actual consumption for that year. It happens that for the year just closed the amount withdrawn does not represent actual consumption.

To the average reader the situation is somewhat confusing, but it is easily explained. Under the law liquor may remain in bond not longer than eight years. At the expiration of that time it must be removed from the Government warehouses whether there is a demand for it or not. During the year covered by the 1913 report a large amount was, it is stated, thrown upon the market because the bonding period had expired. The fact that such a large quantity remained in bond until forced out by the time limit is sufficient proof that the sale of spirituous liquors has been decreasing.

When the liquor is taken from the bonded warehouses the Government tax is paid, and it is then officially recorded as "consumed." The truth of the matter is that much liquor reported as "consumed" from June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913, is now stored in private warehouses waiting a demand. Those who understand the state of affairs, both liquor men and prohibitionists, have expected just such a showing as that now put out by the Internal Revenue Department. They have expected, too, that it would be generally interpreted as meaning a "marked increase in drinking." They know that while an unusual amount of liquor was withdrawn last year from the bonded warehouses it by no means follows that all of it went down the throats of American citizens. *Bonfort's Wine* and *Spirit Circular* of August 10, from which your editorial quotes, makes this significant remark:

"In view of the enormous production during the last three years we hope the idea prevalent at this time regarding a limited production will be carried into effect during the coming season."

A point to be remembered, also, when we talk about increase of drinking ("notable," "alarming," "shameless," according to the point of view of the talker) is that the so-called consumption includes spirits used for scientific, mechanical, and all other purposes—and "consumption" in these directions is increasing with great rapidity.

Second, we think there is more or less juggling of official figures by liquorites. Desiring, in their effort to discredit the "so-called reform wave," to make the per capita increase appear large, they have a way of bunching together the figures referring to all kinds of liquors, distilled and malt. And newspapers have a way of repeating without investigation this manifestly unjust estimate. For example, some "wet" authority states that the per capita liquor consumption has risen in twenty years from fifteen gallons to twenty-one gallons (this of course including all liquor on which tax has been paid) and the misleading statement goes the rounds.

If it could be proved that whisky and beer drinking has really increased, the question would be, who drinks it? From the Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association we get the information that the average amount consumed per capita in license states is 25.23 gallons, in prohibition states 1.35 gallons. Nine states are "dry" either by constitutional or statutory law. Of the remaining thirty-nine states, thirty-six are under some form of local option. This means that two-thirds of the geographical area of the United States is "dry" territory, and that over one-half of the population is living under prohibition. In the last five years the no-license population has increased over 10,000,000, which is more than ten per cent of the total population of the nation and thirty per cent. increase in the number living in "dry" districts. Since 1868 the population of the country has doubled, while the number of inhabitants of "dry" territory has increased thirteen-fold.

Third, we think that in view of these facts there are more total abstainers and more prohibitionists in this country than ever before, and—granting for the sake of argument the increasing consumption—that drinkers are drinking more than ever before.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BUREAU OF PUBLICITY,
Clara C. Chapin, Director
Evanston, Ill., Aug. 18

THE DEDICATION OF THE PEACE PALACE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia Pa.

Peace promoters from all the nations of the world assembled at the Hague, Holland, August 29, for the Twentieth International Peace Congress and for the dedication of the World's Palace of Peace. This beautiful Peace temple, it is perhaps not generally known, is the first international building ever constructed by men in the history of the globe.

Five years have been spent in the construction of this important world edifice. The architectural board which designed it was international, having representatives from five different countries. The building itself is a composite of great beauty. It suggests at once a cathedral, a temple and a palace. The design is of the Norman style, classic and beautiful. There are two stories surmounted by a steep, peaked roof, containing two stories more, and broken by rows of dormer windows above an ornate marble cornice.

The building proper is of rose-tinted brick and glossy white marble. Its square contour is broken by bay windows at each of the four corners, and a handsome "lady chapel" rises on one side, whose marble-framed, stained glass windows give beauty and distinction to the substantial structure. Graceful towers tipped with spires add to the lofty impression.

When the Peace Palace cornerstone was laid in 1907, delegates were present from the various parliaments allied in the Interparliamentary Peace Union. This Union stands for arbitration treaties, for the court of arbitral justice, for limitation of armaments, and for study of the question of instituting an international juridical court of private international law, now become so important through the prodigious development of traffic and intercommunication. In connection with the dedication of the new Palace of Peace, the Interparliamentary Peace Union held its eighteenth conference, in which is urged the early institution of a system of juridical settlement of international disputes.

The Universal Peace Congress, which preceded the dedication of the Peace Palace, was also a potent factor for arbitration, bringing together about 500 delegates for the discussion of the various phases of peace work and problems, and of the urgent need for reducing the burden of the great military and naval establishments of the nations.

It is expected by these earnest and devoted organized peace-makers that the dedication of the Peace Palace will mean a new era in peace progress and the extension and great usefulness of the Hague Court of Arbitration, of which it is the home. They point with pride to the record of cases for international arbitration at the Hague court from the time of its establishment in 1902 until the present time, as recently given out by its international bureau.

The cases are eleven in all, averaging one a year. Among them were disputes between the United States and Mexico; Germany and France; Norway and Sweden; Russia and Turkey; Italy and Peru; Germany, France, Great Britain against Japan, etc. About twenty countries were more or less concerned in these Hague Court cases.

The greater use of this established court is ardently desired. As was well said by Mr. Nelidoff, president of the Peace Conference assembled in 1907 at the laying of the Peace Palace cornerstone:

"To make this idea of peace triumphant, the governments of the world must agree to study in common a means of making universal peace a reality by seeking every possible means of its maintenance. . . . May the idea of peace spread more and more both among governments and people. And may the monumental tower which crowns this Palace of Peace be like a lighthouse to point out to the nations the road of right and justice."

W. C. T. U. ENTERPRISES IN CHINA

Temperance Physiology Taught in Mission Schools—Chinese Ruined by Narcotics Sold by Western Traders—Need of Temperance Literature

MRS. SARAH B. GOODRICH, President China W. C. T. U.

At once disabuse your mind of the idea hat the W. C. T. U. is well established in his great republic. This is true in one ity and in one school on the Yang Tze River, where a society has flourished for hirty years. In many other places nions have been formed which lived for while, and then, because of a change of workers, or pressure of other work, have waned, and finally died of mal-nurition. Temperance teaching, however, s generally inculcated in all mission schools, not a few using a temperance physiology. China has suffered in long being without special workers to keep the ire burning. The country is so immense, nd the distances so great, that several workers are needed—and needed now.

The past winter the writer has organzed five societies in four different missions. The missionaries consented to his on condition that she would personally look after the meetings. It has done he heart good to hear the beautiful way n which the Chinese ladies at some of he great Temple Fairs in the Woman's Evangelistic tent, have spoken on the vils of opium, cigarets, and alcohol. What nodding of heads! What smiles nd even tears on the faces of the hearers!

In the new China too many of the new women" look lovely neither in cosume nor character, and as they have not earned how to use their vocal organs, no peacock's voice is often more unlovely. But the sweet womanliness, the gracious motherliness, the character developed in our Christian schools reveals itself in heir personalities.

The writer and her daughter have organized two enthusiastic groups of "Y's." We have employed many of the helpful eatures of the Camp Fire Girls. We hall not soon forget one night, when everal of a group of twenty had graduted from kindergarten or normal training course. It was a warm June evening, so we sat on the verandah, some ven choosing to sit on mats on the aved court below. After a while the noon came up and in as gentle and motherly a way as possible the writer poke to them concerning some of life's reat secrets, of the wonderful privileges f womanhood, of the power entrusted to s to uplift humanity rather than to rag it down. Some of them clasped the peaker's hands afterward, showing that hey had understood in the way she oped they would.

It has been a privilege to organize nions in Tungchou, Paotingfu, Cho hou, Pang Chuang, Lin Tsing and sang Chou. We have tried through letrs to get still others started. I think he record thus far would show about ten ew unions, six L. T. L.'s and four "Y's." Many more have taken the pledge. The white enamel pin has proved so attractive, that over two hundred are now worn and there is a demand for as many more.

I have spoken also to many men and students and can not begin to accept all the requests which come to me for temperance talks. The scientific temperance charts, which I have put into Chinese, I have found very helpful. I use enlarged drawings of the liver, lungs, stomach and heart, showing the effect of liquor on these organs. My daughter and myself are preparing articles for a magazine called "Woman's Work in the Far East."

Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich

The Chinese are so blind to the dangers of narcotics that thousands of lives will be ruined by our Western traders, yea, are being ruined. There is a Chinese proverb, "In one day you can sell ten hundred pounds of error, while in ten days you can't sell one hundred pounds of truth." Thank God for our own saying, "Truth will conquer." More and more I love this gospel of right living—the gospel of self-mastery, and this Golden Rule of Love worked out in custom and in law. It has been very sweet to come into closer touch with the earnest women of the different churches, and to see the heart-strings of a number of young women vibrate with joy at the thought of what a life of loving service for God and home, and native land might be!

Photo by Le Munyon

Dr. Goodrich, Mrs. Goodrich and Miss Grace Goodrich

It is impossible to picture to you just what this new China is. Revolution breeds revolution and revolt. Old customs in the cities are either gone or fast going. Every one wishes to be rich and it is Yuan Shih Kai's fault if they aren't. Foreign customs without the foreign restraints lure the young on. Bridge, too, is gaining its hold upon a people naturally fond of gambling. For a few days a pack of linen playing cards is to be given with each box of a certain brand of cigarets bought from the English-American Tobacco Company.

The summer conference of the Y. W. C. A. for Christian students held at the Temple of Sleeping Buddha among the lovely trees planted by nature-loving monks, was quite as spiritual, quite as intellectual, quite as full of brightness and wit as similar conferences at home. As I listened to some of our Chinese speakers I felt as if they had drunk quite as deeply at the fountain of truth as have any of our great religious leaders in Christian lands.

These girls must go from the mountain tops down to the valleys. Let me quote from a letter from one who has gone into a noted robber district in the province of Honan: "In this part of the province every mile or two there is a village, separated by a stronghold which the rich men of the region keep guarded. Here the poor are too poor, the rich are too rich. Consequently several hundred brigands (vagabonds of the soil) have formed themselves into bands to stir up trouble, in order to steal from the rich. Although there are many rich, very few of them contribute of their wealth to help others, most of them being very niggardly. In time of famine or flood, they may have in their possession ten thousand bags of rice, but they refuse to lessen the price on a single grain. The customs of this place are contemptible. Both men and women smoke opium. There is a refuge for all those who wish to break off the habit, but many still continue. I myself have visited in several rich families where they continue to smoke without apparent fear of exposure. The people here, as formerly, still consider the drinking of

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THE MESSAGE OF A CHESTNUT BURR

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Mary Johnson was keeping Labor Day. Not that she did not labor all day, every day. Things had not been for Mary Johnson as she had expected. When as a slim, pretty young girl she had married Jim Johnson, she had dreamed of a neat little home where she could rock and cook and read the entrancing books for which she had longed. At the age of ten, when her mother died from the effects of a hard beating which her father had given when he was "in whisky," Mary's school life had ended. The little home had belonged to them but the father did not try to keep the children together. They were put out to work where they could secure the largest wages. Mary decided that when her own children came they should have the advantages and luxuries for which she had thirsted in vain.

When wee Jim the second, was two years old his father had begun to drink moderately and the wife trembled, begged and scolded. Perhaps in her zeal for Jim and the new home and the baby girl, which was laid in her arms during one of its father's periods of intoxication, Mary may have talked too much. Perhaps that may have been the reason that hot-headed Jim flung himself out of the house only to return a few hours later more intoxicated than before. Whatever the reason may have been, from the day of the birth of Baby Mary, Jim Johnson's descent was rapid and sure. Visions of a sunny cottage with books and flowers disappeared and by the time Mary was ten years old she was carrying clothes as her mother had done a few years before.

Mary Johnson set her teeth and went doggedly to work. By sewing and mending and washing she kept Jimmie in school until he had finished the eighth grade and dabbled two years in Latin and geometry at the city high school. She kept the children neatly dressed—not even their father knew how—and she furnished the front room so that the children would not be ashamed when their friends came in to see them.

More than once, when the poor woman was ready to die from her sorrow, she crept into the cool, beautiful room with the dainty blue and gold carpet, and shining oak furniture, and laid her face against the glass of the empty bookcase whose doors were shrouded by silken curtains of softest blue. When Mary Johnson purchased this bookcase she had pictured it filled with the best of books and herself in a dainty gown lounging in a leather-cushioned rocker reading what suited her best. It had been a great day when Jimmie received his first pay and brought her a gorgeously bound volume of "Pilgrim's Progress." Mary Johnson, although she could not have told why, went into the darkened room and on her knees placed the coveted volume in the most conspicuous place, carefully arranging the curtains in such a way as to show the one handsome book. The collection grew rapidly. Shakespeare's works, the Bible and Dickens' writings came to keep the others company, but "Pilgrim's Progress," her first-born's first gift, was the one the mother loved best.

Jimmie, as a young man, was more manly than his father had ever been. Cigarets or liquor never touched his lips. He had seen the awful effects of both and seemed to have lost all hope of having his father make a man of himself. Cheerfully he carried his wages home to his mother, who planned and labored unceasingly.

One day Jimmie came in to dinner whistling merrily. "I've got a place for you, dad!" he announced, slapping his father on the back. "I was just talking to Mrs. Winters, who is president of the W. C. T. U. and who owns a fine place just outside of town. She wants a man to take charge of the garden and flowers, care for the horse and auto, fix up fences and look after things generally. She'll pay sixty dollars a month and furnish dinners. When she asked if I knew of a handy man, I told her you were the handiest one I knew, that you could fix anything."

There was a ring of pride in the boy's voice which caught the attention of the father and held it. Jim Johnson loved his son. In these latter days when Jimmie had been the light of the place, when his wages had brought comforts hitherto undreamed of, the man, as he groveled deep in the valley of despair, almost idolized the boy.

It was a pleasure to him to see his son, who had been handicapped from earliest childhood and sent out into the world with but a few talents, making good when he himself had failed. He knew that even these few gifts Jimmie would not have had if the mother had not labored early and late to send the boy to school. He now saw his wasted past in the blackest light. He did not tell his wife that he was sorry, nor did he try to do better. "It's too late," he said over and over again, "I have lost my chance."

Now a gleam of joy lighted the father's eye. "Did you tell her that, Jimmie?" he asked. "I reckon Mrs. Winters thought you were joking when you said that about drunken Jim Johnson, but I was one of the best machinists in the shop. If I'd let liquor alone I would have been a rich man today. Never touch it, son. If you're tempted, look at your poor old dad and say 'no.'"

"You needn't be afraid that I'll ever touch the stuff!" declared Jimmie disgustedly as he sat down to the neatly laid table, "and you needn't think you're down and out either. There's always a chance if you try. You're young yet, dad, and can make good if you will. Think of what sixty dollars per will buy, and go ask her for the job!"

The man's face brightened for a moment, then he sorrowfully shook his head. "She wouldn't hire an old soak like me," he declared mournfully.

"She will. I asked her!" persisted the boy, giving his father another slap which sent waves of hope flying from Jim Johnson's head to his toes. "She said she'd be glad to give you a trial if you'd keep sober. Come dad, put on your best clothes and hike out!"

Thirty minutes later Jim Johnson was walking rapidly down the street. The bartender who had not seen Johnson sober or well dressed in months strode to the door to gaze after his regular customer. "It looks like old Jim, but he's togged up and sober. Didn't even look in. I wonder why!" he said wonderingly. "I guess it's somebody else. Hi there, Jim!" He put his fingers to his mouth and blew a long, low whistle, but the man walked on without even turning his head. "It wasn't Jim or he'd have stopped," decided the bartender.

Mary Johnson, when her husband hurried on, was as much astonished as was the bartender. "Do you suppose he will work?" she cried. "O Jimmie, if he'd just do even half way right we'd get a start yet. Do you suppose he really will?"

"No I don't!" returned the boy. "I've trusted him for the last time. Mrs. Winters got up this scheme and told me what to do and say. If anything happens, she gets the credit and not yours truly. The W. C. T. U. is going to put him to work, though he won't know it, furnish literature that he might happen to read and easy work until he is cured. If the scheme works, when dad is done, they'll take some one else. I haven't much faith in the fellow myself."

"Oh, I have!" Mary Johnson's eyes shone like stars. She wiped her hands, opened the door of the best room and sank down in the brown rocker by the door. "Is there anything those blessed women won't try?" she demanded tremblingly.

"Don't know. I'm going, mom!" announced Jimmie, brushing his pompadour carefully. "Teakettle's boiling over. You'd better see to it," and the boy fled. From far down the street she heard the honking of his bicycle horn, but she was apparently unconscious of it or of the escaping steam from the kettle.

She tremblingly took the new Bible from the book case. Still on her knees she opened it at random. The first lines she saw were, "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." It seemed a prophecy.

For the first time in years Mary Johnson raised her thankful, hopeful heart to God. At one time she had been a church member, even a Christian, but the years of sorrow and disappointment had so embittered her that she had thrown it all aside. "God help him! God help him!" she cried feverishly. When she returned to the kitchen the hot water had extinguished the gasoline blaze and carried a grimy stream to the clean linoleum. But Mary Johnson did not care. Buoyed up on the wings of prayer she wiped away the dirt and returned to her washing.

Meanwhile Jim Johnson walked rapidly until he reached the outskirts of the city. He passed several fields where the men were ploughing. Some were sowing seed. Jim Johnson had been raised in the country. The perfume of the soil, the grass, the flowers, were like incense to his nostrils. He saw again in fancy the place where he was raised. He walked a little further and came to a great chestnut tree. It was covered with velvety burrs which were just beginning to open. How long it had been since he had watched the opening of a chestnut burr. He threw himself down upon the soft grass under the tree and looked up into the canopy of green. How far away it all seemed—the sin and grime which were a part of the city life.

"'I wish one would open and drop in my hand as they used to do!" mused Johnson. "If it did I would believe that there is yet an opening in the world for me."

Suddenly, curiously, a great burr dropped into his hand and opened like the unfolding of a magic calyx. Jim Johnson had seen once more the opening of a chestnut burr. He was a superstitious individual. The opening of this burr, in defiance of the laws of nature, and directly after his sentence, almost took away his breath. Surely it was an omen of good luck. He sat up, still holding the prickly burr. Apparently unconscious of

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T THINK

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

In Two Parts—Part II

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Shelton looked much worried when he reached home. "I'm troubled about Jake Reed," he said. "I had him working on the shelves in my law office today, and I believe he 'tanked' up on beer while he was taking noon lunch. He staggered in, climbed on the stepladder, fell against my plate glass window and broke it into a hundred pieces. It cut his face and hands so he will be laid off a week, and it will cost him twenty dollars to replace it. I am sorry for him, for his family is poor, and Jake is the only boy old enough to help. I don't care to have him do any more work for me, if he has taken to drinking."

Clarence finished his supper in silence. Jake had said he liked "Homebrew Tonic," and had promised to give an order Saturday afternoon when he received his money. Having to pay for the window and being laid off from work would cut out that sale.

Returning from school the following day, Clarence passed a broken carriage. Several men stood around talking of the accident.

"I never saw such crazy driving—a blind man could have done better," remarked one of them.

"Hit that tree while he was going at two-forty rate, and knocked the front wheel to smithereens," said a bystander. "I didn't know until today that Will Johnson was a drinker."

"I didn't know until last night that he ever got drunk. He cut some capers around the railroad station that made me suspicious, and Dick Porter said he was drunk. He'll get fired from the livery stable like a shot out of a gun. A drinking driver is dangerous."

"That's a fact."

Clarence passed on and wondered why so many misfortunes happened to the ones he had hoped to secure as regular customers for "Homebrew Tonic." When he reached home Mrs. Green, a neighbor, was in the sitting room talking to his mother. From the dining room, where he was eating an afternoon lunch, he could hear the visitor's words distinctly:

"He's been acting queer all the week, and I said to Mrs. Jones that may be he was going like his poor father. You know Sam Hale drank until he went crazy and died in the asylum. Tom must take after him. I ordered fifty pounds of bolted meal Tuesday, and when Tom brought it I fed the chickens on meal dough. I noticed they didn't seem to relish it, but I laid it to the lime I'd mixed in. Maria made a hoe-cake for supper, and, bless you, that cake was sugar with sour milk and soda stirred in. I telephoned Mr. Jenkins of the mistake and he said he would send the meal himself. He said Tom had been doing stunts like that all day, and yesterday evening he went plumb daffy, got out before the grocery and pitched money around by the handful. Then he set to yellin' like a wild Indian, and they arrested him. He is in jail now and his poor mother is nearly frantic. They say they are going to have Tom up before the grand jury and make him tell where he got his booze. He vows he hasn't been drinking anything except some kind of a tonic they call 'Homebrew,' but I believe——"

I think the good, kind God above
Keeps children in His care
And gives them of His deepest love
The greater, freer share
Because their tears soon dry away
Before the smiles that wait
To glow again—because that they
So soon forget to hate.

—*S. E. Kiser*

Clarence heard no more. He looked up at the clock. The hands pointed to four.

"I'm going to father's office, mother," he called as he rushed into the hall for his cap. "I must see him about something important."

He was off like the wind. Mr. Shelton was dictating a letter to his stenographer when Clarence arrived, and looked at his son in surprise.

"What has happened, Clarence," he asked.

"A great deal, father. I want to talk with you at once."

"Then come into my consultation room."

"Father, does 'Homebrew Tonic' make folks drunk?" the boy asked when the two were alone.

"What do you mean, my boy? I never heard of 'Homebrew Tonic.'"

"Could a tonic powder make any one go daffy and act as if he were drunk?"

"Why do you ask?"

Clarence told of his meeting with the man who wanted "Homebrew Tonic" distributed among working men as a cheap, refreshing drink, and of what had happened to three who had used the powder.

"Have you a sample of the stuff with you?" asked the lawyer. Clarence produced one.

"Come, boy, we will take this to a druggist and find out what you have been dispensing for a tonic for tired working men."

Clarence sat in the drug-store with his father while the analysis was being made and listened as two men commented upon the cases before the judge of the police court. "His honor," said one, "seems to be having as many before him charged with drunkenness as in saloon days. What's up?"

"I don't know," replied the other man, "unless some of the boys have been getting in some kegs of beer on the sly." Then the man mentioned various fights and instances of disorderly conduct which had been reported to the police force.

The druggist came in and handed a paper to Mr. Shelton. "You can see from this that the powder mixed with the quantity of water called for in the directions will make a beverage which contains about as much alcohol as ordinary beer. Where did you get it, Mr. Shelton?"

"An agent of the manufacturers has been in town and left some samples. Now that I am sure of the ingredients of the stuff I'll open a correspondence with him in regard to violating our state laws. I will put a stop to this free distribution of temptation to our boys. Come, we will go, Clarence."

"Can you get Tom out of jail, father?" the boy asked as they passed into the street. "I feel as if I had put him there, and made him lose his job."

"We will see the police judge, my son, and you must tell him just what you have told me. I do not think Tom will remain in jail very long. I will go on his bond, if necessary. We must also see Mr. Jenkins, and Will Johnson's employer. If they can't get their positions back I will try to find them work."

"If you don't mind, father, I'd like my allowance of pocket money for the year to be paid to Tom's mother. I've counted on the junior spread ever since I entered the academy, but I'll give it up, and do without everything I possibly can until Tom and Will and Jake are out of debt, and at work."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Sentiment and Votes that Count

It is one of the characteristics of alcohol to increase the desire for itself, so we may expect the moderate drinker (or his children) to become the excessive drinker, and the excessive drinker to become the more excessive. It is not from the number of gallons of liquor consumed that one judges of the nearness of nationwide prohibition, but from the rapidly growing prohibition sentiment and consequent number of prohibition votes throughout the country.

The liquor interests are trying desperately to hide the fact that theirs is a losing cause. In their journals and in their conventions their utterances are doleful and warningful, and in the stock market there is marked shrinkage in the value of liquor securities. Pessimism in the liquor camp, optimism among the prohibitionists—this, despite the internal revenue report for 1913, is the situation today.

"A Network of Don'ts"

Affairs of state evidently are not moving in accordance with the ideas of Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri, the advocate and friend of the brewery interests. In a recent speech at a German day celebration in Pennsylvania he deplored the tendency of the times to favor prohibition measures and thus endanger the cause of personal liberty. He expressed the fear that if the movement for prohibition is not stopped soon "the American people will find themselves wrapped in a network of don'ts which will completely hamper their freedom of action."

The honorable Congressman needs to be reminded that the community or nation that is not protected by various "don'ts" upon its statute books is considered a most undesirable place of residence. Indeed, the position of a nation in the scale of civilization is determined largely by its laws prohibiting every crime that menaces the health, safety and well-being of the people. The choice of prohibition cities as a residence by brewers and liquor dealers is frequently commented upon. When it comes to selecting a home and place to raise a family even the personal liberty advocates do not object to being "wrapped in a network of 'dont's'" which protect them from the objectionable and distressing results of the business from which they draw their incomes. Prosperity richly blesses the commonwealth that enacts and enforces stringent laws prohibiting murder, burglary, robbery, assault, arson and kindred crimes, and doubly blessed is the state or nation which protects itself from that breeder of all crimes, the liquor traffic.

Milwaukee Mayor's Ignorance

"About all I know about your business is that I can tell a good drink when I see one," the mayor of Milwaukee is reported to have said in welcoming the Liquor Dealers' Association to the city of which he is chief executive. This admission is one which should stamp the mayor as unworthy of the honor conferred upon him. Whatever his personal habits, it is his business as the head of a great municipality to know how the traffic which in great part represents the wealth of Milwaukee affects the health and happiness of his people. The mayor may imagine that he has not time to look into the question; but certainly he must read the daily papers, and a perusal of their columns cannot fail to throw light upon the nature of the business of which he appears to be so ignorant. In nearly every paragraph that has to do with the tragedies of city life he will find a reference to alcohol as the chief if not the sole cause. He may well take for his example Kaiser Wilhelm, who, though he rules an empire, found time to make a thorough and exhaustive study of the latest alcoholic statistics as to suicides, accidents and crimes which resulted from drinking, and after a study of these statistics, together with a study of the effect of drink upon his own health and efficiency, decided to have nothing further to do with it personally.

No man, least of all the mayor of a great city, has a right to plead ignorance of a question of such vital importance to society.

Municipal Shortsightedness

Chicago's health department has just issued a bulletin calling attention to the disregard by the residents of that city of its most important asset—health. "Beyond the question of a doubt," asserts the bulletin, "the safest, sanest security in which any community can invest is health security. Investors in this security are rewarded with big dividends in the form of longer life, greater prosperity, and a more cheerful and contented community existence." The sentence sounds much like the preamble to a temperance address, but it is sadly incomplete in that it contains no warning against that breeder of disease, the drink evil and the saloon, which the city not only permits, but licenses to do business. This oversight on the part of the health department is inexcusable in view of the fact that according to the statements of both physicians and sociological students, the physical, mental and moral degeneracy that is sweeping over the land is plainly due to the use of alcohol. Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl, the eminent physician, while admitting that a hundred different intermediate agencies may contribute to this appalling condition, yet states it as his belief that back of them all stands alcohol as the chief degenerative factor.

Boards of health talk freely and act aggressively in the eradication of typhoid and tuberculosis, but seem in many instances to be afraid to refer to the dangers of alcohol. Fortunately the opportunities for educating the masses on this all-important question are every day increasing, and not long will there be any excuse for ignorance on the subject.

EDITORIAL NOTES

When asked what is the one best thing that can be said of prohibition in Kansas, an editor of that state says, **Political power has been removed from the saloon.**

By establishing a course of lectures on the "Social Aspects of the Liquor Traffic" in the University of California, that state has taken a step toward statewide prohibition. No student with an unprejudiced mind can study the subject and fail to become an earnest, enthusiastic advocate of prohibition.

In their protest against an appropriation by Congress to send delegates to the Congress on Alcoholism, the liquor interests insinuate that the United States cannot get along without the revenue from the liquor traffic. Such a statement ought to be a challenge to every American patriot to work for nationwide prohibition more diligently than ever before.

"The organized liquor traffic of the United States is the bane of our civilization and a trust the like of which the world has never known, with its tentacles reaching into every organized government in America, and for its own profit debauching our citizenship and taking a toll of death that is appalling to every thoughtful man." Thus speaks one of the candidates for governor of the state of Alabama. The admission of these facts commits the gentleman, it would seem, to an aggressive warfare against the traffic in his own state, until once more Alabama shall be white upon the map.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

University of California to Have Temperance Lecture Course

The department of Education of the University of California has announced a course of lectures for the current semester, beginning August 25, on "The Social Aspects of the Liquor Traffic," which is truly significant as showing the trend of thought on this all-important question. The course is elective for all students, and carries one unit credit in the year's work. It is also open to the public. The topics and speakers, as far as secured at present, are as follows: "Social Aspects of the Liquor Traffic," by Prof. A. C. Kofoid; "Physiological Effects of Alcohol"; "Alcohol and Heredity," by Prof. S. J. Holmes of the department of Zoology; "Alcohol and Public Health," by Dr. A. M. Meads; "Relation of Liquor to Poverty and Crime," by Prof. J. B. Peixotto of the department of Social Economics; "Relation of Liquor to Politics," by Prof. T. H. Reed; "Liquor Revenue as a Source of National Income," by Franklin Hichborn; "Relation of Liquor to Business," by Mr. Geo. H. DeKay; "Relation of Liquor to the Labor Problem"; "Ethical Phase of the Problem," by Rev. J. A. B. Fry; "European Methods of Dealing with the Problem"; "Relation of Liquor to Education," by Prof. C. E. Rugh; "Legislative Methods of Dealing with the Problem," by Prof. Greene of Stanford University. Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford is also announced to speak on "Alcohol and Manhood."

This course of lectures is a result of quiet work by a few young men students in the University who are members of the Temperance Research Club. It cannot fail to be of great benefit to all who take the course, and all friends of the great reform will rejoice over this forward step in scientific temperance education.

WHITE RIBBONERS WHO WILL ATTEND CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

There will be in attendance at the Congress on Alcoholism, Milan, Italy, a party of thirty white ribboners, Miss Solomon, Miss Lofts, and Mrs. Searle from Cape Colony, South Africa; Mlle. de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium; Mlle. Weyer, corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of France; Miss Ohlin, ene of the general officers of Sweden; Fräulein Hoffmann, for many years president of the white ribboners of Germany. Miss Agnes Slack will represent the World's W. C. T. U. and more than twenty members of the British Women's Temperance Association, including several members of the National Executive Committee, will make up the party.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC HINDRANCE TO MISSIONS

Miss Mary Moore, former superintendent of Penal and Reformatory work of Kentucky, who has very recently returned from a round-the-world trip, in a visit at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, tells of the way in which the work of missionaries is being hindered and handicapped by the introduction of the liquor traffic into foreign lands by England and America. In every field in the Orient the curse of strong drink is preventing the missionaries from doing the work they could otherwise accomplish. "Winding the ribbon round the nations," and establishing the W. C. T. U. in every land, is helping in a most practical and effective way to "win the world for Christ."

WOMEN ON INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

The Washington legislature having provided for an Industrial Welfare Commission, Governor Ernest Lister recently appointed four women to make up the commission. The law did not require this but the Governor testified to his faith in woman's capabilities by appointing the first and only all woman commission in the state of Washington. The commission will have to deal with questions concerning the minimum wage law and Governor Lister said he thought it was a woman's question that would be best handled by a woman's commission. The commission consists of Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh of Seattle, National W. C. T. U. organizer, Dr. Theresa McMahon, professor in the department of political science at the University of Washington, Mrs. Florence H. Swanson, a prominent club woman of Raymond and Mrs. N. J. Laumer, prominent in woman's work in the city of Spokane. The personnel of the commission is an assurance that good work will be done.

W. C. T. U. ENTERPRISES IN CHINA

(Continued from Page Five)

spirits and the smoking of opium as 'good form,' while the main street is a gambling stall, to which the policemen give no heed. The superstition is very great, for their minds are still unaroused and their hearts very cruel. When the children are too numerous, the parents kill them so as to make it easier to live. The doctrine of our Lord has not made much advancement here, because the hearts of men are so hard. They despise those who believe in God. I have over one hundred pupils in my school. They love to talk about enlightenment, but very few of them know what the real thing is. Only one or two have unbound feet. I am anxious to start a temperance union here. Alas, I have so little ability! We have no newspaper, and no books, save school books. Will you not ask Mrs. Goodrich to help in getting for us some literature treating of the evils of opium, alcohol and cigarets? I would like 'Evidences of Christianity,' some good book on Christian doctrine, a book on sanitation and hygiene, talks on foot-binding, etc."

A letter has also come from a missionary of this province telling of the work of a man who broke his pipe after hearing the writer, and of the enthusiasm he has aroused in his village and surrounding villages against these evils of intemperance.

Another letter from still another province tells of the interest in her Bible school in studying our Temperance Manual. Still another writes of a meeting that was so interesting that no one wished to adjourn, and so a second meeting was held the same day. The door of opportunity is wide flung. It is ours to enter it.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

LEAD ON, O LOVE AND MERCY

O thou before whose presence
Nought evil may come in,
Yet who dost look in mercy
Down on this world of sin;
O give us noble purpose
To set the sin-bound free,
And Christ-like tender pity
To seek the lost for thee.

Fierce is the subtle foeman:
The forces at his hand
With foes that none can number
Despoil this pleasant land;
All they who war against them,
In strife so keen and long,
Must in their Savior's armor
Be stronger than the strong.

So hast thou wrought among us
The great things that we see!
For things that *are* we thank Thee,
And for the things to be:
For bright hope is uplifting
Faint hands and feeble knees,
To strive beneath thy blessing
For greater things than these.

Lead on, O Love and Mercy,
O Purity and Power!
Lead on till peace eternal
Shall close the battle hour:
Till all who prayed or struggled
To set their brethren free,
In triumph meet to praise thee,
Most Holy Trinity.

—*S. J. Stone*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

National and World's Convention Notes

FRANCES P. PARKS

All blanks to be filled and returned to my office before National Convention were sent out early in August. As we leave Chicago October 21, for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, everything must be absolutely closed up before that date, so please do not ask me how long I can wait for reports. If within the range of possibility, send them at the date mentioned on the blank. If not, send as soon thereafter as possible and I will include them if I can. Every state corresponding secretary can fill out my blank as soon as she has prepared her report for the state convention. National organizers should remember that what cannot be included in the report for this year can be used in that of next year.

A state corresponding secretaries' round table will be held at 8:30, Saturday morning, at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, the place to be announced in the Convention program. Unless prevented by Official Board or Executive Committee meetings, I shall be there. Another leader will be provided for the meeting if I am unable to be present. The state secretaries are invited to send to me, very soon, questions they would like answered or discussed.

The credentials for delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention are ready to send out, but only fourteen states have sent in their nominations. Let me urge the utmost diligence in sending these lists to National W. C. T. U. headquarters. If obliged to wait until state convention to make nominations, send direct to me from the convention the full list of delegates and alternates with exact addresses. Every delegate ought to have her credentials in hand before starting for the Convention. Should it be impossible to reach her, she will be supplied at the Convention. Bear in mind that all unused membership will help to send delegates from the weaker states, and that this computation must be made in time to notify them of their appointment; otherwise some of our officiary who are willing and anxious to go will be unable to attend. States making no nominations will please so notify me.

Books Close October 15

Notice from the National Treasurer

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The books of the National Treasurer will close October 15. This is in accordance with a by-law providing that the Treasurer shall have two weeks previous to the annual Convention in which to balance the year's accounts, make up the financial statement, and have the books audited.

After October 15, there will be only four working days in which to close the books and have them audited before the official party leaves Chicago, therefore I would urge that all dues and contributions should reach this office by the date given or as much earlier as possible. State treasurers would confer a favor upon the National Treasurer if, in making their final payment, they would state that it would be the last for the fiscal year. Money received after October 15 will be counted on next year's receipts.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

WORLD'S W.C.T.U. CONVENTION, BROOKLYN, N. Y., OCT. 23-28

As the majority of the delegates to the National Convention will attend the World's Convention at Brooklyn, arrangements have been made, as reported in THE UNION SIGNAL of August 21, for the special train to leave Chicago, October 21, via the Pennsylvania Lines. If you expect to join the official party, please send me your name as soon as possible, letting me know at what station you wish to join and what reservations on the sleeper you wish made for you. As there will be no tourist or chair cars on the train, it will be necessary for you to make this reservation, and if you have a choice of location, it will be well for you to apply early. If sufficient notice is given us, the train will stop for delegates at any station en route to New York.

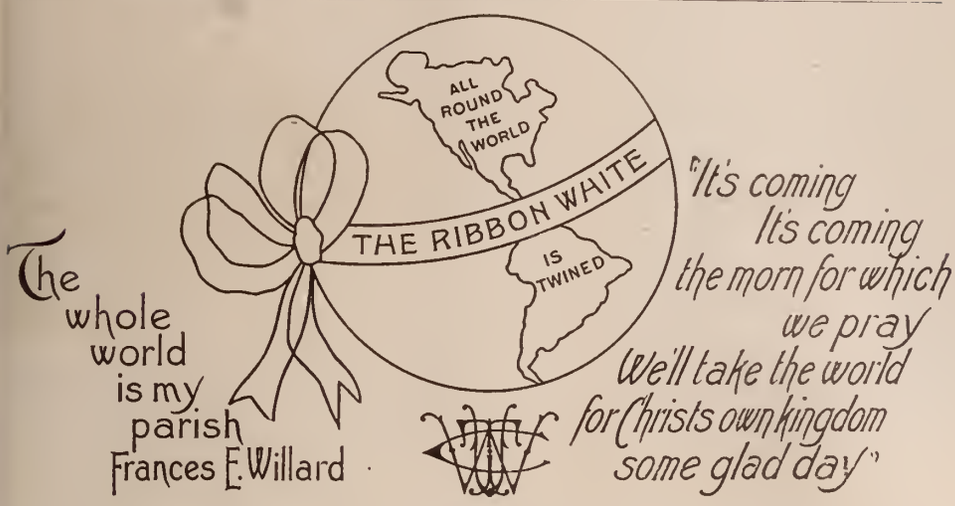
The tariff of our convention fares has been published, and while tickets will be sold from many points in every state, they will not be on sale from all stations. You should inquire of your local agent several days in advance whether he will have these tickets on sale. If not, he can tell you the nearest point from which the round trip tickets or certificates will be sold. If he cannot give you this information, write to me and I will find out for you the nearest station from which you can purchase a ticket to the convention. You can then buy from your agent a local ticket to that point, and from there obtain your ticket to the convention city. Your agent may be willing to procure this ticket for you, if notified in time.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ASBURY PARK, N. J., OCT. 29-NOV. 6

Delegates expecting to attend only the Asbury Park Convention, will take note that tickets to the National Convention will be on sale October 26, 27, 28, with return limit November 10. The fare from Chicago to Asbury Park and return (not via New York) will be $35.60. If you so desire, this will include ticket reading via Washington.

If there are enough delegates going direct to Asbury Park to warrant it, arrangements will be made to have extra Pullman cars attached to the regular Pennsylvania trains, and these cars will be run through to Asbury Park without change. Parties desiring to go direct to the National Convention should take pains to notify me as soon as possible so that arrangements may be made for these special cars. I shall be glad to answer any inquiries that you may make, not touched upon in this communication.

Temperance Items From Over Seas



—*Mrs. L. F. Pease.*

A cabinet minister of Italy suggests that as an aid to the scientific temperance instruction which the children are receiving in the schools, it would be well to introduce visits to prisons, and insane asylums. The children, he thinks, should be shown the men whose drinking habits have changed them from sober, sane, and law-abiding citizens into criminals and lunatics.

French statesmen are greatly disturbed over the fact that the birth-rate of the country was 100,000 less in 1911 than in 1901, and that in 1907 and 1911 the deaths actually outnumbered the births. In this connection the government is studying the evil effects of alcohol.

In a conference to consider the upbringing of children in total abstinence, the first of its kind to be held in Germany, this great problem was discussed from all points of view by the best speakers of the country, both men and women. The methods of other lands in enlightening the public as to the dangers of alcohol were carefully considered and compared.

There is a prospect that Sweden will soon be placed under National Prohibition. It is quite probable that laws making it an offense to sell spirituous liquors will be passed. The Prime Minister, before a recent Congress of Teetotalers, declared prohibition the only effective way of preventing drunkenness. The Minister's speech is considered an indication of the government's policy, and it is believed that a prohibition bill will soon be introduced into Parliament. Such a bill would have the support of the throne, the King himself being a strong temperance advocate, and the Crown Prince a total abstainer.

In 119 drink-cure establishments in Germany, according to the Press Circular of International Abstaining Physicians, there are 26,316 drunkards receiving treatment—this in the country of beer where the beer advocates claim there is no drunkenness. Drunkenness is so much a public health question that over 200 government officials, leading physicians and social workers met recently in the Fourth Conference on the Care of Inebriates at which the foregoing statistics were reported.

A. H. Marshall, M. P., in the *Scottish Women's Temperance News*, is reported as saying that the 200 teetotal members of British Parliament are putting their principles into practice, and he gives it as his opinion that another bill embodying the principles of the Licensing Bill which was thrown out of the House of Lords will soon be introduced. He speaks hopefully of the future of the country, provided the increase in temperance sentiment continues in the future as it has done in the past.

An encouraging item to the effect that at a recent celebration of the German Confederacy held in Bohemia, a society of art students erected and maintained a stately pavilion for the distribution of non-alcoholic drinks in the midst of the beer and wine booths, which heretofore have had no such rival, is significant of the change which is slowly but surely taking place in the drinking habits of the European nations.

President Raymond Poincare of the French Republic is a strong ally of the temperance forces. Years ago, when Minister of Education, he took a prominent part in trying to make anti-alcohol teaching a part of the school system. Although he was only partly successful in this undertaking, he has never renounced his belief in scientific temperance instruction for the young. He is very intense in his conviction that France is suffering from the reckless use of alcohol, and it is understood he will favor every measure to limit and suppress its sale.

Too many are dying in our land! In 1911 alone the number of the French decreased by 35,000. We had in 1910, 85,000 deaths from tuberculosis. The increase of alcoholism is one of the most active factors in this decrease. "The real foes of the nation are tuberculosis and alcoholism," says M. Mirman, Director of Public Aid and Hygiene. "Alcoholism is perhaps the more dangerous because its influence, while less obvious, increases prodigiously the injurious action of other scourges."

The country is in danger! Enrol yourselves as volunteers in the anti-alcohol societies. Take up the arms which the men of science have forged for us. Proclaim the general mobilization against this public enemy!—*From a billboard poster issued by the French anti-alcohol societies.*

CALIFORNIA DEPLORES INTRODUCTION OF SENATOR WORKS' RESOLUTION

At the executive board meeting of the Northern California W. C. T. U., held at Pacific Grove during the Congress of Reforms, August 2-8, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, There are various forms of alcoholic beverages over and above those distilled, and

"WHEREAS, The W. C. T. U. has always stood for the complete suppression of the liquor traffic, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the joint resolution introduced in the House of Representatives April 7, 1913, by Congressman R. P. Hobson, be unanimously endorsed by the Northern California W. C. T. U., which deplores the half-hearted resolution presented by our California representative, Senator Works."

W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT AT BLUE GRASS FAIR, LEXINGTON, KY.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U. furnished an interesting and instructive temperance exhibit at the Blue Grass Fair, Lexington. Pictures of Frances E. Willard and Colonel George W. Bain, famous temperance advocates, and charts which show at a glance the awful effects of alcohol upon the human system, were hung on the walls. One of the best of these charts was prepared by Dr. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp and Mrs. Julia R. Gunn were in charge of the exhibit.

ESSAY CONTEST IN NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia W. C. T. U., through its department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the pupils of the Normal College for the best essay on "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." The principal, Dr. Soloan, asked that the superintendent of the department recommend suitable books which were added to the library for the use of the students. The superintendent of Anti-Narcotics was given the privilege of addressing the pupils and distributing literature. The prize was won by Miss Katherine Dawson of Avonport and the essay is to be used in the program of the annual W. C. T. U. convention which meets at Picton, September 9-11.

J. G. Dailey's Famous Song
A Saloonless Nation in 1920
Octavo form - - 10 cents
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

BOOK CORNER IN MISS WILLARD'S "DEN"

At the Beginning of the School Year Place

The Life of Frances E. Willard

BY ANNA ADAMS GORDON

in the high school and college libraries. It is needed as a reference book the entire year. Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50. Prices include carriage.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

GIVE THE PRISONERS A CHANCE!

HOW THE W. C. T. U. HELPS IN PENAL REFORM WORK

The Lexington (Ky.) Herald during the past month published an optimistic article by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., on prison reform. "It was my privilege on a recent visit to the state penitentiary," writes Mrs. Beauchamp, "to interview a number of the prisoners. They universally testified to the better moral conditions. Swearing, gambling and obscenity have been abolished. As one sees the improvement, one feels that he might be willing to wear one of the 7,000 pairs of shoes turned out each day, or to sweep with one of the thirty-three dozen brooms made daily. But these are material conditions; what mental or moral atmosphere is surrounding these wards of the state? Beautiful flowers, trees and vines make less repulsive the stone walls and iron bars. Without doubt these sprang from the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission, as did the electric light plant, which banishes darkness from the cells until nine p. m. and after six a. m. each day.

"The long-dreamed-of night school, which was to follow the lighting, is at last realized, and 600 of the 1,420 prisoners avail themselves of the privilege. The school was only started last spring, and a number have already learned to read and write. Classes up to the fourth grade have been organized, and eighteen white boys are taking stenography.

"It is the hope of the prison authorities that in a short time they can say that no man will leave the reformatory who cannot read and write, and when we recall that the chief causes of crime, as shown by evidence in trials, are illiteracy and drink, we will see the value and importance of this work.

Victims of Drink

"Two boys I talked with, one seventeen, the other nineteen years of age, one having served two years, the other eleven months, both illiterate and both under the influence of drink when the offenses were committed, are in school and learning. Both will be released before they are twenty-one. They are not criminals. They were drunk. One shot another boy, the other shot up the town. If the reformatory does not educate them, they will return to that same life, but worse, because they are not learning a trade. Oh, for a farm, and the law to place such children on it, and train them under an expert agriculturist to farm scientifically! But the two hours night school is doing something to help them find the light."

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIANS DECLARE AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

A sweeping resolution against the liquor traffic was adopted at the Presbyterian Congress which met at Toronto, Canada, some time ago, and was passed on to the General Assembly which emphatically endorsed it. In introducing the resolution amid scenes of enthusiasm, the like of which the Congress witnessed at no other time, Dr. A. S. Grant said in part as follows: "The Presbyterian church has committed itself in theory; but you are afraid to take your stand; you are afraid of the vested interest. What right has a brutish man to deal out poison to people in this country? Cut out this business and you cut out the nerve of the evil that is demoralizing the land. **If you are going to build up the Kingdom of God in Canada, you must root out the liquor traffic.**"

At this point the meeting broke loose. Men stood upon the seats and shouted, women waved their handkerchiefs, and hurrahs came from scores of voices. The resolution read as follows: "Whereas recent scientific investigation has revealed that alcohol is a poison and injurious to life, even when taken in small quantities; and whereas the liquor traffic has become a great economic burden; and whereas it is the enemy of all social progress, and the cause of much social distress, inefficiency, poverty, insanity, crime and death; and whereas the highest development of individual and national life demands the suppression of the liquor traffic; and whereas the progress of the Kingdom of God is greatly hindered through the traffic in intoxicating liquor;

"Be it therefore resolved, That it is the opinion of this Congress, consisting of all the ministers and representative laymen from all the congregations of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, that the time has come when legislation should be secured in Canada prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes;

"That this resolution be forwarded to the General Assembly for action;

"That it be a suggestion to the Assembly to invite all other religious bodies and temperance organizations to co-operate in a movement having for its object the total suppression of the liquor traffic in Canada."

LIGHT BREAKS IN

Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition and it often takes years before they realize that tea and coffee are often the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience, and tells about it, in a letter. He says:

"For about forty years I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last twenty-five years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be upon me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to use Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for forty years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder.

A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.**

"There's a reason" for Postum.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN THE SUMMER-SCHOOL AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

NORMAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE WORK

When Miss Sara Phillips Thomas, the National associate superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, began her work in the Summer-School of the State University of Tennessee, in her introductory remarks she spoke to the whole school of President Fairchild's plea for the reorganization of educational affairs and the report of the Committee on Health. She quoted the words of Drs. Mead and Corwin, who said that of the 20,000,000 school children in the United States, 15,000,000 were diseased, and then emphatically asked, "What more could be expected of a government that creates a cabinet department for animals but fails to recognize one for man; that appropriates millions for brute hereditary and little or nothing for human eugenics."

Miss Thomas brought forward the recommendation of the committee, "If for the next one hundred years our schools would discontinue all higher and aesthetic education and devote all their energies to improving the human stock, at the end of the century we would find the people not only one hundred years older but two hundred per cent. better, stronger and wiser."

It was to aid in this kind of development that Miss Thomas was to teach in Knoxville. As Congressman Hobson has said, "If we will write the laws of total abstinence on the hearts of the children, they will write the laws of prohibition upon the statutes of the state and nation." She came to teach how best to do this work. During the term she was able to reach and teach about three hundred teachers. A few of her examination questions will show the breadth of the teaching:

> If we will write the laws of total abstinence on the hearts of the children, they will write the laws of prohibition upon the statutes of the state and nation.—*Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.*

"Define temperance in the definition coming from the fourth century, B. C.

"Define alcohol, and give the present medical thought concerning its use.

"Give briefly Dr. Hodge's experiments with animals and alcohol.

"What are the brain centers, and how are they affected by alcohol and tobacco?

"Why is the teaching of scientific temperance of importance?

"Should temperance instruction be a required study?

"State four convincing reasons why young people should not use tobacco?"

What this kind of teaching may mean to the Southern schools or the influence it may have in molding public sentiment can hardly be estimated.

Miss Christine Tinling's work in the southern normal schools has already been commented upon by THE UNION SIGNAL. It has deepened and strengthened not only the knowledge of the true nature and effects of narcotics, but also the desire and purpose of the teachers to do their part in giving the truth to the children.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis was obliged to take a few weeks of necessary rest in the early part of the summer, but was able to attend a number of the northern Chautauquas, teachers' institutes, and summer-schools. A unique call which came to her, and one which points with no uncertain finger to the work of the future, was an invitation to address a certain denominational assembly for the purpose of creating a professorship of Scientific Temperance Instruction and the raising of the necessary funds for its endowment.

The steady forward sweep of the sane and scientific investigation of the evil of alcohol and other narcotics is nowhere shown more clearly than in this work in the schools. The world is beginning to realize the truth of the old philosopher's words: "They who provide much wealth for their children, but neglect to improve them in virtue, do like those who feed their horses high, but never train them to the manège." The end of a right education is the formation of the right character.

Mission Work in the Underworld of New York

(Continued from Page Three)

physically fit again. "The place where God makes crooked men straight," can truly be said of the Bowery Mission.

A Little Piece of China

The worst section of New York is said to be off of Chatham Square and the Bowery, and right here is Chinatown. In Chinatown, one of the old landmarks, and for twenty-five years a chief attraction, was the Old Chinese Theater. It was an awful place. In the theater itself the air reeked with tobacco and filth. In the basement was an opium den where "the tongs, the hatchetmen and the gunmen conveniently buried their victims." In this theater, the tongs frequently clashed, till one night twelve were carried out dead and twenty-eight wounded. That was the death blow to the theater. Just at this time the Rescue Society was burned out. The Chinese were afraid to patronize the theater, so it was not hard for the society to secure a lease of the old building. If anything on earth would incite one to work for the Lord a visit to this mission would. It is heartrending to see the poor wretches of women in the audience shrinking back in a corner crouching under their shawls.

Chinatown is full of white girls going down to destruction—nearly five hundred of them—either there as slaves or drawn by the glamour of the unnatural life in the opium dens. Chinatown is not composed entirely of Chinese by any means. There are hundreds of others, many worthy hardworking people but poor. The district is infested with those who train young men and boys to be pickpockets and housebreakers. Boys run away from home and are drawn as if by a magnet to this center of crimes. "This human cesspool is the dumping place for an astonishing number of young people."

In all these vile holes and hot-beds of vice and crime, there is one class of missionaries who are always safe from harm—the sweet-faced Salvation Army women. The Salvation Army is doing a splendid work. In their field work they have twenty stations and eighty institutions in this city. There is now a Club Women's Auxiliary to the Army. The Army runs cheap working men's hotels and a rescue home in Brooklyn and New York.

Florence Crittenton Mission

The Florence Crittenton Mission is of nationwide fame. It gets more and more in touch with the girls on the street, and gives personal work to the girls in the tenderloin, striving to bring them back from their lives of sin into the family of the redeemed. But there are so many girls, some as young as thirteen, who have gone astray for the first time. If these should come in contact with those hardened in sin, there would be great danger lest they, too, be lost. The Margaret Strachan Home has provided a place for such as these. Margaret Strachan herself was a Covenanter, and her heart, full of love for her sisters, could not rest as she saw so many going down day after day, till she provided for them some better way. The girls who come to this home are store girls, telephone girls, chorus girls and domestics, as a rule. Some are still in school. Most of them have gone astray in public parks, music halls, and winter dance halls. In the Home there are accommodations for twenty-two. In the evenings religious services are held. Sewing and domestic work are taught. Each morning the superintendent has a Bible Study class from eleven to twelve, and through this many are brought to see the error of their way and turn to their Saviour. An effort is made to unite the girls with their parents. All are taken care of until settled in positions or returned to their own homes. It is one of the most important phases of the work in the city.

Uniting of Families

Only a few, a very few of the missions and organizations doing Christian work, have been mentioned. As one goes from mission to mission the first impression received is how conversion unites families. Here is a man in the Doyer Street Mission saved from a drunkard's grave, and united with his only daughter whom he has not seen in twenty-eight years. A man in Cremorne Mission is converted and immediately hunts up his sister from whom he has been separated for fifteen years. In the Bowery Mission one of the most respected leaders was separated from his wife and three children for fifteen years. He was searched and advertised for, but could not be found, although all the time he was living in the Bowery. In order to settle property matters his wife had him divorced and then declared dead by the courts. He became converted, and there followed reconciliation, remarriage, and a happy home. Water street has many such records, too. On the Bowery Brotherhood wall hangs a placard: "When did you last write home?" This stirs many a conscience which refuses to be quieted until the letter is written.

This work is so large and the need is great. Though there are hundreds of these missions, they are insufficient, and at times it seems a hopeless task to try to redeem this vast city, and bring it back to Christ. But the Lord is with the workers, and He will carry it through.

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The Bovee Furnace has double the heating capacity of other furnaces for amount of fuel consumed.

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Measure the fire pots and combustion chamber and then note the long travel of heat through the compound radiator before reaching the chimney. Compare these measurements with those of all other first-class furnaces, and you will see WHY the BOVEE FURNACES require so little fuel and last longer.

Send plans for our special winter prices. We save you about one-half on the price of a first-class heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works, 226 8th St., Waterloo, Ia.

Every local wide-awake L. T. L. secretary should own copy of Field Day program, whether used immediately or not. About fifty copies remain—nine typewritten pages, with diagrams for flag drill and games. Good, also, for Y. P. B., Sabbath School and C. E. Picnics. Send 25 cents to Miss Rose Leiter, Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Georgia Weaton, president of Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., accompanied by Miss Alice Esmond, a graduate of Emerson College of Elocution and Dramatic Art, is holding meetings throughout the county.

Free rest tents on fair grounds, maintained by the W. C. T. U. and provided with sanitary drinking accommodations and every emergency need free of charge, are creating sentiment for our organization.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer, has not been idle during these warm summer days. She has spent nine weeks in her own state, Virginia, during which time she has delivered fifty-four public addresses, besides holding a number of meetings with local unions. As a result of her work ten unions have been organized, two reorganized, and 163 active and ninety-eight honorary members secured. Mrs. Weech was hostess at the W. C. T. U. rest tent at Purcellville bush meeting for five days, and is now working in Loudoun county, Virginia.

WILLARD PICTURES FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM

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No. 3—Enlarged Photograph, from a picture taken during Miss Willard's later years, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00
Special School Picture (a print from this photograph), 18x22 inches. Price..... .50

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No. 4—Enlarged Photograph, 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid..... 4.00
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Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

of peace. It is to be the scene of all meetings of boards of arbitration; in fact, it will be the center of work for universal peace.

Honor for the Indians

Mr. G. E. Parker, of Oklahoma, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, has been appointed the Register of the Treasury by President Wilson, not so much, perhaps, because he has been prominent in the politics of his native state, as because he is president of an academy and a man of education. This means that Oklahoma will be represented at the national capital by three men of Indian, or part Indian, ancestry. Senator Owen is part Cherokee, and Representative Carter is part Cherokee and part Choctaw, while Mr. Parker traces his descent in a straight line back to the chiefs of the Choctaw tribes.

It ought to be a red-letter event in the history of our Indians, that for the first time since relations were established between the white man and the natives of the soil, a descendant in direct line is to sign his name on every legal tender issued by the government during his term of office.

Sanitation in the Army

Remembering the shocking experiences at Camp Alger and other camps in the South, and in Cuba, of our troops in the war with Spain, we can appreciate the statement that in the six months that 12,000 regular troops have been encamped near the Texas border there has not been a single case of typhoid, and malaria has been almost unknown. And yet the camps are established in unfavorable localities. The use of vaccine, warfare on flies, and the diminution of the breeding places for mosquitoes, have made a perfectly healthy army of 12,000 men. Neglect of these precautions would make the camps pest-ridden.

August 30, 1913

WHAT THE ACTUARY TABLES SAY

When our friends the liquor advocates accuse us of "indulging in statistics by the yard, demonstrating that the man who does not indulge in liquor is the healthiest, lives the longest, etc.," we have only to refer him to the actuary tables of insurance companies. These companies are financially interested in promoting hygiene. This leads them to look very carefully into the causes of premature death and to preach the gospel of personal hygiene, which they do by means of health bulletins. The Postal Life Insurance company has just issued one dealing with the alcohol habit in relation to personal hygiene. In it is given an English table and chart showing that drinkers decrease their life expectancy 24 per cent. The New England Mutual Life Insurance company goes even further, and concludes that the total abstainers have twice as good an outlook as have moderate drinkers.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER SIXTEEN)

NOT BY MY VOTE!

Men will have strong drink, and men will sell liquor, but

Not by MY Vote!

Saloons may go on like the brook, forever, and men may die by the thousands in them, but

Not by MY Vote!

Truth may be wrecked and character dismantled, homes may be destroyed and women and children beggared, but

Not by MY Vote!

Children may be caught in the saloon snare, the victims of alcohol may fill our jails, alms-houses and insane asylums, but

Not by MY Vote!

The saloon may impoverish and degrade the people; produce idleness, disease and pauperism. It may breed anarchy and crime, but

Not by MY Vote!

The government may license the drink traffic and for a consideration take "a reward against the innocent" and bargain away the public health and the public morals, but

Not by MY Vote!

The liquor traffic may corrupt the social and political life of the nation; it may worm its way into all business and even into the sacred precincts of the home and the church, but

Not by MY Vote!

The bells may toll the death knell of a human being slain by Rum every five minutes of the day, but

Not by MY Vote!

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois
Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina, Saluda, Sept. 12-14
West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
East Washington, Wenatchee, Sept. 23-26
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oklahoma, Guthrie, Sept. 24-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
Delaware, Wilmington, Sept. 24-26
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Kentucky, Madisonville, Sept. 26-30
Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Alabama, Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Arkansas, Camden, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Oct. 3-7
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 6-8
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 14-16
Montana, Glendive, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

TURN ON THE LIGHT

LUCIA FAXON ADDITON

The appointment of the "Industrial Relations Commission," is one of the most important and significant movements of the hour, and one which causes the Temperance and Labor department of the W. C. T. U. to assume larger proportions than ever before. Why? Because of the added possibilities of turning the light on the correlated reforms, temperance and labor. In the evolution of the temperance reform no note has been more distinctly sounded than that calling for *con*structive work, to supplement, or rather, correlate with *de*structive work, or in other words, for positive reform as more effective than negative reform.

In a recent symposium on "The Constructive Work of the Industrial Relations Commission" (see *The Survey*, August 3), a strong light from many angles of vision has been turned on the social conflicts which have commanded national attention the past month.

Edward Filene, of the Industrial Relations committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, himself an employer of a large force, heads his contribution to this symposium, "Truth can free us." Verily it is "Truth that shall make us free"—but how shall this truth be revealed, and by whom?

The new commission will doubtless reveal many facts, but when the "hours and conditions of labor" and the "housing and living conditions" are taken into consideration, who, if not the temperance forces, will turn on the light that will reveal the truth that the law-protected saloon is the largest factor in creating the very worst of the housing and living conditions?

There is space to quote but one or two of the twenty-two contributors to the aforesaid symposium. Lincoln Steffens well asserts that what we need is "the understanding of facts. We have facts, we have been nearly drowned in facts, and we do not know how to swim. We have so very little interpretation of facts, so little truth. We should prevent evil, we should try to prevent labor troubles, political graft and all our other social sickness. . . . This commission might seek the cause of low wages, poverty, misery, vice and crime, and recommend their removal." He further urges the commissioners to listen to the various groups of social workers—not compromise with right but use this means to prevent the development of wrong. We heartily approve this advice. Let the commission listen to the temperance expert along economic as well as moral lines, but let us be sure such an one understands thoroughly the facts and can rightly interpret them.

Samuel McCune Lindsey, professor in the Columbia University, in summing up the needs, expresses the hope that the commission will concentrate its efforts the first year on three main divisions:

(1) "A bureau of business organization and management which will examine real labor contracts with respect to hiring, discipline, discharge, promotion, wages, hours, health, safety, education and efficiency, retirement and pensions." Right here the temperance forces can turn on the light by showing the relation of total abstinence to industrial efficiency. (See the leaflet, "The Gospel of Efficiency.")

(2) "A bureau of labor enforcement which shall study all governmental agencies affecting the relations to each other of employers and employes and of both in their organized capacities to the general public." Here again will come the illuminating ray shedding light on the revenue question, and showing the dire results in economic waste of permitting a revenue tax on liquor.

(3) "A bureau of standards which shall work out in detail for groups of industries standards of compensation for labor, health, safety, ability, etc., etc., touching the cost of living and general conditions of life and labor." In this instance the strongest light to turn on is the economic ray, especially to light up the fact that the awful social waste going on comes largely from the organized protected liquor industry.

It can further be shown that the greatest conservation problem is the human conservation problem, in which the liquor question is the dominant factor. The industrial commission, together with the new national Department of Labor, with the additional cabinet officer at the head, offers a rare opportunity for sending out light. Let us awaken to the possibilities.

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From Pennsylvania's President

I want to join the "Win One Circle" of THE UNION SIGNAL and herewith find enclosed the new subscription.

(Signed) MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE

October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before this date.

The "Letter From Home"

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:

Without the blessed "letter from home" the W. C. T. U. would not be the W. C. T. U. The workers would be drifting hither and yon, not knowing the central point to which to direct their efforts, and it is well known that it is its concerted action upon certain given points that makes the Woman's Christian Temperance Union such a dreaded power to "the whisky trust and the brewery combine," a power that they know will support Hon. Richmond P. Hobson's joint resolution, and every other sane measure that will help to annihilate the awful traffic in men! Not until this traffic is stopped, can we hope that this and every other nation will be free from the traffic in women and girls and boys. The awful legalized traffic in men is at the bottom of the whole business. God help us to faint not nor grow weary in hastening its extermination. We bless and love THE UNION SIGNAL that ever leads in the fray.

Yours for the victory that is sure,

EMILY R. KIRBY

Woodstown, N. J.

From the President of the China W. C. T. U.

I am more delighted than I can tell you to have a few UNION SIGNALS to distribute. It will greatly help our work. Your paper is certainly well edited. I congratulate you.

MRS. SARAH B. GOODRICH

Pei Tai Ho, China

John Barleycorn

Jack London's own story of his life and of his experiences with alcohol

"I have tried in John Barleycorn to present the liquor problem from the human, personal side; and I have strong hope that it will produce some good result, especially in the young boys and girls yet to be born."

From a personal letter of Jack London's

The most important autobiographical contribution since De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater"

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The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

THE MESSAGE OF A CHESTNUT BURR

(Continued from Page Six)

the pricking of the spines, he looked closer. With one rough finger he reverently smoothed the velvety interior which had so lately held the precious kernel. Perhaps the Lord was willing that he should so interpret this happening. He sprang to his feet, smoothed his hair, set his hat firmly upon his forehead and squared his shoulders. "Who'd a thought I'd a got my eyes open because of a chestnut burr?" he mused.

All along the way Jim Johnson rejoiced with radiant nature. The purpling fields, the golden-rod and scarlet blossoms by the brook, all these things told him of a future as bright and glowing as the gorgeously painted world. The hickory and beech and chestnut trees promised a bounteous harvest. It was the autumn of life for him. With him, as with the earth, in autumn the most bounteous rewards were to be given to the workers. Just ahead of him loomed the great oaks of Mrs. Winter's home which she had christened "Oakwood Place."

He entered the great gate, whose white, mammoth posts were topped by crystal globes. On every side were giant oak trees singing the song of the forest as they majestically dropped their leaves, one by one, to the carpet which the beeches had made. Jim Johnson walked proudly to the great door and Mrs. Winter, who had yesterday seen the slouchy, untidy figure shuffling down the street, could scarcely believe that the two men were one. She met him, smiles wreathing her face as the sunshine glorified her silvery hair. "Mr. Johnson?" she asked graciously. The man touched his hat with quite courtly grace.

That was the beginning of it all. Under the smiling skies, working in the soft brown loam, pruning the flowers and caring for the wee brown rabbits and frightened pheasants and screaming peacocks, Jim Johnson forgot that other world and its questionable attractions. The Johnson family were not surprised when he came home sober the first night, but when a week and a month went by, they began to hope. And one day a year later Jim Johnson, fully cured, took his family to their new home.

It was Labor Day. The streets of the city were filled with marching thousands, but that day for the first time Mary Johnson and her family were a part of the happy, well-dressed throng. A year ago Jim Johnson had said that it was impossible for a poor man to keep a family and save anything. Yesterday he had purchased the horse which he was driving and made a payment on the neat little home in the country to which they were to go immediately.

As they sat there watching the procession a drunken man went staggering by. Mary Johnson turned her head. The wound was yet too sore to bear.

"That's Jim Jones who used to work with me," informed Johnson. "I wonder if we couldn't get him in at Mrs. Winter's. He might be helped as I was. I don't know what would have become of me if it hadn't been for the opening of that chestnut burr!"

"I don't want to even think of what might have been," sighed the wife, and as she kissed the hand which had once been her curse, her happy tears fell upon the little white bow she was wearing.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 11, 1913. No. 37

The "Strong" Y. P. B. of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J. See page 13.

Blessed is the state which recognizes as its chief assets its sons and daughters.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,
President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Special Articles in This Issue

Educators Discuss School Hygiene—Outlawing the Use of Alcohol—Glimpses of the Northland—Fall Work of the Y. P. B.—Tobacco and the Boy.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS SCHOOL HYGIENE

NATION'S VITAL ASSETS IN DANGER—SEX HYGIENE TEACHING CLAIMS WIDE ATTENTION—THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC THE SOURCE OF MANY EVILS

MRS. FRANCES W. GRAHAM, Lockport, N. Y.

The Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene which met in Buffalo, N. Y., August 25-30, was largely attended, fourteen different countries, forty-three states, the District of Columbia and the Philippine Islands being represented by delegates. About seventy-five colleges and universities and nearly as many societies and organizations showed their interest by sending delegates and about twenty-five boards of health of the leading cities of the United States and Canada also sent representatives.

Under the three general heads of "The Hygiene of School Buildings, Grounds, Material, Equipment and Upkeep;" "The Hygiene of School Administration, Curriculum and Schedule;" and "Medical, Hygienic and Sanitary Supervision in Schools," almost everything that has to do with the life and environment of children in our schools was touched upon. The objects of the congress were to bring together men and women interested in the health of school children; to organize a program of papers and discussions covering the field of school hygiene; to assemble a scientific exhibit representing the best that is being done in school hygiene, and to secure a commercial exhibit of practical and educational value to school people.

The aims of a congress of this kind are of such magnitude, and the work it seeks to inaugurate has so many ramifications, that it is almost impossible to give an adequate impression of its immense importance and size within the brief confines of a news article. Few people realize the immense field that there is open for the work of a congress of this kind. Dr. Thomas D. Wood, in a report to the National Educational Association, says that of the 20,000,000 pupils attending school in the United States today there are probably about 1,000,000 who have spinal curvature, flat foot or some other moderate deformity sufficient to interfere with their school work. About 1,000,000 have defective hearing, about 5,000,000 have defective vision, about 5,000,000 are suffering from malnutrition, more than 6,000,000 have enlarged tonsils or one of the kindred diseases and more than 10,000,000 have teeth sufficiently bad to interfere with their school work. When these figures are taken together with the fact that the medical inspection in most communities is either a farce or a myth it can be seen that some such movement as the International Congress on School Hygiene is needed. There are in the United States 1,285 cities with organized systems of graded public schools under superintendents. Reports to the New York Sage Foundation show that only 443 or not quite forty-three per cent have regular medical inspection. Of these, in only 214 is there a complete physical examination by physicians.

OUR VITAL ASSETS

Taking the estimate of the money value to society of the average human life as $2,900, Dr. David Starr Jordan reckons our "vital assets" at approximately two hundred and fifty billion dollars ($250,000,000,000). The physical wealth of the United States he places at one hundred and ten billion dollars ($110,000,000,000). Speaking of the attention given to the preservation of this physical wealth, he insists that "even the most arrant materialist must admit that the conservation of forests or the eradication of diseases among cattle and hogs is not to be compared in importance with the conservation of human life."

To help remedy these conditions the Congress devoted its best energies. The special discussions by experts took up School Feeding, Oral Hygiene, Sex Hygiene, Conservation of Vision in School Children, Health Supervision of Students, School Illumination, Relation Between Physical Education and School Hygiene, Tuberculosis Among School Children, Physical Education and College Hygiene, the Binet-Simon Test and the Mentally Defective Child, and other kindred subjects.

Among the three hundred speakers listed were thirty presidents of well known colleges in the United States and Europe, many state, city and county officials, and educators from all over the world, physicians, dentists, engineers, architects, etc.

The opening meeting was held at Elmwood Music Hall on the morning of Monday, August 25, where representatives of nation, state and city welcomed the delegates. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University and president of the Congress, responded for the delegates.

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OUTLAWING THE USE OF ALCOHOL

MANY STATES RESTRICT USE OF LIQUOR BY MEN HOLDING RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS

Dr. Reid Hunt, of the Hygienic Laboratories of the Federal health service, gives a summary of the legislation that has thus far been passed in this country restricting the use of alcohol among employes of the public carrier services.

In its last issue, *Good Health* gives the following interesting facts from the summary:

More than thirty states, the Canal Zone, and Porto Rico, have laws restricting the use of alcoholic beverages by railway employes. Many of these laws date from 1890 or earlier. In several states similar laws exist in regard to electric railways and to street-cars, whether propelled by electricity or drawn by horses. A smaller number of states, about nine, have similar regulations in regard to the drivers of stage coaches, cabs and other vehicles, and six have similar laws relating to employes of steam, sailing vessels, canal boats, etc. California has a law relating to the use of alcohol by automobile and motorcycle drivers.

Says Doctor Hunt, "Among the classes of employes upon whom specific restrictions are laid in the different states are baggage-masters, brakemen, bridge tenders, conductors, train dispatchers, engineers, firemen, flagmen, signalmen, switchmen, and telegraph operators; in many cases the restrictions apply to all employes. In the case of boats, the captain and pilot are usually mentioned specifically; in the case of other vehicles the driver or motorman is usually mentioned.

"The most common form of restriction (twenty-four states) is the making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any of the employes to be intoxicated while engaged in the discharge of duties. In two or three states it is made a felony if any employe causes death or injury while intoxicated. In Michigan and Vermont, the employment of anyone who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage is forbidden. In some others (New York and Ohio) the employment of anyone addicted to their intemperate use is prohibited. In a few (New York and Ohio) the railway is liable to a fine for employing anyone addicted to the excessive use of alcohol. The latter provision relating to the employment of drivers of coaches, cabs and other vehicles is in force in several states. The railway is frequently held specifically liable for all damages entailed by the negligence of an intoxicated employe.

"Several states prohibit the drinking or the carrying of liquor on the locomotive cab or any other part of the train except in a dining, buffet or private car. The prohibition laws of several states prevent the sale of liquors on railway trains.

"It is well known that many railways have regulations of their own in regard to the use of alcohol by their employes; frequently these regulations antedate the laws on this subject. In order to obtain further information on this subject letters were addressed to a number of railways operating in all parts of the United States. In all cases the replies indicated that these regulations are almost invariably, perhaps invariably, more stringent than the legal requirement. The most frequent form of these regulations is as follows: 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.' This seems to represent the minimum requirement on the part of most of the American railways. A number require total abstinence both on and off duty on the part of all employes charged in any way with the direction or operation of trains; in still other cases this rule applies to all the employes."

"The time is not ripe, perhaps, for laws restricting the use of alcohol by men holding that still more responsible job, caring for a family," comments *Good Health*. "But it is not too much to say that more lives are ruined and wrecked, and more homes and families are broken up by men whom alcohol unfits for familyhood than are caused by drunken employes on all the public carriers in the country. More businesses are wrecked, too, than railway trains, a man under the influence of liquor being as helpless at the throttle of an industry as of a Baldwin. Heads of families and conductors of business, however, are rapidly waking up to the dire effects of their greatest enemy, and what a whole code of laws might be incapable of accomplishing a common sense view of the question is bringing about."

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

SEWARD, THE GATEWAY CITY—MEETING PIONEER WHITE RIBBONERS—CHURCH INFLUENCE IN SEWARD

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Here on the deck of "Admiral Sampn" is the white ribbon representative. ere's rain overhead, there's a fearful ell upon the sea underneath, only a w passengers are on deck or at their als. They tell us the pilot at the eel is himself sea-sick. Under these cumstances this article promises to a swell affair

Six days' voyage, two from Sitka to neau, and four from Juneau west, ought us to Seward. Two things will er stand out in the writer's memory— e cape of Mount Saint Elias that the ographies of a generation ago used to ll the highest mountain in North erica, and Resurrection Bay. Mount int Elias loomed up and up, its top lden in the clouds. Resurrection Bay s the most gigantic rocks, mountain h and possessed of a solitary grandur all their own.

Seward is the Gateway City. So claims be Valdez, twelve hours' journey ther east, and Cordova, another day's rney, or nearly that, east of Valdez. ey are each and every one gateways the interior, and to the rich gold and per mining districts beyond. There s a "stampede" on for Shushanna, on ond Cordova, where a rich gold find reported. There's a railroad one ndred thirteen miles long, which has rate of twenty cents a mile, and bead that a trail, if trail it can be called, one hundred ninety miles. A crowd off the boat to make the run. One n started out with two enormous rolls bedding strapped on his back; he was rying two heavy suit cases besides. t far away trudged another fellow o claimed to have as his total bagge a bottle of poison (whisky), a cumber and a banana! Both were ushing" it, that is, walking to Shuanna.

Meeting White Ribboners at Seward

Greatly to my surprise I was met the dock at Seward by Rev. L. H. dersen and his wife, and four other lies, all wearing the white ribbon. ere was a union here and we did not know it! More than that there was an L. T. L.

Seward was a "boom" town of 1903. It was to be great. It has a harbor and between it and the coveted coal fields an inland railroad was to be run, tapping on its way both gold and copper mines galore. It means something to build a railroad in Alaska. But when fifty-four miles of road had been completed and cars were running that far, President Roosevelt, seven years ago, withdrew the coal lands from public entry. For seven years Seward has waited and yet waits. The railroad tapped mines to the right and to the left, but with a passenger tariff of twenty cents a mile it still ran behind $200,000 a year. Now it is tied up under an injunction. Seward is a "boom" town with the "boom" left out. Some day, when Congress decides that the government shall build this road, it will have a bigger boom than ever, but the holding on business is rather a hard one for poor Seward. According to Alaskan theories, if times are pretty dull a town must have saloons, and so far there are four here.

Eight years ago the Methodists sent out a missionary, the Rev. L. H. Pedersen. He is a son of Norway. His wife is a daughter of Washington, herself the daughter of missionary parents. The Pedersens are object lessons, father, mother and children. There are five "children," two of them now grown sons. Their pretty, rosy-cheeked, smiling mother looks not a day older than they. Rev. Mr. Pedersen does the preaching. His wife superintends the Sunday school and is the W. C. T. U. treasurer. The grown sons sing in the choir. The half-grown son acts as sexton. The daughter, Ruth, plays the church piano. The only one of the missionary family who fails to push is baby Willard, and he promises to make things lively later on. The little church has been used by the Greeks, the Catholics, and now by the Methodists. The Pedersens are live people. They know how to mix and mingle. The father and sons eke out a missionary's salary by doing expert photography and preparing lantern slides. They furnish photographs of Alaskan subjects from post cards to the large photographs suitable for library walls, the latter at a dollar each. The series is fine, comprising sprays of berries, life size, dog teams drawing sledges, bear cubs at play, baby Willard under the shade of a giant and altogether cruel Devil's Club, all spines and stickers, flowers and views of glaciers, mountains and sea.

In spite of depression, of saloons to the right and left, a foothold has been gained. Although it has but a few members the influence of the church is seen as in but few Alaska towns. It pays to put one's whole soul into a cause.

When Mrs. Cornelia Jewett Hatcher, the former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, went to Knik, Alaska, Seward appealed to her. Twice she made the two days' journey from Knik to its near (?) neighbor, Seward. Like the minister, she succeeded in getting only a handful to take hold of the W. C. T. U. work, but they have been faithfulness itself. Everywhere the writer hears only praise of the good work done by Mrs. Hatcher on her trip of three years ago. She is doing much also for the uplift of Knik. Providence surely sent her to this Northland.

Five meetings, an institute, a meeting for children and three lectures with attentive audiences were held at Seward.

In the picture which accompanies this article, Mrs. Pedersen and baby Willard are seen in the foreground. The man at the center back is a Swedish brother, Mr. Bronstrom, who walks five miles in and five miles out every Sunday and rarely misses a service. The moon-faced lady is the writer. To her left is Mrs. Brownell, the L. T. L. general secretary, and the W. C. T. U. secretary. At Mrs. Brownell's side is the W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Green. The children are of the L. T. L. Some of them walk three miles and a half to attend the meetings. Two

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Workers in Seward's W. C. T. U. and L. T. L.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke
Holyoke, Mass.

FALL WORK OF THE Y. P. B.

MRS. RHENA MOSHER HOLYOKE

The beautiful summer days are over and I hope many of our Branch members are ready to enter with vigor and enthusiasm upon the work of another fall. Will you not determine that you will really love the Branch work this year and put the word "can't" out of your vocabulary. You must keep out of your mind the idea of failure, if you want the work to succeed. All great men and women who have accomplished things have had a determination to succeed, and I have noted that where the officers and members of a Branch cease talking failure and expect success, and put themselves in a position to learn the plans and methods of our work—that Branch comes up at the close of the year with a report of good work well done.

It seems to me that I have never realized as I do today the possibilities for our work wrapped up in the youth of the land. The Young People's Branch is a great training school, which develops in our young people many of their talents and graces, and teaches them how to use these gifts in service to others. To teach young people not to do questionable things, to teach them greater self respect and self reverence and patriotism, to show them how to equip themselves physically, mentally and spiritually to go forth to conquer the great foes of home and country and to ever remind them that conscience is the compass given them to steer their way upon life's high seas if they would reach port safely—these are some of the reasons why we need a Y. P. B. in every community.

There are perils in our land and the times need brave young men and women who have discovered themselves and who will exercise their pluck and grit and not have to be constantly urged to do good work, but who will labor for the temperance cause because they love it and believe in it, and in spite of obstacles see victory ahead. We have many such young people in our Branch and we glory in them and send forth a call for more of these devoted workers who will throw off indifference, selfishness and indolence and use the beauties of their youth for the things worth while.

Every local Branch will receive report blanks to fill out and return to the state secretary. Please try to answer every question and do see that every member pays the annual dues so that we may not have a loss of membership this year, but instead, be able to report a great gain.

Conventions

Are you coming to the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions? Many of our foreign guests are to be young people and we are planning lovely things for you and them, conferences, music, a banquet, sight-seeing parties and the opportunity of meeting great and good people from all lands. Come if you can and you will soon feel acquainted and at home.

Work for High Schools

Did you note in the August UNION SIGNAL the suggestion which came from one of the members of the Cornell University Branch, of the work to be taken up for high school students? His suggestion is that question blanks be printed and given to all high school boys, then col lected and tabulated, and the result perhaps printed in the town paper. I seems to me it might set some parents t thinking! These are some of the ques tions which might be asked:

1. Do you use tobacco?
2. Do you smoke?
3. Do you chew?
4. Why do you smoke?
5. How long have you smoked?
6. How old are you?
7. In what grade are you?
8. When do you expect to graduate

Other questions will occur to you Try the plan and let us know the re sults.

Don't forget that this is the month o dear Miss Willard's birthday and plan t observe it, that the people may not fo get that she lived and sacrificed an worked to make the whole world home like.

PROBLEMS OF THE LOCAL Y. P. B.

MRS. D. C. AYRES

Our white ribbon leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, has given us a new beatitude: "Blessed is the state which recognizes as its chief assets its sons and daughters!"

The object of the Y. P. B. is to provide true pleasure which makes life richer and stronger, innocent and wholesome amusement and social recreation; in brief, the association of young people with an object in view. Its aim is to furnish a light-house which shall point out a safe way to young voyagers, showing to them rocks and shoals; above all, with chart and proper instructions to make pilots of many among them who shall be fitted to carry on our work in coming years.

Difficulties We Meet

In any society of young people there is a constantly changing membership. "Oh, we can't have a Y. P. B. or even hold a medal contest," one discouraged woman exclaims. "Why, our young people have all gone to college or have left home to enter into business elsewhere." She forgets that other young people are growing up to take their places if they can be found and interested. By inviting young men and young women to attend our meetings, new members should be continually added. A treasurer who goes about with a pledge book in his hand i almost a necessary adjunct. "But youn people are so busy; then they are s thoughtless and frivolous, and you ca never depend on them anyway," come the complaint.

True, the exactions of school lif sometimes too, of business or home lif are heavy and we must not expect to much of young people. But if they wil make their Y. P. B. membership part of the diversion of their socia life, and if they can be in some wa induced to try this "having a good tim with a purpose" that problem is solved.

In the meetings it is not always eas to hold their interest or their attentio upon anything of a serious nature, bu this may often be accomplished by gi n as many as possible something to d That Branch is most successful whic has the largest proportionate number o members on committees or engaged i difficult work; that program the mos valuable which engages the largest num ber. A quiz or a general discussion h sure to be interesting. The committee office or department work should be mag nified by calling for frequent reports an

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

TOBACCO AND THE BOY

INIQUITOUS WASTE OF MONEY—CIGARET-HABIT MAKES CRIMINALS—WHAT CAUSES INCREASE OF LUNACY—"NO DIPLOMAS FOR CIGARET SMOKERS"

KATHARINE ROWLEY

At a recent dog show in the United ates a large sign was placed over the hibition room, "No smoking allowed re. It will hurt the dogs." Yes, so it ould! And if brute life needs thus be protected from its injurious effects, hat can be said concerning the claims human life? We have a great many ws for the protection of animals, and uch money is spent in enforcing them. e have laws for protecting the boys om the tobacco evil—how much money spent in enforcing these laws?

We live in a fast age. Men want to ake money fast, and get rich quick. as the boy, then, so little commercial lue compared with cattle, hogs and rses, that our government cannot fford to spend the money necessary for e enforcement of laws for the protecon of his health and life?

Iniquitous Waste of Money

For every dollar spent for school books this country, more than two hundred ollars are spent for cigars and cigarets. chool books are necessities. Cigarets re nuisances. When a nation spends two undred times as much for nuisances as ecessities, isn't it about time that somehing was done to prevent this iniquitous aste of money?

Andrew Carnegie, one of the world's ichest men, says that he cannot afford use tobacco. He means what he says. nd if he cannot afford to do so, how can oys just beginning to earn afford to pend their coin for poisonous cigarets?

Says Justice David Brewer of the nited States Supreme Court, "The cigret is the American abomination. No igaret victim can climb to the top of the adder."

It is estimated that from twelve to fteen hundred boys begin smoking every ay. Bad habits are the starting point or criminal careers. Crime is keeping ace with the cigaret habit.

Cigaret Habit Makes Criminals

"Of all the juvenile criminals tried in ny court, not one for years has been ound free from the stain of cigarets on is thumb and first two fingers. Of all he lunatics tried in my court an attempt s made to learn the cause of lunacy; nd in *more than half* cigaret smoking is assigned as the cause," states Judge Baker, of Louisville, Kentucky.

"Fully eighty-five per cent of the people we arrest are cigaret fiends. There is a pretty close connection between crime and cigarets. They play havoc with the nerves. Many come in with nerves so shot to pieces that they go almost insane if deprived of their 'dope sticks,'" asserts Inspector McCafferty of the New York Detective Bureau.

It is reported that New York City alone suffers from more than 700 pyromaniac fires annually. In almost every case the pyromaniac is a cigaret fiend. Said one of these who was captured only after setting fire to eight houses, destroying $100,000 worth of property, *and ten human lives*, "Yes, sir, cigarets have brought me to this. Ever since I was a boy I was crazy for them. And with this craving there came that other passion which I cannot understand—an overwhelming desire to set fire to something—and I was forced to obey it."

> **No less an authority than P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, says: "The way to cure the American boy of the cigaret habit is to make an athlete of him, but I believe in the prohibition of the cigaret by statute."**

What Causes Increase of Lunacy

Very recently Dr. Forbes Winslow, a recognized English authority on lunacy and nervous diseases, made this startling statement: "The world is rapidly going mad. Today there is one certified lunatic in every 269 of our population, and if the increase in lunacy continues at the same rate as it has done for the past fifty years, there will be one lunatic in every four of the population by A. D. 2159. One quarter of the world will be mad." He gives the causes of insanity in the order in which he believes they should be placed: "First, drink; second, cigaret smoking; third, heredity."

Said Judge Burke of Chicago, "Our laws and times would not tolerate for one single moment the cigaret evil if the desolation which it works could be fully realized."

It would seem, then, that the American people must be very poorly informed as to the ruin wrought by this great evil, and yet we have the testimony of hundreds of the world's greatest teachers, business men, physicians and scientists showing the certain physical, mental and moral degeneration of the boy who uses cigarets.

But it would be futile to dwell longer on the evils of the tobacco habit, if we, as members of the Young People's Branch, do not put forth our united efforts to stem the destruction which threatens the youth of our land.

Let us consider for a moment the causes of smoking and perhaps we may chance upon some hints for its prevention.

False Idea of "Being a Man"

Every boy desires to be called manly, and in his impatience to enter the heavenly estate of "being a man" he secures what foretaste he can by imitation, the most constant and longest lived of all the instincts of boyhood.

Now there are multitudes of adult actions which the boy can only partially and unsatisfactorily imitate, but smoking he can perform with as much accuracy, perfection and assurance as his elders. The boy usually takes to cigarets because they are cheaper and more easily procured than pipe or cigars, and he soon acquires the "distinguished ability to inhale or blow smoke through his nose as well as any other man."

The instinct of imitation, then, is enough to account for the acquisition of the smoking habit in almost all cases. If imitation is the chief cause for beginning the practice among boys, then example should be eliminated as far as possible.

But since we cannot prevent the men from smoking the problem of keeping the boy from using tobacco—the really serious part of the campaign—must be attacked from other points.

To many of us the spectacle of the exceedingly small son of our foreign "neighbor" puffing away at a filthy old discarded cigar stump, is an only too familiar sight. We must not forget that doubtless these children and their descendants will one day form a very large

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THE GIRL WHO DARED

NETTIE LOUNSBURY CURTIS

"It will be great fun to have a picnic at Norumbega Park!" With hands tightly locked over her head, Alice Gayworthy moved slowly back and forth in the low porch rocker. As she spoke she was looking off among the fleecy clouds. Their nebulous matter seemed filled with visions of delight.

"There are boats on the lake to rent, are there not, Jack?" drawled Helen Petrie in utmost content.

"There sure are, Nell," interposed Guy Wharton; "they are let by the manager of that restaurant on the river." The young men exchanged glances.

"We will take sandwiches and olives and bottles of cold coffee," pursued Alice, "and Helen, will you make one of those delicious, soft, fudgy chocolate cakes of yours?"

"Yes, I'll make it; but meantime you people must *will* it to be good." Helen was quite aware of Guy Wharton's watchful interest in her. They had known each other for years, and without any open avowal, she felt his growing admiration and experienced his devotion.

Between Jack and Alice, things were less harmonious. Much of their time when together was spent in "scrapping," but each was dreadfully bored without the presence of the other.

The next day perfect weather greeted the young people for their picnic, and with great glee they started out on the long trolley ride to Norumbega Park. As they neared the place, Helen, in chagrin, exclaimed, "Why I never brought the coffee! There were four lovely bottles of it all with sugar and real cream! I put them on the ice and never thought of them again."

"It's of no consequence," all hastened to assure Helen. By way of consolation Jack promised the girls some good lemonade.

"Don't bother about us fellows. We can get what we want at the restaurant," remarked Guy. Helen Petrie sat up just a little straighter as she rested thoughtful eyes on the faces of the young men.

Through the entrance gate, where there was a short delay on account of the admission fee, the girls caught alluring visions of neatly kept avenues, beds of flowers and shrubs, and beyond, the gently gliding waters of the Charles River.

They walked down to a float equipped as a restaurant. Here Guy placed his friends advantageously at one of the small tables, quite close to the water. The girls sipped lemonade and watched the attractive boat parties, while the young men went to check the luncheon baskets.

Much to the girls' surprise, Guy and Jack failed to come back promptly. At last, however, they appeared, their approach being heralded with loud laughter and a certain indescribable laxity of manner unfamiliar to the two girls who exchanged glances of indignation.

"Well, Jack, we are ready for our walk now," Helen said pointedly, and the two walked off. The others followed in awkward silence.

Soon the path diverged. On the left it followed the river bank and looked cool, shady and secluded; the other way, sunny and somewhat rough, led over the hill to the menagerie.

"We will be more by ourselves," suggested Guy, "if we take the river road." His face was flushed and his manner irritable.

"I want to see the animals, don't you, Alice?" opposed Helen. As she spoke, she turned and went up the hill.

The young people wandered from cage to cage. Helen talked very little, and not by a glance did she notice her old friend, Guy. Even when they wandered down from the hill further on to a boathouse, it was from Jack's canoe that the unhappy Guy heard Helen's laughter and chatter.

When later, however, the whole party returned for their provisions, Helen somehow resumed her old place at Guy's side, nor did she leave him again until it was time to go to the moving picture exhibition which they had planned to visit.

"Come on, Guy, let's dispose of these baskets again," exclaimed Jack. He looked backward over his shoulder and Helen Petrie caught the glance. With instant initiative, she drew them all aside to a retired corner. Her cheeks were flushed and her eyes glowed with a steady flame.

"Guy, Jack—both of you—I think I voice Alice's sentiments as well as my own, when I declare to you that the next time either one of you takes a drink you'll have to say goodbye to us girls forever."

Guy was very white as he asked quietly, "Do you really mean that, Helen?"

"Oh, a glass of liquor hurts no one," blustered Jack Gardner.

"Guy, can you honestly tell me that you do not drink whisky, gin, brandy—and the other things," insisted Helen.

The young man's expression was an eloquent betrayal of his recent unfortunate experience.

"I feared so, Guy. All our lives we have been the best of friends, but that relationship would better stop right now, than cause suffering and heartache to both of us later on." Helen's voice trembled slightly as she added, "This is a matter for you young men to decide."

When Guy Wharton parted with Helen later in the day, under the friendly protection of the twilight, he managed to say: "I have a half-perception of what you meant this afternoon, Helen. You were looking into our future together, weren't you, dear?"

"I meant exactly what I said," reiterated the girl; "the next time you take a drink and I have knowledge of it, you must say goodbye to me forever, Jack."

"That word of farewell shall never be said," the young man whispered. Helen detected in his voice a new note of manly determination as he walked away.

"NOT A MINUTE TO LOSE"

In the story of the beginnings of the National Consumers' League, told in the *Woman's Home Companion*, it is related that about thirteen years ago a lady one day walked into the office of the late Carroll D. Wright, then Commissioner of Labor, brought to his attention the great sweatshop evil and outlined a remedy which she had carefully thought out. When she had finished, he shook his head. "My dear madam," he remonstrated, "that is a splendid idea, of course, but do you realize that to accomplish anything by that method would take at least 100 years?" "One hundred years," she exclaimed, jumping to her feet. "Then plainly there is not a moment to lose!" and suiting the action to the word, she hurried back to Boston to organize the National Consumers' League, which is doing so much to solve the great sweatshop problem.

Does any one discourage you as you talk of creating sentiment and laying plans for national constitutional prohibition, by saying "Perhaps it can be done, but it will take a decade at least?" Be ready with the retort, "Then there is not a minute to lose for me or for you. Let us begin this very moment to help forward the good work." For those of us so happily circumstanced that the tragic results of the liquor traffic do not directly affect us, there may not seem such need of haste, a year or two will make little difference; but for those who have boys who are being tempted and entrapped, for those who have brothers and husbands and fathers who cannot withstand the influence of the open saloon, for their sakes there is not a minute to lose in bringing the day when a man or woman may walk the streets of any town from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, and see no legalized place for the sale of liquor.

TOO PRECIOUS

GERTRUDE MORRISON, Sharon, Pa.

An American who believed in total abstinence, was sojourning in Germany. Although very popular, his hostesses were a bit nettled that they could not induce him to drink wine. One clever lady undertook to succeed. She watched complacently his untouched glass. At the conclusion of the meal, she said:

"Mr. Blank, I am now going to have brought on some very old wine of the rarest vintage. Of course I know your prejudice, but really this is too precious to refuse, and so—" She half-filled a teaspoon, and smilingly held it out to him. The other guests fully appreciated the situation, but so did the American.

"Madam," he replied, smiling, and taking the teaspoon, "It *is* too precious to refuse. I thank you kindly. It is too rare to use for anything but perfume." Then he wiped the spoon out with his handkerchief.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

This is a queer title for a story and no mistake. You will not be likely to find out the meaning of it, even when you have reached the end. But never mind, it is one of Shakespeare's stories and he gave it this strange name. Some day you will read the play in his own words.

Once upon a time there were three brothers named Oliver, Jaques and Orlando. Their father died and left his house and lands to Oliver because he was the oldest. But in his will he said that the big brother must take good care of the younger ones and see that they had a thorough education. Jaques was sent away to school but for some reason Oliver hated Orlando and treated him very cruelly. Probably it was because the boy was a great favorite with everybody and this made his older brother jealous of him. He was handsome and strong and yet at the same time very gentle. He was brave, too, and there was no feat that he was afraid to undertake.

The one thing Orlando desired above all else was an education. Some boys would have been glad to be left alone to play all day, but what he wanted was to go to school like Jaques. He said he was no better off than the oxen, for they had enough to eat and a place to sleep and he had nothing more. The horses, he said, were treated far better than he, for there was a man employed to train them, but there was no teacher for him. However, he picked up all the knowledge he could from time to time and succeeded in learning a good deal.

The ruler of the country was a wicked duke who had driven his own brother from the throne that he might reign in his stead. He had a daughter Celia who was just as sweet and good as her father was bad and cruel. The old duke had a daughter, too, whose name was Rosalind. She and Celia were great friends, so she stayed behind at the court when her father had to leave. The two girls slept together every night and they studied their lessons together, and played and ate and did everything else together. In fact, people hardly ever saw them apart.

One day there came to the court a wrestler who boasted of his strength and challenged all the brave men to come out against him. Some did so and were conquered by him. Then to everybody's surprise young Orlando stepped forth. He did not look strong enough to go against such a champion. His cruel brother hoped he would get his neck broken, but instead of that Orlando overthrew the wrestler who had to be carried out. Celia and Rosalind were watching, and after the match was over Rosalind gave him the gold chain from her neck because she admired him so much for his courage and skill.

Oliver continued to plot against his brother and tried to kill him in another way. When he got home after the wrestling-match his faithful old servant, Adam, told him it was no safe place for him, and advised him to flee to the woods.

Adam was nearly eighty years old and he had lived in the same little cottage and worked on the same land since he was a lad of seventeen. But he said he would gladly go with his young master, to be company for him and to serve him in every way he could. Orlando felt that it would be too hard for Adam to start out on a journey of adventure at his great age. He feared he could not stand all the hardships they would meet in the forest.

But Adam told him he was much stronger than he looked. He had always taken good care of himself even when he was a boy. He had worked hard, it is true, but hard work is a fine thing for everybody—it makes people tough and strong. Adam had never spoiled his health by using strong drink. His blood was pure, he said, because he had never poisoned it with alcohol. These were his words:

"Though I look old, yet am I strong and lusty,
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly."

Surely we, too, while we are young, want to live in such a way that we may be well and happy when we are old. Old people as well as young people can have a good time. Summer and winter are different, but we shall be happy all the way through life if we do right and keep our bodies clean and strong and our minds alert. This is what Adam did.

There are little red things in the blood which carry the precious oxygen of the air all over the body. They are called red corpuscles. There are white things which destroy poisons and germs. They are called white corpuscles. Alcohol hinders both kinds from doing their work and makes the blood impure so that people who use it are more apt to get sick. If we want to be strong always, like Adam, we must drink water.

Orlando did not have any money with which to start out on his journey. He was wondering what to do, when to his surprise, the good old servant brought him a great heap of golden crowns, five hundred of them. All the years of his faithful service he had been saving them up for his old age. But when he saw his young master in trouble he was more than glad to help him by giving all that he had. He knew that God, who feeds the ravens and "caters for the sparrow," would not let him come to want.

Orlando was very grateful to his old servant and friend and accepted his present, saying that before the money was gone, they would find a place where they could make a home together. So they put a few needful things in a bundle and Adam said:

"Master, go on and I will follow thee
To the last gasp with truth and loyalty."

How glad Adam must have been that he had saved up all that money! If he had spent his spare time in the tavern, as they called the saloon in those days, he would have had no savings to give. One of our proverbs says, "You can't eat your cake and have it," which means that if you spend your money on one thing, you will not have it for another when you need it. It was a wonderful joy to Adam to be able to help his young master, for he had loved and served his father before him. It gave him far more pleasure than spending it on himself would have done. It is a grand thing to learn to save and to have a bank account that grows bigger and bigger every year. We may want at any time to buy something for ourselves or we may wish in some special way to help other people. The habits of drinking and smoking run away with a great deal of money. It is all pure waste. It robs people of what one of the poets has called, "the luxury of doing good." You can't puff your money away in smoke and then have the luxury of doing nice things for others with it besides.

When Orlando and Adam were trudging through the forest, Rosalind and Celia were in trouble, too. The cruel duke ordered Rosalind to go away because he hated her father. Her dear friend Celia would not let her go alone, so they made a plan to escape together. Rosalind dressed like a boy and Celia disguised herself as a shepherdess and smirched her face to hide her pretty complexion that she might not be recognized. The clown of the court, who was devoted to his mistress, went with them. He was an ugly little fellow, but that did not matter for he was most faithful and full of fun.

In the forest there lived the good duke who had been driven from his dominions. Many friends were with him and they were very happy together. They liked

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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Evanston, Illinois, September 11, 1913

CALL FOR THE FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6, inclusive. This Convention will be immediately preceded by the Ninth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be held in Brooklyn, New York, October 23-28.

The first meetings of the Official Board and Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U. will occur Wednesday, October 29.

An all-day service of prayer and praise will be held on Thursday, October 30, in charge of Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work.

The Convention will open Friday morning, October 31, and close Wednesday evening, November 5. Meetings of the Executive Committee and Official Board will be held on Thursday, November 6.

Membership of the Convention

Article V. of the constitution of the National W. C. T. U. provides that "the meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate from every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, National lecturers, chairmen of standing committees, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers and state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

"The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every five hundred young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid $50 into the National treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L."

According to Article IV. of the constitution, the Executive Committee consists of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., the presidents of states, territories, and the District of Columbia, the general secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches of the W. C. T. U., the board of superintendents, the board of organizers, the evangelists, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, the National press correspondent, and the National musical director.

In addition to the elected and ex-officio members of the Convention, there will be an unusually large number of visiting and fraternal delegates from our own and kindred organizations, and many of the distinguished guests of the World's Convention will be in attendance upon the National meeting. In addition to leading platform speakers of our own organization, World's and National, Dr. W. L. Pickard, Hon. Daniel A. Poling, and other notable men will speak. Senator William S. Kenyon hopes to be present on Sunday evening.

Early in its history, in annual convention assembled, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union declared in favor of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation.

Only a small minority of the people in this nation or in the world were then in favor of our declaration of principles. Then there were no other organizations of women likeminded with us, but at this our fortieth annual convention we shall enjoy the comradeship of many white ribboners from many lands who have been honored delegates at the ninth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Fraternal delegates from other temperance organizations will tell us how they have come to believe in the annihilation of the liquor traffic. Never before has the civic conscience been so aroused. Millions of home-loving women have been given the power to cast their ballots against home's greatest foe. May we at this fortieth annual convention be mightily equipped to hasten the coming of the great triumphant day of National Constitutional Prohibition.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,
President

FRANCES P. PARKS,
Corresponding Secretary

THE CALL TO PRAYER

In connection with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention to be held at Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29-November 6, Thursday, October 30, has been set apart for a special all-day prayer and Bible service—prayer for wisdom in all the deliberations of the Convention, for showers of blessings, for a deep spiritual uplift, and for the speedy overthrow of the liquor traffic. We urge that every local union set apart this day, or one near to it, for special prayer and Bible meditation, and that in the home of every white ribboner the altar fires may be kindled anew with earnest prevailing prayer for the Convention and for nationwide prohibition.

The all-day National evangelistic conference for prayer at Asbury Park will be held in the auditorium of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner First and Grand Avenues, not far from the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Executive Committee is to be entertained.

The program as outlined is as follows:

Morning, 10:30

Praise and Thanksgiving
Bible Expositions
Nationwide Evangelism
A Holy Converse
Consecration Service

Afternoon, 2:30

Special Evangelistic Music
Evangelism in other lands, by visiting delegates from abroad
Need and Power of Prayer
Bible Study Methods
The Bible among our Young People

National evangelists and visiting delegates are to take part in the program. A note of spiritual progress will be sounded by all workers.

"All things whatsoever ye pray and ask for, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them."—Mark 11:24.

REV. MARY E. KUHL,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent
Evangelistic Work

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. WORKERS

At the opening of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, October 24, there will assemble a company of women representing the temperance interests in all quarters of the globe. The list of delegates includes white ribboners from Australia, South Africa, China, Japan, New Zealand, Palestine, The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chili, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, England, Scotland, Sweden, The Bahamas, Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland, and Porto Rico.

Members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States desire to express deep sympathy for their comrades in the Australasian W. C. T. U. who have met with a great loss in the passing onward of their national recording secretary, Mrs. J. Everett of Adelaide, South Australia. Mrs. Everett, a woman of singularly beautiful character, has been connected with the Australasian Union from the beginning of its work.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

MRS. ARMOR AND MRS. BLAINE APPOINTED DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. uessa B. Blaine, National W. C. T. U. rganizers, have been designated as deie- ates to the Fourteenth International ongress on Alcoholism, to be held Sep- mber 22-27 at Milan, Italy. By an verwhelming majority the House of Rep- esentatives adopted the Senate bill ap- ropriating $6,250 to defray the expenses of American delegates to this great meeting. Protests on the part of the liquor interests to this appropriation were presented by Representative Sabbath of Illinois and Representative Dyer of Missouri, but they were without effect. Representative Hobson replied to their arguments in his usual masterly fashion.

IARRIAGE OF NATIONAL Y. P. B. SECRETARY

On August 26, at the home of her parnts in Westfield, New York, Miss Rhena G. Mosher, the popular National . P. B. secretary, was united in mariage to Frank Holyoke, M. D., of Holoke, Mass. The bride is well known in hite ribbon circles, having for many ears been the efficient and beloved ader of the young people's work. Dr. lolyoke, who is a graduate of Harvard niversity and also of the University of ienna, is a prominent surgeon of Massahusetts. He is a descendant of Edward lolyoke, who was the president of Harard University for thirty years, and his ncestors gave the name to the city of Iolyoke. The bride was attended by Iiss Edna Rowan, National L. T. L. secetary. The beautiful, impressive servce was read by Rev. William C. Gannett f Rochester, New York, a cousin of the ridegroom, and was prepared by Dr. Iannett especially for the occasion. After a short lake trip, Dr. and Mrs. Iolyoke will make their home at 187 Valnut St., Holyoke, Mass. THE UNION SIGNAL offers its congratulations and est wishes for their happiness.

NGLISH GENERAL PROHIBITS CIGARET SMOKING

In order to check the serious effects hat cigaret smoking is having upon the hysical fitness of the soldiers in the rmies of Great Britain, General Sir Douglas Haig is reported to have issued n order to all the troops in the Aldersbot command that cigarets shall not be sed while troops are under arms or engaged in any regimental duty or fatigue work. During the last two years many fforts with the same result in view have een made by commanders of cavalry and nfantry regiments, some officers refusing o approve proficiency pay to men who ave been known to indulge excessively n cigaret smoking, while others have otally prohibited the use of the cigaret.

LIQUOR MEN ADMIT KAISER WILHELM'S PRINCIPLES MAY INFLUENCE GERMANY'S YOUTH

Referring to Emperor William's declaration of his total abstinence principles, *Mida's Criterion*, a liquor journal, remarks that "the only thing that makes this announcement worthy of comment is his prominence as the war lord of Europe and the titular head of a great nation." They concede that "the action of the Kaiser may have an effect on the young men of Germany, moderating their ardor as devotees of Gambrinus," but insist that "because the Kaiser finds it necessary to abandon even the moderate enjoyment of stimulants is no criterion for those who are able to enjoy drinking without excess, but that it is a case for individual judgment."

The feature of the incident that to our minds makes it most eminently worthy of comment is the fact that the Emperor reached his conclusion after a careful study of statistics as to calamities resulting from the drink evil and the effect upon his own health and efficiency. If the individual judgment of every young man were founded on such an unprejudiced, open-minded study of scientific and economic facts, all the next generation would be total abstainers.

KANSAS PRINCIPLES IN MISSOURI

The Willis Wood theater, which was recently opened in Kansas City, Mo., was christened with White Rock mineral water instead of champagne. This happened not because things are usually done that way in Missouri, but because Kansas teachings had taken so firm a hold on the manager, a citizen from the latter state, that he still did things the Kansas way despite the example of his adopted state.

Brown University discourages anything that will place temptation before the students. Liquor advertising on baseball score cards at that institution is reported by *The Temperance Cause* to have been repudiated by the faculty.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

BE OF GOOD COURAGE!

As great reforms come slowly it is not strange that those who labor earnestly should sometimes become discouraged when they see their hopes deferred. The great reformers of history have had their hours of darkness and of doubt. Elijah, that brave prophet of the early day, who had the courage to stand before kings and to rebuke wickedness in high places —even Elijah was faint of heart when he was fleeing before the wrath of a wicked woman and thought that all the other prophets of the Lord had been put to death. It was not until Jehovah assured him that seven thousand had not bowed the knee to Baal that his faith revived. Peter the Hermit, whose zeal and eloquence stirred a continent to a crusade, was at times on the verge of despair. I come to you with a message of encouragement. God is still on His throne and the world moves forward! No matter along what line you have labored; no matter whether the movement which enlisted your heart's interest is local, state, national or world-wide, there is an arm back of every righteous cause—an arm strong enough to give victory to truth.

—*Hon. William Jennings Bryan*

DRINK AND INFANT MORTALITY

In a report on infant mortality submitted to the recent International Medical Congress at Liverpool, Dr. Hope, the medical officer of that city, draws a contrast between different families living under identical conditions of poverty, in one of which all or nearly all the children grow to maturity; in the other nearly half die in infancy. He goes on to say that a long series of cases are recorded in which "obvious drunkenness in an extreme degree is the preëminent feature associated with the loss of the infant."

The attention of Loyal Temperance Legion leaders and teachers is called to the story on the children's page by Miss Christine I. Tinling, National W. C. T. U. lecturer. The stories by Miss Tinling, which appear from time to time in THE UNION SIGNAL, are intended as much for leaders in children's work as for the little people, and the subjects are selected because of their educational value and to illustrate the kind of material that can be used in schools.

Ex-Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, once said, "It is absolutely impossible to have a permanent decent municipal government where the saloon dominates."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

THE NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, THE CASINO

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president New Jersey W. C. T. U., 704 Summerfield Ave., Asbury Park.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Miss Elma A. Mathis, 936 Munroe street, Asbury Park.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Grace Kentgen, Asbury Park.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. Kate Raphael, The Gardiner, Asbury Park.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES, Miss Helen P. Strong, Matawan.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. S. Smock, Wickatunk.

BADGES, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

INFORMATION, Publicity Bureau of the city.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Mrs. John H. Rowen, $1.

Mr. Lewellyn A. Wadsworth, $2.

Massachusetts: E. Falmouth, Pittsfield, Dartmouth $4, New Bedford, Taunton, Amesbury, Danvers, Lynn Causey, Newburyport $5, Peabody, N. Saugus, Whately, Ware, Westfield, Florence, S. Acton, Dracut, Lowell, W. Somerville, Wakefield, Winchester, Randolph, Sharon, Chelsea, Daughters of the Temple, Revere, Roxbury $4, Leominster Y, Northbridge, N. Uxbridge, Millville, Monson. Total, $71.

Michigan: Sower (Memorial), Coloma, Sturgis, Stockbridge, Royal Oak, Montague $1, Davison $1, Hudon $1.05. Total, $13.05.

Wyoming: $8.50.

Illinois: $100.

Minnesota: $45.35.

Arizona: $12.

Colorado: $6. Clifton. Total, $8.

South Dakota: Wessington.

Florida: Ft. Lauderdale.

Kansas: Portis.

West Virginia: $93.82.

New Jersey: Piscatawny, S. Amboy, Summit, Boonton, Mendham, Flanders $1, Columbus, Ella Hoover Thacher $5, Frank Thacher $5, Benjamin R. Hoffman $5, Hancock's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge L. T. L. $0.25. Total, $30.25.

New York: Avoca, Greenwood, Hornell, N. Cohocton and Atlanta, Savona, N. Corning, Stephens Mills, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Springs, S. Glens Falls, W. Galway $5, Milton, Tillson, Utica (First), Carmel L. T. L., N. Lansing, Brockport, W. Webster, New Albion $1, Steamburg $1, Salamanca $3.50, Versailles. Total, $46.50.

W. Washington: Auburn, Everett (Willard), Hernhill, Fremont, Seattle (Willard), Woodland Park. Total, $12.

Ohio: New Richmond, Sumner. Total, $4.

Tennessee: Erin, Bradford, Rocherd, Malesus, Huntingdon. Total, $10.

Kentucky: Oakland, Smiths Grove, Dawson Springs, Moorefield, Paint Lick, Madisonville, Burksville, Corbin, Monticello, Fulton, Louisville (Sue Davis, Parkland, East End), Lexington (Arlington), Mt. Sterling, Mt. Sterling No. 2. Total, $32.

Nebraska: Omaha Y. P. B.

Georgia: Barnesville $10, Camilla, Augusta (Woodlawn) $3, Saperton $4.40, Oxford $2.30, Climax, Richland, Quitman $7.85, Lumpkin, Baxley, Valdosta, Tamesville, Marshallville, Athens, Thomaston, Vidalia, Waynesboro, Cordele, Bartow, Boston, Talborton, Ashburn. Total, 63.55.

Maine: Camden, Freeport, Windham Center, Shawmut, Fairfield, Madison, skowhegan, Bath, Bowdoinham, West Bowdoin, Woolwich, Silvers Mills, Monson, Milo, Greenville, Burdin, Parkman, Dover and Foxcraft, Danforth, Norway, Rumford Center, Rumford, Mexico, Howland, N. Orrington, E. Corinth, Kenduskeag, Orono, Passadumkeag, Lagrange, Bradford, China, Thomaston, Union, Milltown, Springvale, Wilton, Waldsboro, New Harbor, Wiseasset, Nobleboro, Amity and Carcy, Mapleton, Mars Hill and Blaine, Hartland, St. Albans, Belfast, Searsmont, Waterville, S. China, Hallowell, Winthrop, Wayne, Monmouth, Gardiner, Augusta. Total, $112.

WHAT IS IN SOFT DRINKS?

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, superintenden of Medical Temperance for the World' and National W. C. T. U., Forest Hill Gardens, Long Island, N. Y

The *New York Globe* has been conduc ing a pure food campaign for som months, and in this work has employe men to visit bakeries, markets, and di ferent kinds of food factories. The co ditions of uncleanness are almost unb lievable as found in many places. It wa found also that poisonous preservative were being used in canned goods of som kinds, especially asparagus, in direct vi lation of law, yet the city board of healt was paying no attention to this menac to the public. Glucose, coal-tar dyes, ca cium sulphate, rotten eggs, etc., wer used in many bakeries.

In the soft drinks factories visited I was found that saccharin and glucos were used instead of sugar. Sacchari is a coal-tar product, as doubtless ever one knows, of great sweetening powe but as it is harmful to health its use i foods is now prohibited by law. Bu laws are openly violated when the publi sleeps. Red pepper took the place of gin ger in ginger ale, and the flavorings raspberry, vanilla, lemon, rose, etc., wer made from coal-tar. Soap bark wa utilized to make foam. By using thes cheap substitutes for pure sugar and pur flavorings it is possible to make grea profit even on a five-cent bottle of sof drink.

Some of the soft drinks manufacturer expressed a strong desire to use only pure materials in their products, but they said unless all were made to do likewise they could not remain in the busi ness and compete with those manufac turers who continue to sweeten with saccharin, and flavor with the cheap s b stitutes for fruit flavors. The *Globe* has succeeded in getting the city board of health to take up the matter.

Montana's board of health has also been investigating soft drinks, and deals with the subject in a bulletin. The very same conditions were found to exist in that far western state as in New York City.

New Hampshire's board of health has also reported upon an examination of soft drinks. The report says: "Many

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Temperance Features of Long Beach Assembly

WHY CALIFORNIA IS GOING DRY IN 1914—MRS. STEVENS' PROCLAMATION AND CONGRESSMAN HOBSON'S RESOLUTION THE SUBJECT OF ADDRESSES

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Alhambra, Cal.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Los Angeles county was fortunate in having been given the afternoons of one week in connection with the Long Beach Chautauqua. This assembly is of honorable age, having been inaugurated back in the early eighties of last century when the town of Long Beach was only a handful of tents and cottages. It has the usual summer schools, Bible study, popular lectures and concerts, and a wide range of subjects is covered.

Dr. Matt. S. Hughes, brother of Bishop Hughes, said in part in his lecture on "The Evolution of Woman":

"The evolution of woman socially is so marked that she ranks with the very greatest of the opposite sex. Less than one hundred years ago woman could earn her living in only seven ways, but now she can earn her livelihood in 369 ways. The original textile company was woman. This may be proved by the old-time spinning and weaving of flax by the girls and women. Woman was also the original beef trust. She used to render the lard, smoke the hams, pickle the feet, but now man has the trust.

"Women ought to have something to say in the matter of political economy, which is nothing more than political housekeeping. If a woman cannot be public spirited and intelligent enough to take a part in the public affairs of our state and nation, she is not fit to train our American boys and girls. She has a perfect right to say something about the saloon and numerous other vile traps awaiting that boy she is sending out on the pathway of life."

Learning How to Use the Ballot

Under the general topic, "Study in Science of Government," Mrs. Elizabeth Elston, state superintendent of Franchise and Civics, said that when the privilege of the ballot was given to the women they began to question and soon found some facts standing out clear. They found one class making it a business to work for office, for an increase of salary and for the multiplication of jobs for relatives. They also found a large class who make their living by breaking the laws; not so large, however, as the class of law-observing people who do not need an expensive government to serve them. But while the law breakers and office seekers are busy about their business the other class is not, and some morning they wake up to find the old unsatisfactory school board re-elected, and the other boards all cut and dried. The remedy she offered to prevent stumbling on in the dark was co-operation and a course of study which the W. C. T. U. has outlined. She advocated a permanent social service committee made up of representatives from the various churches, the W. C. T. U. and other organizations which should select men for office and bring moral support to bear from the Christian law-abiding forces. She also made a point of the need of kindly feeling in political life as well as in the home—a contribution which women can make.

Essay Work on "California Dry in 1914"

Miss Gabrella Stickney, state superintendent of Sunday Schools, and Mrs. Bertha Phelps Allen, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, spoke on the general topic, "The Child in the Midst." Miss Stickney, following Webster's definition, took temperance to mean self-control, and spoke of families where everything revolves about the child until he believes his wishes are more important than any opinion or authority. She thought the Sunday School teacher had more opportunity to teach moral lessons than the day school teacher. A new feature is the essay work in Sunday schools on the subject, "California Dry in 1914," and the making of posters in the different grades. One Sunday school had voted money for twenty copies of *The Young Crusader* for the teachers. Miss Stickney is introducing Sunday school teachers' institutes where the specialists on temperance teaching in the various Sunday schools come together for one day's session to compare notes and methods.

Temperance Teaching in Public Schools

Mrs. Allen is a daughter of Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, president of Los Angeles County W. C. T. U., and the efficient chairman of all these Chautauqua meetings. Mrs. Allen has been a teacher and spoke most intelligently and interestingly on temperance teaching in the public schools. She showed the change in public sentiment since 1879 when this teaching was introduced and gave a good idea of the present status of the work. The value to teachers of the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* and *The Young Crusader* was well emphasized, as were also the courses in many summer schools and in universities and woman's colleges. She advocated simple experiments and poster work in the various grades—a row of trees by different degrees of shading had been made to show the amount of dry territory in different countries.

Each afternoon's program was introduced by a lesson in parliamentary law, conducted by Chairman Phelps, which furnished both information and amusement, especially when the writer of this article played the role of the novice and insisted on doing unparliamentary things.

The second day "The Bible in the Home and in the School," was discussed by Mrs. Louise Harding Earll, superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days for the District of Columbia. Mrs. Earll is a charming speaker and her time was all too limited. She drew a parallel between the ways of eating and the ways of studying the Bible—past and present. Now we study the relation of food to body, to muscle, to brain, and many things not regarded in former times, are considered in present Bible study—chronology, history, usages of the people. The angel told John to "eat the book." A child in answer to the question, "how to eat the book," said, "we must get it inside of us." This is the important thing.

Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation Analyzed

The writer briefly analyzed Mrs. Stevens' great proclamation of September 10, 1911, for National Constitutional Prohibition and Mr. Hobson's joint resolution offered in the House of Representatives December 4, 1911. Mrs. Augusta Bainbridge followed in a stirring address in favor of state-wide prohibition in 1914. David's experience with the Philistines was taken as an example. When he inquired of Jehovah he was given a definite command. The first reason why California is going dry is because the people are praying; the second because of the literature which is being sent broadcast by churches and organizations; the third, the work in the public schools, definite work in all the grades in many counties and many good reference books constantly added. Mrs. Bainbridge had lived in a very small town where there were twenty-six saloons and seventeen brothels and one school trustee owned five of the brothels. The town is now dry. Her address was followed by a spirited discussion upon the topic, "California Dry, An Educational Campaign, What, When, Where, Who," participated in by Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Helen Stoddard, Miss Gabrella Stickney, Mr. Charles E. Stokes, executive secretary Prohibition state committee of California and others, all speaking for the campaign here and now.

Wednesday was C. L. S. C. day, and the afternoon was given over to the graduation exercises. Miss Cornelia A. Teal, formerly of New York, and now of Long Beach, California, had charge of these exercises. A large number of graduates passed through the golden gate, and the addresses were of a high order and were followed by a banquet where the responses to the toasts were bright and entertaining.

W. C. T. U. Rally Day

Thursday was W. C. T. U. rally day. A noon basket lunch was enjoyed in the sun parlor at the end of the pier. The general topic for the afternoon was "The Conservation of Humanity." Mrs. M. W. Law, president of the Los Angeles Federation of Unions, made a short address.

Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, a prominent club woman, gave an address on "Industrial Legislation." Mrs. Edson spent two months at the state legislature last winter, and is a member of the minimum wage commission of five whose power is very great.

At the close of this number on the program twenty-three young ladies in white, placarded for the twenty-three dry towns and cities in Southern California, took their places on the platform. The leader gave some facts concerning each town. Then a funeral march ushered in five women in black gowns representing the

(Continued on Page Twelve)

PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Issued September 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Pres. Nat. W.C.T.U.

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Educators Discuss School Hygiene

(Continued from Page Two)

Of all the subjects discussed that of sex hygiene and its teaching in public schools claimed the widest attention:

Dr. Eliot's Views on the Vice Question

Dr. Eliot said the attack must be made against the three principal causes of the present evil conditions—first, evil passions in men; second, the mental deficiency and lack of moral principle of the women who supply the demands of men; and third, the greed and depravity of the wretches who maintain a profitable commerce out of the traffic.

"Defensive agencies against lust," he continued, "include full occupation of mind and body, manly sports, ambition and energy in the earning of a livelihood, timely knowledge, temperance in food and drink and deliverance from mischievous transmitted belief. The best source of information is the parent, but schools, churches and other social agencies must be utilized. The public press must aid. It must be made impossible for either young men or young women to plead ignorance as an excuse. It is not likely that any short or easy road can be found to the redemption from licentiousness of males. There is, therefore, all the more reason for entering at once on the best roads to be found that lead in the desired direction.

"Commercialized vice should be attacked in all its forms by all the powers of law. The ancient policies of toleration and licensed segregation and regulation must be uprooted. Segregation nowhere has been successful, even in Japan, where it has existed for centuries.

"The laws against undesirable marriages need to be revised and the public must be convinced that no law can eradicate the evil. Laws must provide that candidates for marriage shall be free from disease and proper provision must be made for the certificate to that effect to come from a trustworthy physician appointed by the state.

"Public progress in regard to sex hygiene and eugenics is to be procured chiefly through educational methods. The work must be done delicately, without morbid suggestion, without interference with parental rights or religious convictions, and in general, in a pure, high-minded, disinterested way. The pioneering, voluntary association should enlist gradually the public authorities in this vast undertaking and transfer to the public the support of those parts of the work that prove to be sure and permanent public advantages."

In connection with the Congress an exhibit was arranged at the Broadway Auditorium, which attracted large crowds each day. Two foreign countries, Mexico and Sweden, and many states and cities of this country, as well as private educational and charitable institutions were here represented.

The various charts at the sex hygiene exhibit pointed out the need of education along this line by showing the prevalence of venereal diseases, and their disastrous effects—physical, moral and mental. The National Child Welfare Committee also had a number of charts on exhibition, explaining the need of sex education.

In this building each afternoon psychological clinics were held during which sub-normal children were examined. These children were pupils at the Buffalo public schools, and tests were made to determine their degree of mental efficiency.

Another exhibit showed how easily the eye may be injured. The University of Buffalo had an exhibit with types of spinal curvature due to improper seating arrangements in class rooms and faulty postures during early life. One of the charts in an exhibit by the Board of Education of Chicago, read as follows: "Stuffy air stifles study and stunts stature."

An exhibit on the effects of athleticism and overathleticism, with charts on the Marathon races, and a Swedish exhibit, were of interest, and there was also a scientific temperance exhibit. Truth compels me to say, however, that very little, if any, emphasis was placed upon the effect of alcohol in any way during the entire congress. Nowhere in the regular program was this subject given a place, and while possibly some reference may have been made to the evil effect physically of drink, it was not even remotely touched upon in the general program.

Liquor Source of Many Evils

While every topic considered was right and proper and good, and the plans for the betterment of conditions, if carried out, would be of untold benefit to the human race, one could but think "these things ought yet to have been done and not left the other undone," for it is my belief, founded on years of study and observation, that the liquor traffic is largely to blame for the great number of degenerate, defective and diseased children, and no convention or congress for the uplift of humanity or for the good of the race in general can afford to ignore or forget the fact that this traffic must be dealt with as a cause before we can secure permanent results for good.

TEMPERANCE FEATURES OF LONG BEACH ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page Eleven)

wet towns. They marched slowly and solemnly to the platform and each one told of the conditions in her town. This was a most impressive demonstration.

Helen M. Stoddard followed in a rousing nation-wide prohibition address, taking Mrs. Stevens' proclamation and Mr. Hobson's joint resolution as a basis. She said that Mrs. Stevens fought the combined brewers and distillers of the United States to a victory and did it with $3,000. By means of a bunch of Egyptian cotton from the Imperial valley she illustrated the difference between a legitimate business and an illegitimate business. At every stage it increased in value—when picked, when taken to the cotton gin, when the seeds were removed, when baled, when made into cloth, when made into lace. It is now of immense value. "A legitimate business is one which puts value into raw material. A legitimate business gives a push to all other legitimate businesses. Men must be trained to work intricate machines; there must be assayers in the steel and precious metal businesses. Institutions must be endowed to train specialists." In the saloon business the child is the raw material, but he is not improved upon and neither are other businesses given an impetus by the saloon. Mrs. Stoddard illustrated with different lengths of colored ribbons the money used in legitimate businesses and that spent for tobacco and wine and quoted a Chinese patriot of a hundred years ago, "I scorn to take a revenue from the vices of my people."

On Friday, Mrs. Ella A. Andrews gave an instructive lecture and demonstration of physical education and voice culture. Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state vice-president, followed with a most forceful and instructive address on "Moral Legislation." This is a subject to which Mrs. Griffith has given much attention for many years, and her experience qualified her to speak with authority.

Saturday was given over to a general discussion of "The Next Step in Reform" and a question box. Altogether the week was a very successful one both as to attendance and the value of the addresses given.

J. G. Dailey's Famous Song

A Saloonless Nation in 1920

Octavo form - - 10 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

THE DOCTOR'S GIFT

Food Worth Its Weight in Gold

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of penance and give us bitter medicines.

A Penn. doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years ago," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and biliousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat.

"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and even as its golden color might suggest it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired, trying one thing after another to no avail, but consented to try this new food.

"Well! It surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation and every day since then I have blessed the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts.

"I noticed improvement at once and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My mind was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

ASBURY PARK Y. P. B.

The "Strong" Y. P. B. of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J., is named for Miss Helen Strong, the county W. C. T. U. president. This branch will not be two years old until October, and it has grown from a membership of sixteen to fifty-four during the last year. The increase in numbers is due to a lively membership contest. The girls were divided into two sections, the "pinks" and "greens." The "greens" won, and after the close of school a beach party was given the entire society, the "pinks" furnishing the refreshments—ice cream, home-made cakes and candy. This Y. P. B. has two state members, the president, Miss Belle Kurtgen, and Miss Ruth Burn, who was made a life member for securing sixteen new members in the recent contest. At the W. C. T. U. institute in Ocean Grove the Y. P. B. was well represented. Four girls, who won silver medals in two double medal contests last spring, recited their pieces. A delightful little playlet entitled "A Y. P. B. School," is being prepared by the society during the summer vacation and will be given at the National Convention in the fall.

News Items.

Southern California Y. P. B. is again reporting good work. The Branches held a state meeting, September 1 at Long Beach, of which society Miss Cornelia Teal is general secretary. This branch made enough money from a medal contest to subscribe for thirteen copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. Let other Branches do likewise.

We extend greetings to Missouri's new secretary. Mrs. Lalla Bentley, greatly beloved by the young people, was compelled to resign and Miss Ross M. Hayes is her successor. We well remember Miss Hayes, who was a member of the Chicago Training class and feel sure her knowledge and tact will bring results. She has already spent some time afield "generating enthusiasm."

TOBACCO AND THE BOY

(Continued from Page Five)

part of our population. For the most part the great task of teaching these as well as many of our native born children to become useful honest citizens devolves upon the teachers of our public schools. We should aid them in every possible way by providing them with the best text books and literature in which the evils of the drink and tobacco habits are simply and clearly set forth. Would it not be possible to place *The Young Crusader* in every graded school room in our country?

The prize essay contests through the local, county, state and national contests have proven of great value, bringing to the mind of the child, through the literature provided by the W. C. T. U., the opinions of the greatest physicians and scientists of the age on this great question.

Boys like to belong to things which have big names back of them, and who can estimate the influence of such men as President Woodrow Wilson, Luther Burbank, Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, William J. Bryan, Richmond P. Hobson, John Wanamaker, David Starr Jordan, and that greatest of boyhood's idols, Thomas A. Edison, in inspiring the boy to become one of the splendid army of temperance workers.

"No Diplomas for Cigaret Smokers"

Leading business men all over the country are prohibiting the employment of the cigaret user. A school principal in a Wisconsin town recently made this rule, "No diplomas for cigaret smokers."

Everybody knows that the "cig-fiend," the tired out, lifeless victim of the smoking habit, has no chance in the athletic class. If athletics, then, are of such great value in strengthening the impulse of the boy to live a clean, wholesome life, let us do what we can to aid him in providing the right environment and supervision to this end, remembering that, "He who helps a child, helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help given to human creatures, in any other stage of their human life, can possibly give again."

PROBLEMS OF THE LOCAL Y. P. B.

(Continued from Page Four)

encouraging the note book plan for each department. Literature and clippings must be furnished them. Some who will do nothing else, will work on social or music committees; others will act as members of the Sunshine Band; the younger and more timid will collect flowers, send message post-cards; others will make reference scrap-books or valuable records of published items concerning the work of the society whether in the local papers or in the state or national organs.

Dependable members! Pardon a sigh. How may we help our young people to be more dependable? First, perhaps, by being more dependable ourselves and so setting them a good example; by showing them that we do depend upon them. The president or leader should insist upon each doing what he is called upon to do. It was said by the president of a union of one of our loyal white ribboners, a quiet, unassuming woman, "Whenever I asked her to do anything and she consented to do it, I counted that thing done!"

Qualifications of a Leader!

Since we learn by our failures, may not one venture to enumerate certain qualifications for leadership; and by the way, if it happens that a general secretary lacks a few of these (as she sometimes does) it is the more important that the president or other leading officer should possess them. A leader should be first, resourceful, second, tactful, then punctual, trustful, enthusiastic, possessed of an unfaltering courage and a genius for details. Above all she should be sure that the work she is engaged in is worth while. Just how may one know this? At least three times within my observation a Y. P. B. has fallen or been in danger of collapse because the leader did not find the work worth while.

At the seashore one day a few years ago we were seated on the beach watching the bathers. Just beyond the bathing grounds a sand bar had been formed, and on this bar, in comparatively shallow water, though some distance from shore, stood a few of the more daring bathers who were resting in triumph after their strenuous efforts to reach that attractive spot, for between the bar and the beach a swift, strong current flowed and only the most expert swimmers were able to withstand its power. Suddenly there came a cry for "Help" and we saw a young man out there struggling in the surf. Instantly a woman just behind us shrieked, "That's my boy! Oh, save him!" From that moment it was not just a stranger we saw, but this woman's boy who was in danger and we almost held our breath until he was rescued and brought back to her.

It is well worth while if any boy or girl is strengthened by association with others in an organized effort to withstand the current of temptation he must surely meet. So to a mother-heart comes home the realization that every boy caught in the dangerous current is some mother's son and as such is ours to save. Does not this fact make any effort worth while?

A Message to Girls

Some of you, perhaps, have heard Mrs. Louise S. Rounds' thrilling account of Miss Willard's decision to give herself wholly to the temperance work. She shows us a pathetic, forlorn figure standing at her door one rainy day—Frances Willard, pale, weary almost to exhaustion, but with a brave voice, saying, in answer to her welcome: "Here I am, for all I'm worth to God and temperance." Will not every young woman make these words her own: "Here I am, for all I'm worth, to God and temperance!"

Mrs. Charlotte Stetson has written these lines to girls:

Girls of today, give ear!
Never, since time began,
Has come to the race of man
A year, a day, an hour,
So full of promise and power
As the time that now is here.

Here at the gates of gold
You stand in the pride of youth,
Strong in courage and truth—
Stirred by a force kept back
Through centuries long and black—
Armed with a power three-fold.

Maid and mother and wife,
See your own work is done:
Be worthy a noble son.
Help men in the upward way.
Truly, a girl of today
Is the strongest power in life.

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

(Continued from Page Three)

boys, who walked six miles, came in just too late for the picture. Little as the casual observer would suspect it, five of those bright, well-dressed children are the great-grandchildren of natives. The salt and leaven that will save Seward is in that picture. For two years the little band has been a thousand miles from a sister union or legion. When Juneau's union was organized two weeks ago its nearest companion society moved up to within 869 miles. It is the plan to place other unions to the north. Since 1911 it has been the most northerly union and the L. T. L., the most northerly L. T. L. of the western hemisphere. Long may they both live.

This union petitioned the first Alaskan legislature in the interests of woman suffrage, securing one hundred forty names. It also petitioned for a law aimed at the red-light district and asked for a compulsory law. It sends much literature, too, to mining camps.

NEW JERSEY'S SUMMER INSTITUTE

Mary E. B. Noe.

The annual summer institute of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. is always held at Ocean Grove. This meeting place is especially interesting this year because it is the twin seaside resort to Asbury Park, where "Mother National" is to greet her children this coming autumn. The institute was held as usual in the Young People's Temple, which was decorated with American flags and appropriate emblems and mottoes. A banner hanging on the speaker's desk, which attracted much attention, was headed "The Home Versus the Saloon," and represented a group of children under the folds of the American flag. Under it were the words, "Protect the Children."

Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., presided throughout the institute. Mrs. Emma Bourne, the beloved state president for nineteen years, gave the first address, "What Constitutes a Successful W. C. T. U?" She defined the successful union as one that reaches the most people effectively.

Miss Ida Lillian Page, state treasurer, spoke on the topic, "The Duty of the State Union to the Local W. C. T. U." Mrs. T. J. Winslade of Morris county W. C. T. U. told most impressively for what the letters W. C. T. U. should stand. In the morning the meeting closed with a Bible reading by Mrs. V. F. Cox, "Dwelling with the King," and in the afternoon a Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion hour, under the direction, respectively, of Miss E. H. Goodwin and Miss Clara Gebhardt, was most enjoyable. Miss Helen I. Root, state L. T. L. secretary of New York, made a strong appeal for work among the children.

The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. A large audience listened to her as she told of her trip around the world three years ago in the interests of the missionary and educational departments of the W. C. T. U. In an interesting and inspiring manner she spoke of the things she saw in connection with the work in Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Egypt, Austria, Italy, England, Scotland, Germany, Palestine and other places. Mrs. Stevenson urged that definite, organized temperance work should be carried on in foreign countries hand in hand with Christian missions.

Other numbers of special interest on the program were "Current Events in State and National Legislation," by Miss Elinor Gebhardt; "Summer Work for the W. C. T. U.," by Miss E. R. Kirby; "Culinary and Medicinal Use of Liquor," by Miss May Willard; "What Can be Done to Make Sentiment for Statewide and National Prohibition," Mrs. L. D. Spangenburgh. In a spirited debate on "Will Equal Suffrage Better Conditions in the Home, the State and the Nation?" Mrs. I. H. Demarest and Mrs. M. E. Lawrence took the affirmative and Dr. Eva W. Lake and Mrs. Anna R. Fisher the negative, the affirmative winning.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, former president of the Burlington county W. C. T. U., and now National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, a former state corresponding secretary, and now National superintendent of Legislation, were honored guests at the Institute.

A special session of the executive committee was called to meet Mr. Denegar of the Asbury Park Publicity Bureau, for consultation on National Convention plans. He reported all arrangements in a favorable state of progression.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

The Broome county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. group meeting held in Windsor recently was very helpful. The county president, four local presidents, county treasurer, corresponding secretary and nine county superintendents were represented. Discussions of department work were most interesting, and the profitable day closed with a social hour.

The convention of the Delaware county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held at Delhi, the latter part of August. Mrs. F. C. Daniels, county president, was assisted by Miss Lillian M. Phelps, W. C. T. U. lecturer, who gave an address, entitled, "The Drink Habit." Dr. Mary Gage Day of Kingston was present and spoke on eugenics and gave a talk to the Y. P. B. and Camp Fire Girls. A lecture on franchise was given by Mrs. Maybell Morgan. The addresses as well as the other features of the convention were helpful and will do much to advance the work during the coming year.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., during the summer months has been untiring in her efforts for the spread of white ribbon principles. Within the last month she has addressed the Fayette county Bible School convention, the Elkhorn Teachers' Institute at Versailles, the Sunday School convention of Pulaski county, and was the speaker at meetings of the citizens of Scott county, which is engaged in a campaign to outlaw the saloon. In addition to regular organizing work, she delivered addresses at chautauquas at Sharpsburg and Chautauqua, Ill.

At the firemen's Labor Day fair and carnival held in Brewster, Putnam county, N. Y., the W. C. T. U. had a most commendable part in the celebration. In accordance with arrangements made by Mrs. Beal, the W. C. T. U. president, with the fire chief, that if free beer should not be provided, the union would serve lunch with coffee, lemonade and soft drinks, the white ribboners were kept busy all day attending to the wants of the 400 invited guests. However, they considered the effort worth while, as it prevented the young men visitors from being tempted to drink beer.

An interesting event at the county fair at Ballston Spa, N. Y., was the speaking contest arranged by Mrs. Jennie E. Wright, Medal Contest superintendent of Saratoga county union, in which five contestants, using selections from W. C. T. U. Educators, took part. The contest was held in connection with other educational exercises in a large tent which was entirely inadequate for the crowds which attended. The speaking was of high order and was listened to by many who could not be reached in any other way. The first prize, $5 in gold, was won by Sheridan Gilmore, who read "The Hatred of Rum," the second, $2.50 in gold, by Miss Marguerite Funston, with "A Plea for the Children," and honorable mention by Miss Elizabeth E. Scott, who rendered "College Oil Cans."

PENNSYLVANIA'S POINTS OF PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

Carbondale, Lackawanna county, is wide-awake to the need of work among foreigners. The union there gave an entertainment which was attended by seventy-five people, the majority of whom were Italians. The program consisted of recitations and addresses in both English and Italian. Dainty refreshments were served, and all were pleased with the social hour. Carbondale union also gave a delightful picnic in East Side Park to the Junior L. T. L. Besides the usual enjoyable games the little folks rendered an interesting program of songs and exercises. New members were gained for both the union and legion.

The Honeoye Valley Temperance Assembly has just met. A W. C. T. U. institute, participated in by Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, New York, and McKean and Potter counties, Pennsylvania, was a part of the assembly program. Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston. Ridgeview institute, comprising Allegheny, Armstrong, Greene, Indiana, Washington and Westmoreland counties, continues to hold the favor of its patrons. Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer and Butler counties held an institute in Cascade Park. The extreme northwestern part of the state is not to be outdone, so Crawford, Forest, Erie, Venango and Warren counties have come into line and have held their first institute in the Methodist Episcopal church at Conneaut Lake.

The convention city of the state is Johnstown, Cambria county, where the white ribbon hosts are to meet October 3-7, and from every indication throughout the mountains and valleys there will be a rich harvest.

Bedford county is rejoicing in the absence of saloons and the presence of increasing hosts of white ribboners. Medal contests, institutes, open air meetings, addressed by that most aggressive orator, Mrs. Adda B. Parsels, and a splendid convention have inspired the workers to new effort. The enterprising president, Miss L. D. Shuck, closes her letter thus, "Bedford county is flourishing. Dry conditions continue for another year. Splendid remonstrance work was done. Law enforcement is being insisted upon. General improvements are noted under no-license rule despite the enemy's report to the contrary. If any of our 'backwoods doens' are worthy of notice in THE UNION SIGNAL it will be appreciated by us." Miss Shuck is musical director of the state and adds this, "Get ready to join heartily in the grand chorus at Johnstown. No harp must be found hanging on the willows. Tune up."

BOOK CORNER IN MISS WILLARD'S "DEN"

At the Beginning of the School Year Place

The Life of Frances E. Willard

BY ANNA ADAMS GORDON

in the high school and college libraries. It is needed as a reference book the entire year. Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50. Prices include carriage.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

WHAT IS IN SOFT DRINKS?

(Continued from Page Ten)

these preparations consist of nothing re than sweetened carbonated water ored with anilin dyes and flavored h compounds prepared solely from micals. Bottlers are continuing to el such products as 'strawberry,' 'rasp- ry,' and 'orange,' the only concession the pure food act being the statement small type on the cap of the bottle, tificial color and flavor.' The results the examinations of nineteen of the parations show that benzoate of soda, charin, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, l chemical dyes all enter into the com- ition of soft drinks." All of these micals are injurious to health, sul- irous acid being the worst of them.

he Journal of the American Medical sociation said editorially a while ago: e prevailing habit of consuming ge quantities of bottled, carbonated erages in hot weather is undoubtedly ductive of much harm. The knowl- e that poisonous chemicals are among ingredients should discourage their . . . . In addition to the drinks taining saccharin, saponin, and chem- l flavoring and coloring substances re are other 'temperance' drinks ally dangerous, especially for the chil- n and young persons who indulge in m so freely. Many of the rather mis- ned 'tonic' drinks that are so widely ertised have been shown by the ited States Government analyses to tain considerable proportions of caf- ie. Caffeine is not a desirable stimu- t to serve indiscriminately to growing children or young adults, especially those city dwellers whose nervous systems certainly need no artificial stimulation. Besides, caffeine seems to have a definite tendency to the formation of a habit. Not a little of the restlessness of children during the summer is to be attributed to the taking of caffeine in considerable quantities in the form of these soda-fountain drinks. The parents sometimes discover that a distinct craving for the particular drink has been created and that the child pleads for money to satisfy that craving. After reading the advertisements of the marvelous tonic and stimulating virtues and fatigue-dissipating qualities of these preparations, the parents feel sure that there cannot be any harm in such well recommended beverages, especially since they are sold in a favorite drug-store. Unfortunately, this confidence is not justified; it is necessary to draw a sharp line between bottled tonics or drinks containing caffeine and the relatively harmless carbonated soda water of the soda fountain, when served plain or with wholesome flavoring matter."

It was found in the investigations made by the *New York Globe* that the old bottles returned were not sterilized, but simply washed in cold water. In some cases dead flies were floating in this wash water. It was learned, too, that some of the bottlers in New Jersey are using as much as ten ounces of sulphurous acid to twenty gallons of soda water.

People who value health will warn their children to avoid all soft drinks except those which they can see with their eyes are made with fruit juices and pure water. The W. C. T. U., together with women's clubs, can do much to stir up boards of health in every city to see that the laws which cover the use of impure ingredients in soft drinks are enforced. It is most unfortunate to have the soda-fountain or bottled soft drinks a menace to health, as these things may be a material aid in the fight against alcoholic beverages.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina, Saluda, Sept. 12-14
West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
N. Idaho, Lewiston, Sept. 17-19.
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
East Washington, Wenatchee, Sept. 23-26
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oklahoma, Guthrie, Sept. 24-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
Delaware, Wilmington, Sept. 24-26
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Kentucky, Madisonville, Sept. 26-30
Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Alabama, Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Arkansas, Camden, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Oct. 3-7
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 6-8
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 14-16
Montana, Glendive, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

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710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

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October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before this date.

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

"How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year;
Who sends in her money and does it quite gladly,
And casts round the office a halo of cheer.
She never says 'stop it,' 'I cannot afford it,'
Nor, 'I'm getting more papers than now I can read;'
But always says, 'send it,' 'the family likes it,'
'In fact we all think it a real household need.'
How welcome she'd be if she stepped in the sanctum,
How 'twould make our hearts throb, how 'twould make our eyes dance.
We outwardly thank her, we inwardly bless her,
The steady subscriber who pays in advance."

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

(Continued from Page Seven)

the woods better than the city. They slept out of doors in the sweet fresh air, and the birds woke them in the morning with their songs. They had delicious fruit to eat which they gathered themselves. They also went hunting and obtained many a good dinner that way. Instead of poisonous wine to drink they had the pure sparkling water of the little brook. They learned many pleasant things as they lived month after month in the woods, and it seemed to the old duke that there was "good in everything."

One day Orlando and Adam could find nothing to eat, and while Adam lay down to rest the boy pushed forward in search of food. Suddenly he came on this happy company sitting down to dinner among the trees and they invited him to join them. He soon brought Adam to the spot and they enjoyed a good meal and a long talk. There were songs, too, and the chorus of one of them ran thus:

"Then heigh ho! the holly!
This life is most jolly!"

They had every right to say so. The jolly boys are those who are strong and athletic and can do things. It is jolly to be able to run and jump and play baseball and skate and cycle and row. There is nothing jolly in lolling idly round puffing at a cigaret or going with a set who drink beer and cider. That is a very stupid way of trying to enjoy one's self.

As the days passed by these friends grew more and more jolly, for they discovered Rosalind and Celia and their clown in the woods, and that was a grand surprise.

Later the cruel Oliver found his way there, too, but he was changed and became a kind brother. He married Celia and Orlando married Rosalind and they all lived happy ever after.

Supplies for Harvest Home Progra

in celebration of
Frances E. Willard's birthday
on September 28

The Life of Frances E. Willard, by An Adams Gordon. Price $1.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said, compil by Anna Adams Gordon. Price 75 cen

The Story of Frances E. Willard. Gertru Stevens Leavitt. Price 15 cents.

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard. pri 3 cents each; per hundred, $1.00.

Frances E. Willard Program (for use public schools). Price 10 cents.

A Floral Tribute (exercise).

A Starry Crown (exercise). Price 5 cen each; per dozen, 35 cents.

A Great Reformer (a reading on Franc E. Willard). Price, per fifty, 15 cent per hundred, 25 cents.

The Frances E. Willard Reciter. Pri 10 cents.

The Frances E. Willard Autograph Flow Mission Cards, especially fine for u in roll call, or in the closing of t meeting. Price, per hundred, 12 cen

Willard Souvenir Cards, with picture Miss Willard and quotation. Pri per fifty, 30 cents; per hundred, cents.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 18, 1913. No. 38

ALCOHOL!

THE PUBLIC THINKS:--

It is only Heavy Drinking that harms.

EXPERIMENTS SHOW:--

That even Moderate Drinking Hurts Health, Lessens Efficiency.

THE PUBLIC THINKS:--

Alcohol braces us for hard work and against fatigue.

EXPERIMENTS SHOW:--

That ALCOHOL IN NO WAY INCREASES MUSCULAR STRENGTH OR ENDURANCE.

ALCOHOL LOWERS VITALITY; ALCOHOL OPENS THE DOOR TO DISEASE

Resolved, at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1905, to combine the Fight Against Alcohol with the Struggle Against Tuberculosis.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, the use of Alcohol as a medicine declined 77 per cent. in eight years.

Most Modern Hospitals show the same tendency.

Alcohol is Responsible for Much of Our Insanity, Much of Our Poverty, Much of Our Crime. OUR PRISON COMMISSIONER REPORTED THAT 95% OF THOSE WHO WENT TO PRISON IN 1911 HAD INTEMPERATE HABITS.

YET THE PUBLIC SAYS:—We need the Revenue from Liquor.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW HOW SMALL IS THE REVENUE compared with the Cost of Carrying the Wreckage.

YOUR MONEY SUPPORTS THIS WRECKAGE.
YOUR WILL ALLOWS IT.
YOUR INDIFFERENCE ENDANGERS YOUR NATION.

Commercialized Vice is Promoted Through Alcohol.

CITIZENS, THINK!

Arrayed Against Alcohol are Economy, Science, Efficiency, Health, Morality —The Very Assets of a Nation. —The Very Soul of a People.

THINK

POSTER ISSUED BY THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

The Liquor Traffic and the Business World—Alcohol the Great Racial Poison—Something's the Matter with Kansas—Rural Communities Demand Statewide Prohibition—What Prohibition Has Done for Oklahoma —The Church and the Saloon.

SOMETHING'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS

Sunflower State's Unprecedented Prosperity in Face of Heat and Drought

The "something that's the matter with Kansas," the *North American* of Philadelphia believes should be the matter with all the nation. Any one reading the indications of progress and prosperity in the following article which appeared recently in that periodical, cannot fail to come to the same conclusion. —EDITOR

A few days ago, when the whole country was worrying about the unprecedented heat and drought in the west, the governor of Kansas issued a public statement saying he hoped no one would waste pity on the people of his state.

He told the world they were taking the medicine nature at some time or other deals out in some way or other to every community and that no people ever were so well prepared to meet a situation.

"With more than $200,000,000 on deposit in our state and national banks, we could weather a worse storm than this without hardship," he said.

And when you stop to think that this money, divided equally among the men, women, children and babies of Kansas, would give each of them $118 in cash, not to mention the tidy sum of $1,684 each is credited with as his or her share of the state's assessed wealth, you can see the force of the argument.

Kansas Can Afford to Lose Two-thirds of Her Corn Crop

As a matter of fact, Kansas, which last year produced $325,000,000 worth of farm products, can better afford such a roasting and drying up than any other state in the union, for her per capita wealth is larger than that of any other state.

She can better afford this or any brand of calamity, for her people are not constantly paying out huge sums for the care and keep of criminals, paupers, insane and feeble-minded.

In eighty-seven of her 105 counties there are no insane. In fifty-four of this number are no feeble-minded. Ninety-six counties have no inebriates, and in the other nine they're as scarce as hens' teeth. Thirty-eight county poorhouses are as empty as a last year's locust shell, and most of these have been so for the best part of a decade.

The pauper population of the state falls a little short of 600. That is one pauper for each 3,000 of the kind making a living, and a good one—the kind that now own $255,000,000 worth of livestock and in the last twelve months have added more than $45,000,000 to their taxable personal property.

At one time not long ago the jails in fifty-three counties were empty and sixty-five counties were on the roll as having no prisoners serving sentence in the penitentiary. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years, and the attorney general says "a grand jury is so uncommon that half our people wouldn't know what it is and how to use it."

For still other reasons Kansas can afford to lose two-thirds of one corn crop without having to renew the calamity howls which once went rasping through the nation from that "grassy quadrangle whose dream is the realization of the impossible" and which for twenty-five years has been making that dream come true.

Instead of being plastered from end to end with mortgages held by easterners, as was the case two decades ago, her own people this year hold more than $67,000,000 in this form of wealth, an increase of over 500 per cent in five years.

Instead of being hampered by a large mass of illiterates—thirty years ago 49 per cent of her population came under this head—her present ratio of two per cent is next to the lowest in the land and two-thirds lower than Massachusetts, including Boston.

Sound Minds in Sound Bodies Reduce Death Rate

It is this uncommon prevalence of sound minds in sound bodies that has reduced her death rate from seventeen to seven per 1,000 in thirty years, though the former percentage still holds among her neighbors. It is this combination of sense and solid muscle that has kept her growing stronger and richer through extremes of climate which soon would decimate a less fit lot.

These people have made good in a zone once declared to be unquestionably unproductive. In the last twenty years they've made this "unproductive" soil yield corn and wheat worth $2,517,902,640. They've shown the nation the worth of alfalfa as a money maker, a soil rejuvenator and an ideal feed for stock. The wheat crop, harvested before the late hot spell, is worth $63,000,000 at current prices.

> Yes; something's the matter with Kansas. Of what it is there can be no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced observer. And in view of the effect in the Sunflower state, there is little wonder that an increasing number of persons believe that this nation will be past the most dangerous rocks in its course when the thing that is the matter with Kansas is the matter with every square mile of territory from Eastport to San Diego and from Walla Walla to Key West.

And in 1907, when the panic was on, Kansas forwarded $50,000,000 to help Wall street out of the hole—the same Kansas which once was laughed at by the islanders of Manhattan as dead broke and done for!

She hasn't as many people as some of the other states, but man for man, she creates wealth faster than any other; she keeps her own healthier and richer than any other, and offers for the world's consideration a record of moral and material progress the like of which has not been seen since civilization dawned in the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates.

Though forced to acknowledge this, we cannot help thinking it strange. The people who settled Kansas were not different, on the whole, from those who pioneered in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Nor are the soil and climatic conditions greatly unlike. Indeed, the odds are unfavorable to Kansas, so far as natural conditions are concerned. Yet many of the facts here arrayed could not be spoken of these states.

So something would seem to be the matter with Kansas.

Something is the matter with her. That something, we believe, can be boiled down into these first fourteen words constituting an amendment made to her constitution in 1881:

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor shall be forever prohibited in this state.

It is this fundamental provision, fought and evaded in some localities as it was for a quarter century, and strictly enforced in all parts of the state onl within the last five years, that ha helped Kansas to flaunt a two-hundre million bank account in the face of partial crop failure; that relieves her c spending much time, strength and mone on paupers, criminals, insane and feebl minded; that gives her people the bes of chances for living and the fewest ex cuses for dying.

It is this defiance of what other state have legalized as a "necessary" evil tha has helped to make her citizens the rich est per capita in the country and th richest of any agricultural folk in th world; that has given her a permaner school fund of $10,000,000 and has r duced her illiteracy to an almost negli ible quantity.

It is this insistence upon what slave of custom always have sneered at as "in practical," if not impossible, that ha helped to give her a balance of more tha a million and a quarter in her stat treasury and no bonded debt, save $370 000 held by the permanent school fund this alone that makes possible the stat ment that 98 per cent of her 400,00 school children never have seen a saloo

For even while the liquor interests su ceeded in evading the law in many i stances and boasted that prohibition wa a failure in Kansas, government stati tics showed that the average annual co sumption of intoxicating liquors in th state was $1.48 per capita, while in th neighboring state of Missouri, where th whisky king ruled, it was $24 per capit

In other words, the average Kansa had just $22.52 more to spend on foo clothing, education and entertainme than his average neighbor across th Kaw. And just about that much more t save on doctors, nurses, fines, jails, poo houses and insane asylums. And no that the United States supreme court h upheld the Webb law, prohibiting liqu shipments into legally dry territor Kansas is enabled to enforce legislatic that will virtually eliminate intoxican from her borders.

Kansas Youth Uphold Prohibition Law

Again and again it has been said pr hibition is a failure in Kansas; th when the older generation responsib for its adoption passed over the reins government to its sons—and daughte for Kansas has recognized women's rig as full citizens—Kansas would "co back to her senses."

That this prophecy was without fou dation is best evidenced by the followi statement from Attorney General Da son:

"The last two sessions of the legislatu answered these false prophets by passi the most drastic prohibition law in t world, killing the drug store saloo making it impossible even to cure sna bites by the liquor treatment and abs lutely clapping down the 'lid' and riv ing it on.

"They were not satisfied by going th far, but showed their appreciation of t benefits of state-wide prohibition by ma ing it a felony for the fellow who v ed the law a second time. And I h just lately received from the warden the penitentiary a receipt for one 'R Mercer,' who was sent up from Barb county as a first consignment to ser nine years for violating the new prohi tory law.

"The law that sent him there was ma by these tow-headed, one-gallused bo who grew to manhood on the Kans prairies without ever having seen a loon."

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

The Liquor Traffic and the Business World

REV. JOSEPH HENRY CROOKER, President Unitarian Temperance Society

Let us see how the liquor trade works out as a business proposition in a small village of 3,000 people (counting the tributary country folk), with four saloons. As the average per capita expenditure for drink in the United States is over $20 a year, on that basis, this village would spend $60,000 annually for liquor. But, to be conservative, we will cut this in two and make it $30,000. That sum, very large for so small a community, we may set down as the charge against the saloons. The business gains from them are, practically as follows: For licenses, $1,000 ($250 being the average village fee); for rent (the keepers living above their barrooms), $2,500; for household expenses of four families, $4,000 (a very high estimate), making $7,500, the amount of money which the business spends in the town—a very liberal calculation. That is, for every four dollars paid over the bar, only one comes back to the financial interests of the community. An outgo of four dollars and an income of one dollar. Surely, not much profit in that.

Direct Loss to Legitimate Trade

Or to put the matter in another way: For every four dollars that goes into any one of those saloons, three dollars never comes out again to do business in that town; the grocer on one side loses a dollar's trade, the market on the other side loses a dollar's trade, and the merchant across the street also loses a dollar's trade, the market on for every hour throughout the year!

But there are other financial charges against the saloons, to say nothing of tears and heartaches. Consider just a few of these: A dozen cases of sickness at least annually due to excessive drinking, causing large expenses; a death from consumption caused by drinking; a divorce with cost of court expenses brought about by intoxication; a dozen families thrown upon the public or private charity of the town by drunken fathers; a thousand days of labor lost because workmen went on sprees (a loss of $2,000 a year at least); one "drunk" arrested every week, adding to police and court expenses; a half dozen crimes committed for which liquor is largely or wholly responsible, entailing heavy expenses upon taxpayers for prosecution and upon friends to defend the accused —and these are only some of the more obvious financial losses—much more than enough to wipe out the $7,500 put to the credit of the saloons, leaving the $30,000 paid over the bar as a dead loss!

What Could be Done With the $30,000

On the other hand, let us see what could be done annually for the community with the $30,000 worse than wasted:

For a free village library	$8,000
For a free district nurse	1,500
For a course of free lectures	500
For building a mile of good country road	5,000
For keeping six young men and women in college	6,000
For a free industrial night school for girls and boys	2,000
For a village band giving free concerts	2,000
For a boys' club and summer camp	2,000
For a day nursery	2,000
For athletic field and sports	1,000
	$30,000

All this will read to some people like a fairy tale. But it is the statement of just what could be done to bless any village, with the money actually spent for drink in many a small place. Without taking any account of the community pleasure and the wholesome enjoyment which the enterprises just named would bring to the people, with no thought of moral and intellectual betterment which would be brought about by them, it is evident that, by a different expenditure of that sum of $30,000, business advantages of great value would accrue to such a village. The financial gains alone would be many fold greater than the trade (less than $8,000) created by the four saloons, which simply as a business proposition are left with no credit to their name, while we must charge them with a heavy loss inflicted upon the markets and morals of the town.

Is That the Master's Royal "Law of Love?"

Good men often carelessly declare, "I shall vote to keep the saloons in order to help business!" Is that the teaching of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule? Is that the Master's royal "law of love?" Can any Christian look upon the Cross of Christ, and so completely forget its supreme lesson of self-sacrifice, that he becomes willing to put greed above the good of humanity? Can any intelligent American citizen consider even the business facts, as just described, and so completely renounce all respect for the truth of things as to support a policy as idiotic financially as it is morally reprehensible?

Vote for the saloons to help business? Whose business? The business of the undertaker and the grave digger. Whose business? The business of the policeman and jailer? Whose business? The business of the brothel, the asylum and the poor farm! Whose business? The business of courts respecting divorces, criminals and neglected children! Whose business? The business forced upon forsaken women, who wash and scrub to support the suffering family! Whose business? The business of the charity worker, who toils to help the mothers in the homes made desolate by drunkards.

Vote for the Saloons to Help Business?

But that vote will make taxes higher, accidents more frequent, and labor less skillful. Vote for the saloon to help business? But that vote will tend to keep the laborer from having a bank account, from owning a home, and from sending his boy to college? Vote for the saloon to help business? But that vote will send out of town three dollars for every dollar that it spends in town! Before you cast that vote, look at it in the white light of the truth, if not in the divine light of love, and see what a horrible thing you propose to do: To vote not only to injure business but also to ruin manhood, upon which all trade and commerce are based. That is not to be a Christian, but to act like a pagan, and like a pagan at his worst.

Rural Communities Demand Statewide Prohibition

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

The Patrons of Husbandry, an organization composed of the substantial people of the rural districts, is a force to be reckoned with in the struggle for statewide prohibition in 1914 now impending in the state of Washington. The "Grangers," as they are usually called, are practically a unit against the liquor traffic everywhere. They recognize the fact that the saloon is a menace to every home, and is constantly piling up taxes for the sober, industrious citizen to pay. The farmers are tired of seeing the saloon in the town and city debauch and ruin the country lad and lassie, in thousands of instances luring them to destruction after hard-working parents have sacrificed for years in order to give them the opportunities for higher education afforded by the college and university. That the "Grangers" are alive to the present situation and its possibilities is evident by the recent declaration of Hon. C. B. Kegley of Palouse, Master of the Washington State Grange. Mr. Kegley for years has been at the head of this organization in Washington and is a well known figure in politics, as again and again he has marshalled his forces in defense of just and equitable measures designed for the well being of the people in rural communities and the betterment of conditions in general. In the following ringing message—a message which puts heart into the other temperance forces of the state—Master Kegley puts the Grange squarely on record for statewide prohibition:

"The Grange of Washington, standing as it does for pure manhood and womanhood, cannot afford to take an anomalous position on any question, and least of all upon this one which goes to the very root of civilization.

Prohibitory Law the Only Expedient

"The people time and time again have been deceived by party platforms and pledges, and the saloon has again and again proved that it is such a corrupting influence in our public affairs that the people have finally become aroused to the vital importance of its elimination. Patience ceases to be a virtue and we are ready to take a firm stand on this great and important question. The question of control is eliminated. Those having control of the legislature being themselves in the control of the liquor interests, refused to give the people a fair local option law, fought the right of the people to amend their constitution, placed every possible obstacle in the way of a fair and equitable initiative and referendum law, until there is left but one thing for law-abiding and peace-loving people to do—unite in giving the state of Washington the best prohibition law of any state in the Union, and to this end we call upon every Patron to aid in circulating petitions, and organizing local campaign committees to further the interest of statewide prohibition.

HON. C. B. KEGLEY
Master Washington State Grange

Arraignment of Liquor Traffic

"The liquor traffic is, as it always has been, an outlaw, a hindrance to good business, a corrupter of politics and politicians, a hindrance to righteous and much needed legislation, a co-worker with powers that are evil, a destroyer of homes, a perverter of morals, a means of luring young men and maidens from paths of virtue and usefulness, a destroyer of happiness, a thing that is evil and only evil, and as such has no place in modern civilization. Because of its corrupting and un-American influences it merits the disapproval of every self-respecting and law-abiding citizen. Time and again we have called upon our legislature to carry out pre-election pledges, but in vain. Now our appeal is to the people. **Prohibition is inevitable.**"

What Prohibition Has Done for Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA DIVINE ASCRIBES WONDERFUL PROSPERITY AND ADVANCEMENT OF CITY TO ELIMINATION OF SALOON

"Our mayor recently received an inquiry from Hillsdale, N. J., enclosing a pamphlet by The Manufacturers and Merchants' Association of New Jersey, a liquor organization, in which they advertise Oklahoma City as practically bankrupt, due to prohibition." Thus spoke Rev. J. H. O. Smith, of the First Christian Church of Oklahoma City, recently. "In reply the mayor nailed the slander. This is a sample of the persistent effort of the liquor league, which always styles itself a business man's organization, to defame our city and state."

"Six years ago when the campaign was on for statewide prohibition," continued Dr. Smith, "the liquor interests prophesied that the grass would grow in the street, that business would stand still, that vacant store rooms would gape at the passerby.

"Prohibition carried. The city has more than doubled in population; skyscrapers have gone up and the office space has been taken; we have 120 miles of paved streets, the cleanest in America; school houses and churches have been erected, the most beautiful and up-to-date in the country. The choice business rooms occupied by sixty or seventy saloons in 1907 have as occupants thriving business enterprises. Most of those who made the saloon their rendezvous have gone. A few of their friends remain with us and they are lonesome. They organized themselves into the 'Sons of Washington,' a few years ago, but that midnight organization collapsed and now they say they have a 'Business Men's Protective League.'

"These gentlemen have been in the habit of calling on the mayor, chief of police, sheriff and county attorney imploring them to ignore their oath of office and give us a wide open town. Now, they are distressed because they say the law is not enforced. Have they assisted in law-enforcement? The very fact that they are restless and dissatisfied is a compliment to our officers. We have trouble to enforce the law but better to have trouble with evil doers than to be at peace with them.

"The minister sees hunger on the haggard cheek and sorrow in the sunken eye of the drunkard; he hears the cry of little children, vocal with sobs and wet with tears; he sees the liquor traffic pouring poison into the mouths of youth and looks upon the wordless grief of victims of licensed temptations. He sits all night by the bedside of the delirious man who is fighting like a wolf in a trap. The minister shares his meager earnings with want and famine in the house of poverty, rendered so by drink; he comforts, as best he can, the widow and children, stands over the inebriate's grave and resolves that he will fight the accursed traffic, guilty of every degrading crime, and when he tells the truth about it all, his voice ringing with righteous wrath, some minion of the saloon will call him a fanatic and a meddler in other people's affairs or any other pet epithet at hand. The United States Supreme Court is not fanatical. It says (Mugler vs. Kansas, Vol. 8 U. S. 123 U. S., 295), 'It is not necessary for the sake of justifying the state legislation now under consideration to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits.'

"For years Kansas has contended with this evil. Yet it is the wealthiest state per capita in the union, having an assessed valuation of $1,700 per capita,

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911; REINTRODUCED APRIL 7, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ALCOHOL THE GREAT RACIAL POISON

"In Order to Build Up a Strong, Virile People We Must Protect the Young Against the Race Poison, Remembering That the Child of Today Is the Citizen of Tomorrow"

COLONEL L MERVIN MAUS, M. D.

Chief Surgeon Eastern Division, U. S. A. Excerpts from Address Delivered Before College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston

Alcohol should be regarded as the most dangerous narcotic the world has ever known, and its addicts degenerates, just the same as those who use morphine, cocaine or other dangerous narcotic drugs. Research, experiments, the epileptics and feeble-minded institutions, insane asylums, prisons and the post mortem table constantly teach us what alcohol is doing for the human race. There remains no longer any doubt of the special and general results of the great "racial poison" on child, man, race or community. Few people understand the far-reaching effects of alcohol on the family, and the race at large. It is an intricate and difficult problem to approach on account of its social connection with many of the most prominent and influential men and women of the country, who still hold very liberal views concerning its use. The effects of alcohol on the intellectual and mental faculties generally have been made the subject of a most exhaustive study, and we find all of them lowered, even through its moderate use. This is the unanimous verdict of Kraepelin, Fürer, Hodge, Crothers, Fisher and other great authorities on the subject. From a careful study of vital statistics it has also been proven that alcohol even in moderate quantities shortens life, while total abstinence increases it. Besides its mental effects it is largely responsible for the diseases of physical degeneracy which are located in the brain, nervous system, heart, arteries, liver, kidneys and digestive system. From the tables prepared on heredity it has been noted that the children of drinking parents frequently suffer from forms of nervousness and erraticism besides the more serious diseases and conditions of degeneracy.

"The Sins of the Father"

Dr. T. D. Crothers states that he has observed among 500 cases of alcoholism 225 with a distinct history of parental inebriety, while Dr. Norman Kerr, president of the British Society for the Study of Inebriates, informs us that he has observed among 1,500 cases of alcoholism 755 with the same unfortunate history. The child conceived by an intoxicated parent is never up to the child conceived by sober parentage, and rarely rises above mediocrity. While there is more or less immunity to the alcoholic addict, there is never immunity to the germ plasm which is invariably injured by the slightest dilution of alcohol in the blood.

Degeneracy Due to Drink

German vital statistics have shown the defective results from alcohol (beer) among the sons of brewery employes,

Col. L. Mervin Maus

76 per cent of whom were found unfit for military service. There can be no reasonable doubt but that the crime and degeneracy found among the lower classes of the English people are largely due to the general use of alcohol among both sexes. The mental and physical integrity of our nation until now has been preserved through the germ plasm of our high-minded and intelligent American mothers who formerly rarely indulged in alcoholic beverages.

Alcohol From English Viewpoint

Following the general use of whisky as a beverage fifty years ago many of the most prominent and intellectual families of our country have been eliminated and not infrequently in the second generation. Many of their representatives became drunkards and died childless, or left children cursed with feeble mind, epilepsy, tuberculosis, insanity, or some other form of degeneracy, which rendered fertility impossible. Study the family records that have been gathered by the eugenists on the subject of alcohol and the thinking world will stand aghast.

For example, all of the sons and one daughter of one family became alcoholic addicts and died at an early age, while the second daughter became a morphine fiend and a sex violator. After the death of the first husband the widow married again, this time a total abstainer of excellent character. Singularly enough she again bore five children, three boys and two girls, all of whom developed into splendid men and women and became valuable members of society.

To Save Society Saloons Must Go

The rôle that alcohol plays in disease, pauperism, racial degeneracy and graft makes its control by the state absolutely necessary, and in order to save society the saloon must go. To accomplish this necessary reform no candidate for state or municipal office should be endorsed by the medical profession who has not stated satisfactorily his platform on the control of the three great social evils—prostitution, venereal disease and the saloon. Total abstinence should become a requirement of every official holding office within the suffrage of the people. The importance of the duties which lawmakers, judges, state and municipal officials, the army, navy and police are called upon to perform, demands the highest class of intelligence and efficiency, qualities which are impossible with drinking men. Besides, the alcoholic addict is more liable to lend himself to graft and corruption in office than the total abstainer. The physician who strives for racial perfection must cling to total abstinence, for there can be no compromise on the great question of temperance. In order to build up a strong, virile people we must protect the young against the race poison, remembering that the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow.

ONE WOMAN'S RETRIBUTION

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"Don't you want to go with me to the W. C. T. U. meeting this afternoon, Mrs. Crews?" called a neighbor from the road, reining in her horse.

"Thank you, Mrs. Moncrief," replied the young mother, "but the baby has not seemed as well as usual today, and I think I would better not take her out."

"If the baby is sick I'll come in. What seems to be the matter?" The sympathetic visitor quickly hitched her horse and entered the country home. "She must be colicky, she cries so much," she continued. "What have you been doing for her?"

"I give her my mother's remedy—asafedita in whisky—and father says that it never failed to cure the colic. I so often wish for my mother since the baby came."

"I'll be glad to stay with you if you are alone," said Mrs. Moncrief, glancing over at the tiny, bony bit of humanity asleep in the crib. As she looked she seemed to see the host of white-robed children whose untimely deaths had been caused by the liquor traffic. They were followed in her thoughts by another army of misshapen, mindless little ones from the many charitable institutions, who were crying as if in protest at their fate. These cases of which she had often read had seemed so far away until here at her very door was a mother who poured whisky down the throat of her tiny baby.

"I will be delighted if you will stay, Mrs. Moncrief," the mother was saying now. "Twice today the little thing has become so stupid that I could not rouse her."

"I fear the medicine is too strong for her. I always used a little peppermint in warm, sweetened water and placed a hot cloth over the abdomen," ventured Mrs. Moncrief, who had decided that it was her duty to speak against the use of such a remedy.

"I'm not afraid to use anything that my mother recommended."

"You may use it stronger than your mother did."

"Father has always fixed it for me and I guess he remembers how mother used it."

Mrs. Moncrief wisely made no reply, as she saw that argument would avail nothing.

"You were going to a club meeting?" asked the mother as she gave the three-months-old child another spoonful of the whisky.

"No, not to a club meeting. I was going to a W. C. T. U. meeting."

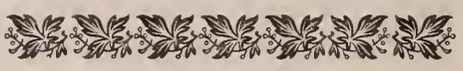
"What do those letters mean?"

"Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We are a band of women who are working to abolish the liquor traffic. Would you not like to join us?"

"I guess not," laughed the young mother scornfully. "I like my dram too well for that. If you will look in at the bottles that I have emptied during the last year, I think you will not care to invite me into your temperance society." Throwing open the door to a closet the young mother rather proudly disclosed a great pile of quart whisky bottles.

"O Mrs. Crews! You don't mean that you emptied all of those!"

"Indeed, I did," laughed Mrs. Crews.



THE SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT

"Let every man be fully assured in his own mind."—Rom. 14:5.

Sublime events, since time began,
Have moved to lead each living man
His sacred call to note;
And truth and justice long have striven
To guide each one to whom is given
The sacred right to vote.

And men of earnest heart and mind
Are urged the chosen paths to find
By means of prayerful thought:
And in the hosts of brave and free
The man of truest worth is he
Who rightly casts his vote.

The vote brings consciousness of power
To all who recognize the hour
When battles must be fought;
The solid rock of Freedom's strength—
The power that rules the world at length—
Lies in the single vote.

From one good seed a harvest came;
From one red spark sprang forth the flame
Which vast destruction wrought;
And so, beyond our thought and will,
A matchless power for good or ill
Lies in each single vote.

The power of this most sacred thing
Requires each man to be a king,
Whose soul can not be bought;
Each one who knows what it implies
Will rightly use and highly prize
The power to cast a vote.

And through this focal point of light
There looks that One whose piercing sight
Makes conscience say, "I ought,"
And those who own His rightful sway
The voice of conscience will obey,
And thus will rightly vote.

—*T. Watson*

"I could have used twice as many if Bob had not seriously objected. If it had not been for that whisky, I could not have lived during the past few months."

Mrs. Moncrief was silent a few moments, then she exclaimed, "Forgive me, my dear, if what I am going to say seems too personal, but my heart prompts me to speak. Your husband left his old associates and came out here among strangers that he might break away from the terrible drink habit. He said he could not let liquor alone if he stayed where he was. You yourself told me this part of the story. He was keeping himself straight when he married you. Are you going to be the means of his downfall a second time?"

"I am trying to help him to show people that he has some manhood about him."

"God pity you, Mrs. Crews, for putting temptation in his way again. I knew Robert when he was a boy."

"You need give yourself no uneasiness, Mrs. Moncrief," said the young wife carelessly. "I am sure that Bob is strong enough to drink moderately. There is no sense in any man making a beast of himself."

Just then the baby roused from her unnatural sleep and began whining and tossing her little hands which looked much like bird-claws. The mother gave her a bottle filled with milk, but she pushed it aside, and to quiet her Mrs. Crews emptied the bottle and put into it some of the "colic medicine." Soon the little one was asleep again. Mrs. Moncrief watched the babe closely. Suddenly she arose and bent over her.

"Let me wake her up, Mrs. Crews," she said. "I fear she is sleeping too soundly." She lifted the babe and shook her gently. The little arms dropped down almost lifelessly.

"Her heart is hardly beating," said Mrs. Moncrief. She bathed the baby's face and rubbed her vigorously but could not awaken her.

"Oh, she is dying," screamed the mother. "Call the doctor. Call the doctor."

Good old Doctor Griffith was soon bending over the helpless child.

"How long has she been in this condition?" he asked.

"About half an hour," answered Mrs. Moncrief.

"What have you given her?"

"She seemed colicky, and I gave her a little medicine," replied the mother between sobs. "This is it," said Mrs. Moncrief, handing the doctor a sample. To smell it was sufficient.

"Well, I do not see that there is anything that I can do," said the doctor soberly, preparing to leave.

"Is she going to die?" wailed the mother.

"Not this time, I think, but if I were you, Mrs. Crews, I wouldn't give her any more of that medicine," and the doctor tossed the bottle into the yard.

"What is the matter, doctor?" asked Mrs. Moncrief, following the physician outdoors.

"*The baby's drunk.*"

"That's what I thought."

"It's lucky the child is a girl. There is generally more hope for a girl than for

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE SIGN OF THE LIBERTY BELL

MARY P. SAYERS, Libertyville, Ill.

"What do you think, mother!" exlaimed Jimmie Gordon, rushing excitedy into the kitchen, where his mother was etting supper. "They're going to let hat saloon-keeper at the corner of Grant nd Lincoln, drive in the home-coming arade and carry a banner like his old ign-board with a big liberty bell and a ot of reading about a man's doing anyhing he wants to so long as he doesn't lo anything to injure his neighbors."

"I think you have the wording a little nixed, my laddie, but it all amounts to he same thing in the end," replied his nother, as she smiled approvingly at Jimmie.

"I told Mr. Ransom, he's the manager, you know, that I wouldn't let Bess drive in the parade if they were going to let the whisky people in. He looked at me in the queerest way! I just asked him how far he thought people could go in self-indulgence and not injure others!"

"Bravo!" called a voice from the dining-room.

"Uncle Jack!" Jimmie bounded into the dining-room. He had not seen Uncle Jack for a whole year, and Uncle Jack was the one above all others who could talk temperance, for he was a real worker in the temperance cause.

"I guess mother and I don't need to be ashamed of the principles of our twelve-year-old pupil," beamed Uncle Jack, drawing the enthusiastic boy close to him. "Out where I've been working during the past year, whenever the whisky people get up some big show, the temperance folks do something bigger to make folks sit up and take notice!"

A week later Jimmie's father came home to spend his vacation at the home-coming. Mr. Gordon was a traveling man who was not radically strong for the temperance cause. Nevertheless, when his plans were confided to his father, Jimmie was allowed full sway, for Mr. Gordon thought it was going too far to use the symbols of national liberty to vindicate the cause of whisky.

The following morning after Mr. Gordon's return was the big day of the home-coming celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon drove black Bess, Jimmie's own pony, and took a place on the street where everything could be plainly seen when the parade should come along—for Jimmie had kept to his resolution not to let his pony go in a parade where whisky men were allowed.

There were many beautiful floats. First came the four six-horse teams from the dry-goods stores. They were followed by all sorts of built-up pyramids of good things to eat, the exhibit of the grocerles of the city. Next came the hardware floats, the furniture floats, the farm floats, and various floats of every kind and description. Then appeared the brewery automobiles, some ten or twelve in number, and behind them a wagon containing a liberty bell, a massive wooden structure, bearing the actual lettering of the old liberty bell of national fame. On the wagon was a huge sign-board which read: "Real Liberty: To attempt to guard adult men by law against temptation, and place them under moral tutelage, may, no doubt, in particular instances prevent grave evils, but it is a dangerous precedent and a bad education for the battle of life. The essence of real liberty is that every adult and sane man should have the right to pursue his own life and gratify his own tastes without molestation, provided he does not injure his neighbors, and provided he fulfils the duties which the state exacts from its citizens."

Close behind this followed a decrepit old horse and a wagon that was so rickety that it seemed about to fall to pieces. On the front seat, driving, was a bloated specimen of a man with a "rum blossom" nose and tangled hair. On his head was an old battered hat and his clothes were as ragged as it seemed possible for clothes to be. Behind him, sitting in the bottom of the wagon, were three children, a small boy, ragged and tearful looking, and a little girl with unkempt hair and a thin faded dress. With them sat the mother holding the third child, which was a tiny babe. Both wore meager clothing and bore upon their faces a look of destitution. A great banner standing upright in the wagon read: "This is the result of too much liberty in self-indulgence! The driver of this rig pursued his own life and gratified his own tastes and so long as he didn't injure his neighbor, it didn't matter about the mother and little children who are sitting in the back end of the wagon. Look at him and see if you think he can fulfil the duties the state exacts of her citizens! If this is the meaning of real liberty, then *give me death!*"

A few boys ran after the rig hooting derisively, but when once the people really comprehended the meaning of the disreputable looking turnout, cheer on cheer rent the air and everybody crowded to the front until the street was jammed and the parade even had to halt. Suddenly, the man driving the old horse stood up in his wagon and raised his hand as a signal for silence.

"People," he said, in a loud voice, "last night I heard that there was a boy in this city who was going to drive a rig in the parade that would put the whisky men to shame, and as soon as I could, I found out where he lived, for I wanted to know if there was anything in the world that would do what he had set out to do. He had intended to rig himself up with a false face to represent a drunkard for this parade today. I told him I'd go him one better!—I'd drive the wagon for him! You don't know me —neither do you know my passengers! Out of regard for their feelings I'm not going to tell you who they are, either! But we're all just what we seem to be! Only, from now on, I'm going to do something that will get us out of this hole we're in. I've got the chance and I'm going to take it, and it wasn't the men that are making such a show of liberty that gave it to me, either! I wasn't always like this, for I had as good a chance as most men have in this world, but I misused my liberty. Don't let anybody tell you that you don't injure anyone but yourself when you take somethink to make you drunk. If it's nothing more than making yourself a nuisance you're hurting some one!"

The policeman had not tried to disperse the crowd, but when the besotted looking creature sat down and lifted the lines, the crowd moved on, cheer after cheer showing the strength of the opinion of the people. Just as the way was cleared, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon swung into

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

PROHIBITION IS OUR SONG

Sung by Earlville (Ia.) Boys at Harvest Carnival

Prohibition is our song,
It rings o'er hill and valley;
Come join the chorus loud and strong
And round the standard rally.

Prohibition is the word!
The tune is mighty handy,
Our fathers sang it long ago,
'Tis "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

We boys will soon be men, you know,
The lassies will be workers;
And we'll depose King Alcohol,
For none of us are shirkers.

"Then down with the saloon!" we say
"Away with beer and brandy!
"Join in our prohibition song
"To 'Yankee Doodle Dandy.'"

Saloons and jails and poor farms, too,
Will all go down together;
Safe in the prohibition ship
The hardest gale we'll weather.

Now clear the deck for action, boys,
See that your arms are handy,
We'll sink the pirate craft "Strong Drink"
To "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

POPULARITY OF PROHIBITION POSTERS

One of the posters issued by the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, appears on the cover page of this issue. The action of a municipality in posting bulletins to warn the people against the evils of alcohol is most significant of the present attitude of society toward the liquor evil. It will be interesting to note the cities that will follow the example of Cambridge. A most excellent way to attract attention to this method of advertising temperance truths is for the local W. C. T. U. to make use in public places of the excellent series of W. C. T. U. posters, one of which is advertised in this issue.

Wasting our Vital Assets

Society accepts as a matter of course the fact that physicians urge measures and promote schemes which tend to prevent disease and therefore in large measure reduce their own incomes. A medical practitioner who was known to employ methods to spread disease germs would not only lose all professional standing, but would be branded by society as devoid of conscience and human feeling. Yet with strange inconsistency we permit and license in our midst an institution which in order to increase its revenue sows the seeds of disease, corruption and death among the youth of the nation every day of the year.

When a branch of the railroad from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo was being constructed, it was said that every tie laid cost a human life. The construction superintendent, when asked how he overcame such obstacles to the progress of the work, replied, "We got more men." If the liquor men were to truthfully answer how they keep up their business when so many of their customers in the prime of life are dropping into the grave, they would reply, "We get more men or boys to fill their places."

In a recent protest to Congress on the part of the liquor interests against an appropriation to send delegates to the Congress on Alcoholism, they boasted that the government could not run without the revenue derived from the liquor business. The question for patriots to consider is rather, how long we can exist if we permit it to depreciate and waste our "vital assets," our future citizens.

There is one way to stop that outrageous extravagance—prohibition of the traffic by state and by nation. Read the text of Congressman Hobson's resolution and then start a campaign in your community for a "saloonless nation in 1920."

Tracing Responsibility

No one knows better than the men who preside over our courts of justice that the criminal who should be on trial before them is, in the majority of cases, the legalized liquor traffic. "Every day," says Judge Pinckney of the Chicago Juvenile court, "there are cases brought before me of young boys who have broken the law while under the influence of liquor. They stand the brunt of their actions, while the one upon whom the greater responsibility should fall goes free." And upon whom falls the responsibility for the legalized liquor traffic?

The other day a man forged a check, was detected, brought into court and accused of the act. He disclaimed any remembrance of the deed, insisting that he had done it when under the influence of liquor and was not responsible for the crime. His wife who accompanied him pleaded for mercy for her husband, assuring the judge that when free from liquor he was the kindest of husbands, and the truest of men, but when tempted by the proximity of drink he was unable to withstand the temptation. The case of this man is not uncommon; it is the experience of thousands. Are they alone responsible for the crimes they commit, for the weaknesses they display, for the outrageous mistakes and errors they perpetrate while under the influence of liquor? And if not, then who is responsible for their condition? The liquor dealers, we say glibly, and with some truth. But tracing it farther we ask who is responsible for the liquor dealer who tempts on every street corner the weak-willed boy or man to partake of that which so changes his mental and moral attitude that he can commit crimes of which he would never be guilty otherwise? The city government which licenses his business, we answer, and if one could only let the responsibility rest there it might be a comfortable solution of the problem, but logic forces us to trace this responsibility still farther. For is not the government made up of citizens who, if they have not worked and voted to do away with the licensed saloon, should share with the weak-willed criminal who forged the check the responsibility for his downfall? "License is consent; consent is participation; participation is responsibility."

Only the man who is giving himself with whole-souled earnestness to the removal of these legalized places of temptation from the streets of our cities can claim freedom from responsibility for crime committed by the victims of drink.

Patriotism of the Liquor Interests

The men engaged in the liquor business pride themselves upon their love of country, but the quality of their patriotism, as shown in the liquor journals, does not bear close analysis. Their exultant comments over the non-enforcement of prohibition laws stamp them as anything but loyal, law-loving, law-abiding citizens. The very nature of the business in which they are engaged perverts their moral sense. They are a law unto themselves. Their own avaricious desires are their real constitution. Their selfish interests are the only statutes they recognize. They do not observe the first principles of true patriotism, which seeks the good of all above individual benefit, which sacrifices personal inclination in order that the welfare of the nation may be subserved. On the contrary, they are willing to lay upon the altar of their greed the health, the happiness, the laws, the wealth, and the character of the nation. Not only is it a part of their business to incapacitate and destroy each year a larger number of men than any war in which this country has been involved, but their places of business, by the encouragement they give to indulgence in illegal drinking, are training-schools for transgressors of the law.

When have the liquor interests given proof that they have anything of value to give to the nation? When the country is in danger and a call comes for patriots, can the saloon supply specimens of physical manhood which shall be able to endure exposure, danger, privation? When labor difficulties disturb the peace and safety of the community, does the saloon furnish any solution of the vexatious question or tend to case the strained situation? Is it not usually necessary at such times for the law to interfere and close the dramshops in order that the situation may not be rendered more serious by the excessive indulgence of the strikers? In the crises of national life when there is needed a great leader, a man strong and resourceful, who thinks for a moment of seeking such an one in the saloon? The territory of the United States is large, and there is room within its borders for all sorts and conditions of men, but is there room for an element so thoroughly inimical to the fundamental principles of our national life as the liquor interests?

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

CANADA'S DISTINGUISHED TOTAL ABSTAINERS

In commenting on the increasing number of prominent men of the United States who have publicly declared their total abstinence principles, Canadian temperance papers call attention to the attitude on the temperance question of Dr. Sproule, the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia for the Dominion. Dr. Sproule is the host of the House of Commons and his rooms are supposed to be the place of refreshment for the Canadian Parliament. Contrary to the practice of his predecessors, Dr. Sproule, aided by his wife, gave instructions that no intoxicants were to be served in the Speaker's rooms, or at the Speaker's dinners.

In somewhat similar fashion Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, not only prohibited all intoxicants from militia canteens, but not long ago when entertaining Sir Ian Hamilton, the Empire inspector, at Halifax, directed that no intoxicants were to come to the table, and severely reprimanded a couple of officers who smuggled a flask into the room.

VISITORS AT NATIONAL W.C.T.U. HEADQUARTERS

Resident officers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters have recently had the pleasure of entertaining for a few days Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic Work, and Mrs. Eugenia F. St. John, National W. C. T. U. evangelist.

IMPORTANT

If you are expecting to attend the World's or National W. C. T. U. Convention, read carefully Transportation article in this issue; also the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Railroad. If you wish further information, write to the Chairman of Transportation at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

A SCIENTIFIC FACT

In a recent address aimed at the liquor traffic and the social evil, Rev. W. H. Head of Chicago is reported to have said:

"Whatever may be thought of the injustice of the innocent suffering for the guilty, Moses was absolutely scientifically right when he spoke of the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children of future generations. Eighty per cent of the ills the human race is suffering would be eliminated could we rid society of liquor and the social evil."

NORTH CAROLINA SATISFIED

Hon. R. B. Glenn, ex-Governor of North Carolina, in a recent tour of Alabama in the interests of statewide prohibition, declared that Alabama is ready to take its place again in the list of dry states where it rightfully belongs, and that action to this end will be taken by the legislature next year. In telling of what prohibition has done for North Carolina, ex-Governor Glenn is reported to have said:

"There is not any danger whatever of North Carolina ever again joining the ranks of liquor states. No, not in a thousand years. The people of our state are too well satisfied with prohibition. They have seen the state grow and prosper until today we rank second in textile products. A few years ago North Carolina was known only for its turpentine. Today we are famous as a manufacturing state.

"North Carolina is clean and expects to continue clean. There is not even the remotest prospect of our state ever wanting to give up statewide prohibition."

WHISKY BRINGS GRIEF TO THE RED MAN

Sam Morris, a full blooded Indian, a graduate of Carlisle University, an expert penman, bookkeeper and shorthand writer, has just been acquitted in Seattle, Wash., on a charge of forging a check. He has been found guilty of this charge on a number of occasions and has served several terms in the penitentiary. In discussing his crime he attributes his downfall to the white man's whisky. He says:

"They were good people—my father and my mother. When I was very small my father said to me: 'It is no good to continue in the Indian way. The Indian must follow the white man's way.' So we gave up the tepee. We dressed as white men and white women dress. My father did not hunt as his fathers had done. He bought land, and ploughed it, and raised crops, and sold them.

"And I—because I wanted to follow the way of the white men—drank whisky."

FACTS WORTH REPEATING

Nine states of the Union have outlawed the liquor traffic: Maine, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Georgia, West Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina.

Approximately 46,000,000 of the people of America are living in saloonless territory.

About seventy-one per cent of the area of the United States is prohibition territory.

A bill is now before Congress, introduced by Representative Richmond P. Hobson, providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A SONG OF CONSECRATION

To thee, beloved country—
Forever grand and free!
From ocean unto ocean
Immanuel's land to be—
To thee we pledge allegiance,
For thee our souls are strong;
With heart to heart united
In prayer, in work, in song.

Our land shall be triumphant
O'er foes that now oppress;
This pilgrim-land of nations
Her children all shall bless;
Shall banish sin and sorrow,
The curse of drink o'erthrow,
Shall bring a glad tomorrow
In righteousness to glow.

The dawning day is glorious,
Our country's sky grows bright;
We hail the holy radiance
Of prohibition's light!
O God of nations, hear us,
Our trust is all in Thee;
To Thee we'll give the glory
In psalms of victory!

—*Anna A. Gordon*

PIONEER WORKER CALLED HOME

White ribboners will be grieved to learn of the passing away of Mrs. Lucy H. Washington. Mrs. Washington first became active in the cause of temperance at the time of the Crusade movement. During succeeding years she was prominent in the work in various official capacities and for several years was a National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer. In the great campaigns for constitutional prohibition in Iowa, Kansas, Maine and other states, Mrs. Washington bore a helpful part. Miss Willard once said of her: "Her persuasive methods, Christian spirit, and eloquent language make her at once an effective speaker acceptable to all classes. The heart of the National W. C. T. U. doth safely trust in her."

In the midst of her public work and while discharging with rare fidelity the manifold duties of a devoted mother, Mrs. Washington still found time for the use of her pen and her poetic nature found expression in verse. Collections of her poems were published at different periods in volumes. Her themes were marked by wide diversity, from the tender songs of childhood to those dealing with the most profound aspects of life.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

THE NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, THE CASINO

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president New Jersey W. C. T. U., 704 Summerfield Ave., Asbury Park.

ENTERTAINMENT, Miss Elma A. Mathis, 936 Munroe street, Asbury Park.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Grace Kentgen, Asbury Park.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. Kate Raphael, The Gardiner, Asbury Park.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES, Miss Helen P. Strong, Matawan.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. S. Smock, Wickatunk.

BADGES, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

INFORMATION, Publicity Bureau of the city.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Of course it is understood that to have a special train to New York, it is necessary that we have 100 passengers from Chicago; therefore, it is most important that as soon as you know you are to go to New York on the official train you send me your name, stating what reservation you wish made for you. Full information regarding the special train, rates, etc., has been given in THE UNION SIGNAL of August 21 and September 4. After reading these articles over carefully, if you have need of further information, write to the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad named in their advertisement in this issue, or to Chairman of Transportation at Evanston, Ill.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

As so many of the delegates to the National Convention are planning to go to the World's Convention also, it is not probable that there will be enough for a special train from Chicago to Asbury Park; therefore we are arranging for special cars on one of the regular Pennsylvania trains for the delegates to the National Convention. If you do not intend to go to Brooklyn but will go directly to Asbury Park from any station along the route, please send me your name, stating when and where you wish to join the party and requesting whatever reservation you wish made for you. The fare from Chicago to Asbury Park and return, on sale October 26, 27, 28, is $35.60 via Philadelphia, with return limit to November 10. If there are enough delegates to fill one or more cars, these will be run through to Asbury Park without change at Philadelphia.

A very convenient train will be one over the Pan Handle Route, leaving Chicago at 10:05 A. M., Oct. 27.

Ar. Philadelphia 12:24 P. M., Oct. 28.
Lv. Philadelphia 12:30 P. M., Oct. 28.
Ar. Asbury Park 2:58 P. M., Oct. 28.

See the Pennsylvania R. R. advertisement in this issue for further information.

Washington, D. C.

Delegates attending either or both Conventions and desiring to return by way of Washington, must be sure that the ticket purchased reads, "Returning via Washington." This will permit you to return without extra expense by way of the capital city if you choose. No change can be made in your ticket after its purchase without additional expense.

Stops for Delegates En Route

It is most important that delegates wishing to join the official train after it leaves Chicago shall send me their names as soon as possible, or write to Mr. C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania R. R., 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, stating at what station you will join, in order that arrangements may be made to stop at that station and reservations may be held for you as you may order.

Southern Delegation

The southern delegation is to be personally conducted by Mrs. A. E. Meadow, 1401 Eleventh avenue, S., Birmingham, Ala. Write to her for full particulars and sleeper reservations.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PRELIMINARY LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE, N.J., ENDORSED BY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

$2 Per Day for Room and Board

AMSTERDAM.....202 Fourth Ave.
ASBURY-KENILWORTH.....200 Asbury Ave.
BUCKINGHAM.....Summerfield Ave.
BELMONT.....300 Asbury Ave.
MADISON.....203 Sunset Ave.
NEWBURG.....206 Second Ave.
REGINA.....407 First Ave.
ST. CLAIR.....203 Second Ave.
ORMOND.....110 Second Ave.

$1.75 Per Day for Room and Board

GRAND AVENUE.....Grand Ave.
ROYAL.....510 Grand Ave.

$1.50 Per Day for Room and Board

ANNESLEY.....512 First Ave.
ATLANTIC.....209 Asbury Ave.
CHARLES.....306 Seventh Ave.
ELIZABETH.....601 First Ave.
PRINCETON.....319 Cookman Ave.
RUTHERFORD.....411 Lake Ave.
THEDFORD.....206 Sixth Ave.
GIRARD.....307 Sixth Ave.

$1.25 Per Day for Room and Board

ALASKA.....518 Monroe Ave.
FEDERAL.....516 Monroe Ave.
KINGSCOURT.....602 Grand Ave.
SUSSEX.....215 Second Ave.

Special Rates for Room and Board

THE RAVENSWOOD INN will make a special rate of two in a room at $10 each per week. House nicely located on Fifth avenue.

THE WYANDANK, 215 Third avenue, will make a special rate of $1.15 per day.

THE ELBERTA, at Fourth avenue and Emery street, will make a rate of $1 per day. Located next to the trolley.

Visitors desiring accommodations should address the ASBURY PARK CONVENTION BUREAU, *900 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J., H. E. Denegar, Director.*

Hotels at Ocean Grove

Name.	Rate per week
MARLBORO	$20, $22 and $25
HONEYSUCKLE	$7
SEACROFT	$7
CARROLLTON	$7
THE COLONIAL	$7
THE BREEZE	$7
THE ST. CLOUD	$7
THE DUXBURY	$7
TERRACE INN	$6 and $7

Rooming Houses at Ocean Grove

Name.	Rate per week Two in room
THE COLONIAL	$4
THE OCEAN AVENUE	$3 and $4
THE ST. CLOUD	$4 and $5
THE ROOSEVELT	$6 and $7
THE SAGAMORE	$3.50
THE FERNDALE	$7
THE READING	$4 and $6
THE EMERSON	$4
THE WILKES BARRE	$3 and $4

THE CHURCH AND THE SALOON

When the Church of Christ determines to work unitedly and earnestly to outlaw the liquor traffic, National Constitutional Prohibition will be assured. *The American Friend*, devoted to the interests of Quakerism in America, urges the responsibility of the Church in a well written editorial article, from which we quote.—EDITOR

The Church is the greatest manifestation of moral and spiritual power in the world today. If it lack in any of its essential characteristics, then evil is enthroned and the powers of darkness play havoc with the sons and daughters of men. Civil government should be the handmaid of religion in conserving the morals of humanity, but the Church can never turn over to any other agency responsibilities peculiarly its own in the realm of establishing character and conscience and righteous sentiment and moral fiber so essential in the inevitable conflict with organized evil and public iniquity.

Probably the Church has not always understood a given problem or its own relationship thereto. Having at times a wrong perspective, it not infrequently absolves itself from all obligations, and is content to turn over to civil government —to politics—the solution of questions that are essentially moral, and which require not only an awakened public conscience expressing itself at the ballot box, but the application of spiritual discernment and concentrated moral energy which ought ever to characterize the Church of Christ.

Just as the Church must be the embodiment of moral and religious truth and power, so is the liquor traffic of this generation the embodiment of that which is most threatening and destructive in human life.

There are probably many national sins, but *the* particular sin of America at this time is the protected liquor traffic, whose destruction is far overdue. Here we have the world old conflict, holiness against sin, righteousness against evil, the Church against the organized rum traffic. Other conflicts have been won, and righteousness has triumphed over a particular wrong. The Church must now make up its mind that the liquor traffic must be destroyed, or be prepared for the inevitable destruction of much of its own power and opportunity at the hands of this demon of iniquity. * * *

But the liquor problem is not to be guaged by any such surface conditions. The wrong of the system will not be cured by a study in statistics. If liquor drinking is on the increase, it is an added argument for a system of prohibition that will be universal in its application.

The success of the propaganda to overthrow the liquor traffic is not to be measured by the fact that a few towns go dry or go wet each year, nor yet by the status of arrests and convictions for drunkenness and crime, nor by the effect of the saloon or its abolition upon trade and taxes. All these elements, important as they are, are but incidental to the main question, that the United States is fostering and protecting a gigantic system of iniquity that not only debauches citizenship, corrupts public morals and blasts the happiness of the home, but also blocks the path of the Church in its mission of human redemption, condemns humanity in great sections to spiritual death, and by its unholy touch corrupts the fountains of our social, civic and national life.

The Church cannot thrive while the saloon thrives, and there is coming a conflict, the impact of which will test the Church as it has not yet been tested, and which will shake our republic to its depths. No student of the liquor problem can avoid this conclusion. Either the Church must run away or it must stand and meet the tide of a tremendous moral battle that is inevitable. Evil has been the aggressor already too long, and the attacks of the Church have been too largely general and desultory.

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With half our population free from the open saloon, and the other half in its deadly clutch, we are in imminent danger of developing two wholly different and antagonistic civilizations in the same government, with no possibility of a natural and sympathetic assimilation. The country cannot permanently exist half drunk and half sober. Ultimately, either we must go back and surrender half our population to the greed of the saloon, which is an unthinkable proposition, or we must rally and concentrate the forces of righteousness for a well defined attempt to free the other half.

That is the problem in a nutshell. It is no easy task that the Church is facing. The rum power is desperate, is standing with its back to the wall, and thus far has beaten its enemies in its manner of fighting. It excels in aggressiveness, in organization, in its ability to control channels of power. With all its activity the Church is not yet half aroused. In a straight-out contest at the polls, the saloon can count yet upon too large a percentage of the Christian Church. Too many others are content to let the saloon have its way, only faintly resisting, if at all, and in no sense aggressive. Too long that portion of the Church which is aroused has been fighting in separate camps. A divided army can never whip a united foe. In the face of a crisis it is worse than folly for those who should be allies to be hurling anathemas at one another.

The Church has moved forward within a decade, but it needs to become the aggressor. This is no carnal warfare, but a campaign against a gigantic wrong. There are Friends' meetings, in which temperance activities are negligible, where the quarterly temperance lesson is considered a dull occasion, where temperance instruction of our youth is left almost wholly to others.

Just at present, the press of the country is wrestling with the periodic puzzle of a decrease in the number of saloons and an increase in the amount of liquor consumed, and many have been disposed to base their estimates of a great evil like the liquor traffic upon a few columns of statistics which they have never taken the time to analyze. The fact is overlooked or ignored that the apparent increase in consumption is wholly in the revenue collection districts where the license system is enthroned, and where public sentiment apparently condones the traffic in intoxicants. Another fact is ignored that there is an annual increase in population in the United States of at least one and a half millions of people, the bulk of them immigrants from foreign lands, three-fourths of whom have been drinkers from infancy.

The day for pro-saloon argument is past. The day for mighty constructive effort for saloon annihilation is at hand, and the burden is upon the Church of Christ to lead the way for its consummation.

A TRADE THAT HURTS TRADE

I wish well to trades, but with a reserve. I hope the baker may bake and sell more bread as long as he lives. I hope that every clothier may sell more yards of broadcloth, and may make more coats every year that passes over his head. I hope that every farmer may sell more wheat. But I cannot say in my heart and conscience that I hope the brewer will brew more beer, or the distiller distill more spirits, or the publicans sell more of both. There is a limit to my good wishes. I wish that all trades may prosper except one. The prosperity I wish to that one trade is that it should cease.—Cardinal Manning.

THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Everything possible is being done to make the coming together of the great W. C. T. U. hosts from many nations to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, New York, October 23-28, a time of pleasure and profit. The most satisfactory arrangements for the entertainment and comfort of delegates and guests have been perfected, and among the social features planned is a splendid banquet when worker will greet worker and friend will greet friend. The broad scope of the work of the W. C. T. U. in many lands could not better be understood than by scanning the roster of distinguished names which comprises the list of attendants at the Convention. It is not possible to mention all who will honor the occasion in person, but from England will come Lady Aurea Howard, youngest daughter of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's W. C. T. U.; Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, who leads the young people of the World's organization; Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, honorary corresponding secretary of the B. W. T. A.; Mrs. C. D. Johnson, honorary recording secretary of the B. W. T. A.; Mrs. Reed, honorary treasurer of the B. W. T. A.; Miss Thorne, honorary general secretary Young Women's Branch of the B. W. T. A.; Mrs. Ormiston Chant of London; Lady Hope of Manchester; and many others. Australia will be represented by Lady Holder, president of the Australian W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Rodi of Brisbane, who will represent the superintendent of Anti-Gambling for Australia; Mrs. G. W. Cooper, state recording secretary of South Australia, accompanied by her daughter; and Mrs. Pengelly, vice-president-at-large of South Australia. In the absence of its president, South Africa will be represented by Miss Emilie Solomon, president of the Cape of Good Hope Province W. C. T. U.; also by Miss Anna M. Cummings, B. A., vice-president of the Federal W. C. T. U.; and Abbie Parks Ferguson, Litt. D., an educator of prominence in South Africa. Miss Ellen Stone will represent Bulgaria. Mrs. C. Davenport, editor of the official W. C. T. U. paper of Burma, will be among those from that country; also Mrs. J. M. Lobdell, a Methodist missionary. The national president of the Belgium W. C. T. U., Mlle. de Laveleye, will be the notable representative of her country. Mrs. A. B. Ormsby of Nassau bears greetings from Mrs. Dillet, the national president of the Bahamas. China will have representation on the Executive Committee in the person of Dr. L. Pearl Boggs of Nanking. Chile will send Miss Adda Burch as its envoy. From Italy will come Mrs. A. W. Greenman of Naples and her daughter, Miss Greenman. Miss Iwasama of Tokyo will attend the World's from Japan and Miss Cora Haller will represent Korea on the Executive Committee. Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, well remembered as one of the speakers at the Portland National W. C. T. U. Convention, will attend from New Zealand as its representative. Miss Effa Dunmore, president of the National W. C. T. U. of Mexico, Mrs. Cora C. Benedict of St. Johns, acting president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Pippy, Newfoundland's superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work; Miss Mabel Beddow, representing Palestine, and Miss Emma L. Bush of Bayamon, L. T. L. secretary for Porto Rico, will all be in attendance at the Convention. From Scotland will come Mrs. G. C. Milne, acting vice-president of the B. W. T. A. in Scotland, who will represent Miss Forrester-Paton, the president; Mrs. Barton of Glasgow; Mrs. McNab of Sterling; Miss Hill of Leslie, Fife; Miss Deas of Kirkcaldy; Miss Daisy Gemmill of Glasgow, daughter of the honorary corresponding secretary of the national union of Scotland, and Miss Jane Darling of Edinburgh, World's superintendent. Sweden will be represented by Miss Hilda Carling of Gothenburg and Uruguay by Miss Lizzie Hewett.

The Hotel Bossert will be the official hotel for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. It is located at Montague and Hicks streets, in the part of Brooklyn known as "The Heights."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

West Virginia, Bluefield, Sept. 16-18
N. Idaho, Lewiston, Sept. 17-19.
Maine, Rumford, Sept. 17-19
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 23-26
Oklahoma, Guthrie, Sept. 24-26
Oregon, Corvallis, Sept. 24-27
Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
Delaware, Wilmington, Sept. 24-26
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Kentucky, Madisonville, Sept. 26-30
Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Alabama, Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenla, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Arkansas, Camden, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Oct. 3-7
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
East Washington, Wenatchee, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Wyoming, Cheyenne, Oct. 10-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Montana, Glendive, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 15-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov 8-12
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

ATTENTION!

If you have not already done so, please read carefully the Transportation articles in The Union Signal of August 21, September 4, and the present issue; also note carefully the information contained in the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ATLANTIC CITY'S SUNDAY CLOSING LAW BRINGS PROSPERITY

Speculation as to the success or failure of Atlantic City's summer season with Sunday cafe and saloon closing rigidly enforced throughout the city has been set at rest by reports from the city banks showing that the deposits following Labor day aggregated $1,595,627.54, a total greater by $510,820 than the funds deposited in the banks and trust companies following Labor day a year ago, says the Philadelphia *North American*.

JUDGE RULES GARNISHEEING OF WAGES TO PAY DRINK BILL IS DISORDERLY CONDUCT

A charge of disorderly conduct was brought against a Chicago saloonkeeper by a local judge because of the saloonkeeper's action in garnisheeing the wages of a poor man with a family, to pay a bill of ten dollars for drinks which he had allowed the man to have on credit. "This court is of the opinion," said Judge Sullivan in giving the sentence, "that any saloonkeeper who extends credit to a poor man with a family and gives him whisky on that credit and then sues him to take away the few dollars from his family is guilty of disorderly conduct. I fine you $25."

GROWING STRONGER

Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"At the age of 50 years I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a man in Mo. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously, I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to directions and I liked it fully as well as the best high-grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my years and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am busy every day at some kind of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The arm and hand that were once almost useless, now keep far ahead in rapidity of movement and beauty of penmanship."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER SEVENTEEN)

STATE PROHIBITION
VERSUS
LOCAL OPTION

During three years under Prohibition in Vermont there were 545 cases of intoxication in the courts. In three years of local option there were 1,642. An increase of over 200 per cent.

License New Jersey, with about the same population as prohibition Maine and prohibition Kansas combined, paid the United States in liquor taxes, $3,470,644.

Kansas and Maine together paid $102,508.

During five years in Maine there were 33 murders.

During five years in high license local option Massachusetts there were 424.

In proportion to population, 145 murders in Massachusetts to 33 in Maine.

Prohibition is accompanied by financial prosperity.

There is steady increase in Maine's valuation at the rate of more than $20,000,000.

The amount in the savings institutions of Maine, counting in the women and children, is now $225 per capita.

Mothers want protection for their boys in the cities as well as in the towns.

They want protection wherever the boys are, and the boys are in every part of the state.

VOTE FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois
Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50.

Refund Your Convention Expenses

Any woman who expects to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., can refund her Convention expenses by inducing her friends to enjoy the advantages of a combination Life and Accident Insurance Policy in the only company that temperate people can afford to patronize. The only company that acknowledges in dollars and cents that temperate people are better risks and should have lower rates. The only company issuing a policy to temperate people which covers life and pays weekly sums while disabled from accidents. All at a lower rate than is usually charged for straight life insurance.

It will pay you to call or write for details.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
253 Broadway, New York.

Supplies for Harvest Home Program

in celebration of Frances E. Willard's birthday on September 28

The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Adams Gordon. Price $1.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price 75 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 15 cents.

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard. price, 3 cents each; per hundred, $1.00.

Frances E. Willard Program (for use in public schools). Price 10 cents.

A Floral Tribute (exercise).

A Starry Crown (exercise). Price 5 cents each; per dozen, 35 cents.

A Great Reformer (a reading on Frances E. Willard). Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

The Frances E. Willard Reciter. Price 10 cents.

The Frances E. Willard Autograph Flower Mission Cards, especially fine for use in roll call, or in the closing of the meeting. Price, per hundred, 12 cents.

Willard Souvenir Cards, with picture of Miss Willard and quotation. Price, per fifty, 30 cents; per hundred, 50 cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

TEXAS NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

A real W. C. T. U. touch was found by the writer at a camp meeting held recently at Peniel. There were many W. C. T. U. members present from various places, among them Mrs. Laura G. Pennel, a missionary from Mexico and a lady well known in Texas, as she was formerly state superintendent of "Y" work, was a rescue worker and also associated with Mrs. Stoddard in an effort to secure the law giving the state the College of Industrial Arts. Through the efforts of Mrs. J. W. Benton, state superintendent of Medical Temperance, W. C. T. U. posters giving temperance facts had been tacked up in prominent places, and copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, and the *Texas White Ribbon* were distributed freely. The principal speaker was Rev. R. T. Williams, a Peniel boy, former president of the college, but now an evangelist. His wife is a member of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Williams gave a magnificent address of welcome at our district convention last spring. Peniel has a fine union.

Some time ago the writer told of the petition of over 10,000 names asking for an amendment to the "Pandering Act," which was sent to the Governor by Mrs. John A. Rice. The Governor refused to consider this measure because the time was so short and other bills were pending.

The W. C. T. U. of Waco has imported a specialist who will give free treatments to those suffering from the drink or cigaret habit. Headquarters will be in one of the churches. A local physician will be employed to complete the work.

The *Texas White Ribbon* contains a splendid article on "Soft Drinks," contributed by Dr. J. S. Abbott, our drug and food commissioner.

Ennis has always done original things. Recently it had what it called a "poverty social." Ten cents admission was charged and a neat little sum realized. The members were dressed in old time styles. The costumes were—well Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. They sang old songs and had dialogues and a spelling match from Webster's old blue back speller. Ginger snaps and ice water were served as refreshments. Ennis spent most of the winter quilting for the public and had more orders than it could fill. July 21 was L. T. L. day. There was a time when Ennis held the banner in this department, but for several years there has been no work among the children. Lately, however, a good L. T. L. has been organized.

Mrs. John S. Turner, vice-president of the Texas W. C. T. U., has resigned her office on account of poor health, and Miss Martha Nutt of Granbury has been appointed to fill her place. While in New York, where she was resting, she spoke many times at Chautauquas, W. C. T. U. institutes and other summer gatherings.

In the home-going of Mr. Crutchin, the father of the Texas superintendent of Fair work, Mrs. Lucie Wall, the temperance forces have sustained a loss. Mr. Crutchin was a prohibitionist, and his several sons are prohibitionists and total abstainers.

A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

NO-LICENSE CAMPAIGN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

FANNY DONALDSON

The work in New South Wales, Australia, is still being successfully carried on. Since the beginning of the year five new unions have been formed, which we hope will be very helpful to us in the forthcoming no-license campaign. The third no-license campaign has now begun, and our women are at the front of the battle. Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, is again in our state and is doing good work, and arousing interest. In one district a "wine license" has been successfully opposed and deputations have waited on several of the leading drapers in the city with the hope that they would withdraw the "wine licenses" they have obtained.

"ON AGAIN TO THE LEGISLATURE," MINNESOTA'S CRY

WHITE RIBBONERS ASSEMBLE IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. was one of the most successful, harmonious and beneficial yet held. It assembled at Alexandria, August 19-22 inclusive, with nearly 200 delegates present from all parts of the state.

Undaunted by the failure to get the prohibitory amendment through the legislature at the last session, these faithful, courageous women will again work toward the same end, with a determination to win, and with faith in God that what is right will eventually come to pass.

In her annual address, President Rozette Hendrix, who, with the legislative superintendent, worked faithfully at the Capitol all through the legislative session, said upon this point: "The W. C. T. U. tried to get a constitutional prohibitory amendment submitted to the people, but there was so much opposition to the bill in the legislature that it got just as far and no farther than it had before, that is, reported back to the house for passage. But we are not defeated, only delayed. The W. C. T. U. knows no such word as fail. Not long ago a daily paper declared editorially, 'The W. C. T. U. thrives on defeat. It comes back to the assault with the perseverance of a rubber ball thrown against a stone wall. When the W. C. T. U. first tackled the liquor question it was laughed to scorn, but today other powerful influences have taken up its cry until the liquor interests are on the defensive in every quarter.' It is true we did not gain the victory we hoped for in our legislature, but we are not discouraged, for though the liquor traffic still exists in our state it is weakened at every point by public sentiment." The president's address showed careful research. She advocated a strong forward movement and while she made no attempt to cover the failures and difficulties that lie in the way, her utterances were calculated to enthuse the workers and encourage them to greater and nobler endeavors.

The convention came out strongly for woman suffrage. From the workers all over the state, in all departments of work, came the cry of being greatly handicapped without the ballot. Strong resolutions were adopted favoring total abstinence, medical temperance, statewide prohibition, suffrage for women, single standard of morals, early teaching of sex hygiene, enforcement of law, repeal of the Sunday baseball law, anti-narcotic teaching, and condemnation of the appointment of a brewer to diplomatic service.

One of the features of the convention was one minute speeches by the presidents of local unions, or their representatives. One hundred and thirty-seven unions responded the morning of the first day. Most of them had made effectual campaigns for a dry town. Many are studying the liquor laws and are insisting upon their being inforced. In one instance a committee of W. C. T. U. women interviewed the governor and attorney general in regard to illegal selling of liquor to the Indians in their vicinity with the result that the lawbreakers were duly convicted. Among the "best things" accomplished all departments of work were enthusiastically mentioned. The five minute reports of the district presidents and state superintendents proved most interesting.

All the state officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Miss Rozette Hendrix; vice president, Mrs. Eva Waterman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Kercher; recording secretary, Mrs. Belle M. Welch; treasurer, Mrs. Della R. Mandigo.

District 17, Minneapolis, is the largest in the state and contains the largest union, the Eighth ward of 219 members. District 19 ranks first in Y. P. B. members, the Nelson Y. P. B. being the largest in the state. It has built a young people's temperance hall which was dedicated by the W. C. T. U. the evening of August 20, and the past year has raised $1,188. District 16 ranks first in L. T. L. membership, Ogilve being the largest local branch in the state. The treasurer's report showed 5,063 W. C. T. U. members, 136 Y. P. B. (young women) and 372 L. T. L. Mrs. M. W. Lusk of Redwood Falls took the prize for having done the most press work in the state during the year, district 19 for having held the greatest number of contests and the Fairmont union for the greatest gain in membership—forty-eight.

The first evening of the convention the delegates were cordially welcomed to the city by the business men, churches, prohibitionists, press and the W. C. T. U. Rev. Mary Andrews very graciously responded in behalf of the state.

The address Thursday night by Rev. Mary E. Kuhl of Illinois, was most inspiring and helpful. She spoke on the "World's Great Problem the Liquor Traffic." In comparing the temperance movement with great political and religious revolutions she emphasized the fact that each was centered about and had its inspiration from one strong personality. Thus the great revolution for the destruction of the liquor traffic was centered about Frances E. Willard and the movement has grown until today the W. C. T. U. has enlisted on its membership rolls 300,000 volunteers for the cause in the United States.

BoveeFurnaces

at Manufacturer's Prices

The Bovee Furnace has double the heating capacity of other furnaces for amount of fuel consumed.

They are made very heavy, of the best of material.

Measure the fire pots and combustion chamber and then note the long travel of heat through the compound radiator before reaching the chimney. Compare these measurements with those of all other first-class furnaces, and you will see WHY the BOVEE FURNACES require so little fuel and last longer.

Send plans for our special winter prices. We save you about one-half on the price of a first-class heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works, 226 8th St., Waterloo, Ia.

FEEDING THE FLAMES

The Pioneer.

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL

For accommodation of delegates and others who will attend THE WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, to be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23rd to 28th, 1913, will leave Chicago via

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

10:40 a. m., Tuesday, October 21, making a twenty-eight-hour run to New York.

Train will consist of all steel, electric lighted observation car, standard sleepers and Pennsylvania dining cars.

The fare, Chicago to New York and return, will be $37.60. Tickets sold October 20, 21 and 22, final return limit November 10, 1913.

Sleeping car fares, Chicago to New York, are: Lower berth, $5.00; upper berth, $4.00; section, $9.00; compartment, $14.00, and drawing room, $18.00.

Tickets can be purchased via Washington, allowing stopover on return trip for ten days, but not to exceed final limit of ticket, at that point; also at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg,Baltimore, Philadelphia, Fort Wayne, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus.

FOR TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION CALL ON YOUR HOME AGENT OR ADDRESS:

H. A. Buck, Pacific Coast Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, San Francisco, Calif.
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G. T. Hull, District Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Denver, Colo.
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W. F. Chase, Traveling Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Spokane, Wash.
C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, Ill.

For National Meeting of Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held at Asbury Park, N. J.

The PENNSYLVANIA LINES will attach extra sleepers to Pan Handle train No. 34, leaving Chicago 10:05 a. m., arriving Asbury Park, N. J., the next afternoon.

In case there are not enough to warrant through sleepers, then take regular sleeper to Philadelphia and change cars at that point.

The fare authorized to Asbury Park for this occasion is $35.60.

Tickets sold October 26th, 27th and 28th, final return limit November 10th.

Tickets can be purchased via Washington.

"Exhilaration Which Spells Disaster"

Scientists tell us that no man can indulge in alcoholic drinks without materially impairing his faculties. Speaking of the dangers that may result from even a single drink the *Portland* (Me.) *Express* not long ago said:

"The business man may be deliberating soberly over the advisability of making an investment. If it turns out well the profits will be large, but it means the tieing up of a large sum, and after all it has rather a questionable side. Certainly it is something that needs a more thorough investigation. Perhaps weary over the perplexities of the problem the merchant turns out a stiff drink of liquor and drinks it. Somehow in a very few moments those enormous profits seem more alluring and the risk more chimerical. 'Nothing ventured, nothing gained. I'll take a chance,' says the business man and he does. Win or lose his judgment is not normal, for it is absolutely certain that without the drink he would have made the thorough investigation before investing.

"The chauffeur driving a big touring car comes to a narrow chance between vehicles. In his absolutely sober, sound senses his judgment impels him to slow down and wait until passing traffic has removed the risk. The same chauffeur, had he before leaving his garage taken one drink of liquor, might have acted differently. Nobody would dare suggest that he was intoxicated. With a cigar between his teeth the alcoholic odor might have been unnoticeable, yet through his veins the quickened blood stimulates him to just that recklessness that overbalanced his normally good judgment. 'I can make that all right,' he thinks, and the big car shoots ahead.

"He, too, may or may not succeed in his venture. But he has taken a risk that he would not have taken had he not drunk the liquor. Herein lies the danger of even moderate drinking. One drink may have no outwardly visible effect on a man, yet once it gets into his blood he is affected. That is what he takes it for; not necessarily to make himself drunk, but for the exhilaration, an exhilaration which spells disaster. With whom do you wish to entrust your savings for investment, the man who drinks or the teetotaler? Whom do you prefer shall drive your car, the abstaining chauffeur, or the one who takes an occasional drink?"

PROHIBITION KANSAS GROWS RICHER

If prohibition of the liquor traffic injures business and hinders prosperity as the liquor interests would have us believe, late facts published concerning prohibition Kansas do not so indicate. In spite of the horse plague last fall, one of the poorest crop seasons in many years, and unusually dry weather during the past summer, Kansas shows an increase of over $64,000,000 in property.

WOMEN A FACTOR IN DRY VICTORIES

Although the law giving the ballot to the women of Illinois has been in effect only a few weeks, several victories for the drys have been recorded, and it is expected that Elgin and a number of other cities and townships throughout the state will be encouraged to hold anti-saloon elections in the near future. Although the dry forces of Granville have failed repeatedly to carry elections to outlaw the saloons, another attempt will be made in the spring, and with the votes of the women victory seems assured.

VICE INTERESTS HOLD UP BILL

The red-light abatement and injunction bill which, through the influence of the women, passed the last session of the California legislature, has been temporarily held up by the vice interests. In the petition circulated for this purpose only four per cent of the signers were women, and it is reported that most of these signatures, of both women and men, were obtained in the red-light districts.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
The Union Signal. .....$1.00 a year
Monthly Campaign Edition..25c a year
Single copies 2c each
Per hundred $1.75

The Young Crusader .....25c a year
Single copies 2c each
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Address Evanston, Illinois.

CANNOT DO WITHOUT THE SIGNAL

Our subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL expired some months ago. We find we cannot do without it any longer, so therefore beg to be again re-instated as subscribers.

MRS. W. B. STEVENSON

Talmage, Kan.

I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL for over thirty years, only sometimes, have been unable to renew just when the year expired. I cannot do without it. It tells of temperance progress throughout the whole world and will hasten the glad day when liquor will not be sold. I like to feel in touch with the question, and can learn through our good paper. It is working for a principle. I wish every one could read it. It would cause many to take a higher stand for temperance.

ANNIE E. BLAKE

Hudson, Mass.

October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before this date.

THE FAIR NUMBER APPRECIATED

You will please find enclosed the money to pay for 500 copies of the *Fair Number of* THE UNION SIGNAL which we ordered, received and distributed last week at Champaign county fair. We placed them carefully in autos and carriages. They surely were bread cast upon the waters.

JESSIE C. BUTLER

Urbana, Ill.

A limited supply of the FAIR NUMBER is still on hand. This edition may be secured at the rate of $1.75 per hundred.—CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

J. G. Dailey's Famous Song

A Saloonless Nation in 1920

Octavo form - - 10 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

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The Young Crusader

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Local unions, this is your opportunity to help your teachers secure live, up-to-date matter for use in their scientific temperance instruction work.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

NOTICE

DELEGATES to World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions will please read carefully all particulars regarding transportation.

THE SIGN OF THE LIBERTY BELL

(Continued from Page Seven)

line with black Bess, Mr. Gordon waving his hand in genuine approval.

Jimmie and Uncle Jack brought up the rear as soon as the way was cleared for their two beautiful black horses. They were on horseback and each one carried a pennant bearing the words: "Stevensville dry next year!" Just then Mr. Ransom, the manager of the "home-coming," drove alongside of Jimmie.

"If I'd known what tomfoolery you were up to, boy," he snapped, "I'd put a stop to it—"

"Then you aren't willing to give both sides a show, Mr. Ransom, eh?" It was Uncle Jack who spoke—in the best of good humor. Mr. Ransom looked beyond Jimmie in evident surprise at seeing Jack Gordon in town.

"Why, why, Jack Gordon! I didn't know you were—"

"No, I suppose you didn't know I was here," answered Uncle Jack as he started his horse, and he and Jimmie rode on.

There was no whisky parade throughout the remainder of the home-coming," and although some claimed that it wasn't the right thing to do, the town of Stevensville went dry at the following spring election. And a good many people said Jimmie Gordon was the cause of it.

ONE WOMAN'S RETRIBUTION

(Continued from Page Six)

a boy. A boy with such a beginning as this would be sure to end his life in a drunkard's grave."

"This is the third time today that the baby has been in such a condition."

"She will not live through many more such days."

"The doctor doesn't know what he is talking about," declared the angry mother when Mrs. Moncrief re-entered the room. "He advised me not to give that medicine any more, and I know it can't hurt any one, for we children were raised on it, father says."

"He thinks the medicine caused that spell," said Mrs. Moncrief.

"I'll do as I please regardless of what he says," snapped the mother, but she gave no more of the medicine just then, at least.

WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR OKLAHOMA

(Continued from Page Four)

while an adjoining wet state has less than $300 per capita.

"After a trial of prohibition the mayor of Grand Forks, the second town of North Dakota, said he spent five months and $500 to defeat prohibition, but if the question should come up again he would spend five years and $5,000 to keep the law.

"North Dakota's verdict is that it is 'better to raise children away from all that degrades; better to buy pianos, books, carpets and automobiles than to buy whisky; better to send young people to school and to college than to workshops to support drunken parents.'"

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 25, 1913. No. 39

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to November 6, 1913

The Casino, Asbury Park, N. J., Meeting Place of National W. C. T. U. Convention

Special Articles in This Issue

San Francisco Judge Denounces Drink—Kaiser Wilhelm Seeks to Curb Drink Evil—Glimpses of the Northland—Sir Thomas Barlow's Pronouncement Against Alcohol—International Congress for Suppression of the White Slave Traffic—Governor Hooper's Spirited Message—Protests Against Vopicka Pour Into Washington

SAN FRANCISCO JUDGE DENOUNCES DRINK

FEDERAL JUDGE VAN FLEET SAYS SOCIETY MUST PAY THE PRICE FOR PERMITTING SALOONS

In sentencing Maury I. Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti in the notorious white slave case on September 17, Judge Van Fleet, of the Federal Court, bitterly denounced the saloon.

"This was a crime of opportunity," said Judge Van Fleet. "I mean that the laxity of social conditions and the lack of parental control made it possible. I wish to say that all through this case there is the evidence that drink had its paralyzing influence upon the morals and the minds of these men and these two young girls with whom they went on the trip to Reno. The terrible debasing influence of the saloon and the roadhouse is too disgustingly apparent in this pitiful situation, and I make the observation here that society must pay the price for permitting the existence of these highly objectionable places."

Diggs, former state architect, was sentenced to two years in the state prison and to pay a fine of $2,000. Caminetti, son of the United States commissioner general of immigration, was sentenced to eighteen months in prison and to pay a fine of $1,500.

KAISER WILHELM SEEKS TO CURB DRINK EVIL

STEPS TAKEN TO REGULATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Reports from Germany indicate that the Kaiser is making plans looking toward the attempted regulation of the liquor traffic in the Fatherland. According to a special cablegram from Berlin to the *Chicago Tribune*, Dr. Delbrinck, the Secretary of the Interior, on instructions from the Kaiser, is sounding the governments of the German states on the advisability of enacting a law regulating the sale of liquors.

"It is believed," says the *Tribune* correspondent, "that Dr. Delbrinck's action, which will affect one of the largest industries in the country, is due directly to the initiative of the Kaiser, who is now practically a teetotaler, and who, it is said, believes the race for future greatness and dominance in the world will go to the nation which is mentally the clearest and physically the strongest."

While any steps taken to impose restrictive measures on the traffic in drink in Germany is an advance movement, it is to be hoped that Kaiser Wilhelm will study the disappointing results of the Gothenburg system in Sweden and, in the words of the Swedish Premier, Mr. K. Staff, "hold on to the great aim, national temperance—national prohibition."

GRAND JURY ATTRIBUTES WAVE OF CRIME TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Schuylkill county, Pa., has recently experienced a wave of crime which is appalling to the law-abiding citizens of that community. The grand jury in a recent session at which an unusually large number of cases were tried found that the licensing of liquor was the cause of this lawlessness in most instances, and urged that the license court decrease the number of licenses in that county, which has more per capita than any other similar section of the United States, and thereby reduce the amount of crime. It is one of the encouraging features of the present day that judges and juries are attributing crime to its proper source, and the day is not far distant when public sentiment will demand that this thing, which is responsible for a large percent of the lawlessness which makes human life unsafe, shall be outlawed.

FLORIDA'S NEW LAW

The saloon regulation law enacted by the Florida legislature of last spring becomes effective October 1. The original Bill was much weakened by various amendments, the result of strenuous efforts upon the part of the liquor lobby, but the law as passed is a concession to the powerful growing temperance sentiment of the people.

There is a "rattling among the dry bones" at Jacksonville, the city most affected by the law. The 148 retail liquor dealers are alarmed for the future of their business, as the sheriff of the county announces through the press his determination to enforce the law without discrimination, appointing a special deputy for that purpose. The new law does away with all screens to saloons, also all settees and tables, doors leading into adjoining buildings, music, cabaret features or games of any kind. No loitering will be permitted. What a staggering blow to the social feature of the saloon!

The white ribboners and all other lovers of good morals in Florida are now rejoicing in a state administration headed by Governor Trammell, a Christian and life-long temperance advocate. In Jacksonville this same element rejoices over their new mayor, young, courageous, fearless, of clean morals, a leader in religious work. Already his influence is felt throughout the city.

The new sheriff of Duval county is enforcing the law without fear or favor. The liquor interests have no hold upon him.

KANSAS MISSIONARY WORK

Professor W. A. McKeever, well known to UNION SIGNAL readers, on his return from a speaking tour through the west, is reported by the *Kansas Issue* to have said:

"I have traveled considerably both east and west during recent months and am satisfied that Kansas is destined to become a missionary to the entire country in the matter of her prohibitory law enforcement. Everywhere I stop honest and fair-minded men are eager for the truth about Kansas. They show more and more a disposition to doubt the lies and misrepresentations sent out by the big liquor interests. Nearly everywhere I spoke some one—and often many—came forward with a request that I tell about law enforcement in Kansas."

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA

The Prime Minister of Australia, where the women have suffrage on equal terms with men, was interviewed while on a visit to London on the results of woman suffrage in his country. He is quoted as saying: "Women's suffrage steadies political feeling. In democratic countries turbulence is always a danger. Well, in a time of political excitement men will let themselves loose. Women won't. They don't want hysterics. They don't want earthquakes. They are the domestic economists, and they have to calculate the needs of their households pretty closely every week. This is why economic questions are more carefully studied now and why you get a steadier, more sober, more wholesome opinion on all questions connected with the home." Possibly no stronger conclusion can be deduced from the eleven years' experience of women suffrage in Australia than the fact that its national parliament by unanimous vote adopted a resolution declaring its entire success and calling upon the parliament of Great Britain to enfranchise women.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS HENCE

Twenty-five years hence people will be amazed that governments ever legalized a business that destroys its citizens and their homes as saloons do. The files of saloon newspapers will be read; their owners and editors will be written down as practical heathen, little short of cannibals. Saloon advocates are putting a cloud over their names every day they live that will make them repulsive to succeeding generations. "What I have written, I have written," is true of other men besides Pilate.—*Home and State.*

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

FIRST ALASKAN TERRITORIAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION HELD AT JUNEAU

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

We had a rough voyage from Seward to Valdez which we reached August 6. Valdez calls itself a gateway city, but "Glacier City" would be a better name, as the town is built upon the glacier moraine, the debris left of the dead giant Glacier-Valdez, that yet turns a face toward the sea, four miles wide, and stretches back twenty-nine miles beyond. On a clear day sixteen glaciers are in sight.

These gateway towns are almost closed gates to the temperance worker. It takes pick and ax and shovel; it takes muscle and grit and grace to push and edge and worm oneself in, and then more work to swing the gates open for wider opportunities. Valdez has perhaps 1,500 people. There is no evangelical clergyman. Mr. John Snyder, who became one of our honoraries, gives a layman's sermon often, and keeps up the Sunday school. A union of six women and two men was organized, all the members paying their dues. The young president, Mrs. Blanche Suskey, like some old veteran, appointed a day to meet. A sea captain's wife, Mrs. Thornton Morris, took up the secretaryship, and a newcomer of two day's standing, but an old W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. Luella Morgan, became the treasurer. There are some fine people in Valdez, and they treated the worker royally.

Need of Work in Cordova

Cordova came next. Your transcriber sighs and sighs again. The Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers, or rather missionaries, have done all that can be done. Meetings galore have been held, yet hardly a dent has been made in the crust. Personally, every courtesy has been shown. Our listeners have been appreciative, no doubt of that, but Cordova belongs to the other side. Yesterday we visited the "cribs," as dark, as dirty, as loathsome as an Oriental city's slums. One brave woman (one of several who gave her name toward membership if a leader could be found) has brought four suits against this infamous thing, but capital and power have so far held her at bay. We believe that Cordova's better element is getting heartily sick of this open flaunting of white slavery, and that a year from now they will have gotten rid of it bodily. When a leader can be found a union can be placed in Cordova.

August 11 your representative was in Old Town, on Lake Eyre. "Old Town" is but seven years old itself, so Cordova or "New Town" is newer yet! There on the beach lay a magnificent, freshly killed bald eagle, its beak as yellow as gold, its head and tail snow-white, its back and wings grey-brown. The head is being mounted, as are the talons, and the feathers have flown by parcel post from Maine to California. This was the second beach eagle found in a week.

Moving Toward Juneau

A century and a half ago a Russian commander, cautiously taking his ship through unknown waters so treacherous that in the last decade, in spite of charts, sunken reefs and rocks have sent more than a score of ships to the bottom—three of them this very summer—saw looming up that wonderful, prodigious blown-out volcano that tips the end of Cape Saint Elias. One might sail around the world and not find a half dozen other landmarks that would so distinctly stand out forever in one's memory. In some forgotten convulsion the volcano blew its heart out, its head off, and left only the shell-like walls standing, with great gaps through which the sea flows. "Kayak!" exclaimed the commander, "here we are!" and Kayak the island is today.

Fort William H. Seward, Haines, Alaska

We saw Mount Saint Elias, 18,029 feet high, and once we caught the faint outlines of Mount Logan, 19,039 feet high, and later on Mount Fairweather 16,329 feet high, the second, third and fourth highest mountain peaks in North America. We got so we would not look at a peak less than 10,000 feet high! We passed uncounted glaciers, one, Malespina Glacier, the largest in the world, with a face ninety miles long. It was a very dirty looking affair, but who could afford to keep a face of that size in crystal trim?

The eighteenth was varlety day. There was a fog that sent the fog horn booming once each minute. Then there were icebergs. We had to slow down because of them. When the fog lifted we were in a sea of bergs. Then came the sputter, sputter of the wireless, and from lip to lip spread this message of terror: "The steamer 'State of California' has gone down, over thirty drowned, most of them women." The "State of California!" Some of us but three weeks before were passengers on it for two days. The pleasant wireless operator and three of our waiter boys were dead, and some of the officers we knew. It was only three minutes from the time the steamer struck until she had sunk out of sight—but we had been preserved on sea and on land.

Territorial Convention at Juneau

Upon the nineteenth about four in the morning we landed in Juneau. We were three days overdue. Our dates had been cancelled. Juneau, our convention city, had an excursion, and Douglas, across the channel, had a picnic. By six o'clock we had caught some of the excursionists, by 7:15 had been to Douglas and back on the ferry, by 8:30 had rousted out enough accredited delegates to barely form a quorum, and by 10 a. m. had met in the Methodist parsonage at Juneau. A constitution was adopted and territorial officers were elected. Mrs. Cornelia Jewett Hatcher of Knik, Alaska, the former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, bright and forceful, by desire of the National Officers, heartily seconded by the Alaska people themselves, was made president, and Mrs. Lulu B. Thompson of Juneau was made vice-president-at-large. This was a splendid choice. She is true blue and always to be depended upon. Mrs. Lucy M. Spaeth, of Ketchikan, who was elected corresponding secretary, simply couldn't be improved upon from any point of view. Mrs. Agnes Jergens was made recording secretary. Mrs. Jergens came from Petersburg, Norway, but expresses herself beautifully in English. She has push, vim and perseverance. Miss Charlotte Doren, an able teacher of Sitka, who is well liked, was elected treasurer. Miss Nellie Taylor of Wrangell, also a teacher, the leader of the L. T. L. work in that place, was made the general secretary of the L. T. L. She is an able woman. Mrs. Greene of Seward, Mrs. Blanche Suskey of Valdez and Mrs. J. Lockhard of Douglas, all reliant, progressive women, were made vice-presidents.

Back to Douglas—poor Douglas with her dates all cut out save that piece of

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Sir Thomas Barlow's Pronouncement Against Alcohol

English Physicians at Temperance Breakfast—Interesting Function at Sixteenth International Congress of Medicine

REPORTED IN BRITISH WHITE RIBBON

The Sixteenth International Congress of Medicine, which recently met in London, was an unprecedented gathering. Doctors from all parts of the world and almost every nationality met to discuss the latest marvels which scientific investigation has brought to light in the treatment of disease and the alleviation of human suffering. True to its usual practice, the National Temperance League seized the opportunity of bringing the subject of temperance before the members of the Congress and of recording the opinions of representative medical men with regard to the progress of temperance in almost every country on the face of the globe, by inviting some of the delegates to breakfast. About one hundred and thirty doctors met at the Grafton Galleries, and the following great pronouncement was made by the chairman on that occasion:

Sir Thomas Barlow's Pronouncement Against Alcohol

"The progress of the temperance question in this country during the last generation is very remarkable indeed in almost every rank of society, but it is most delightful to chronicle the great improvement in our Army and Navy. It is perfectly true that a great deal has been done to provide for the leisure time of both our soldiers and sailors, and all honor should be given to those splendid philanthropic societies which have provided for the comfort and the convenience of our soldiers and sailors when they have been off duty. But I wish to point out the conscience that has grown up amongst the young officers, the desire to look after their men, and the growth in respect to their own example which is so striking in the officers' mess all along the line.

Progress Amongst Commercial Classes

"Then go to another social grade altogether—that is, the commercial class. The change there has been enormous. It has become recognized by the logic of facts that a man, in these strenuous times, is not fit for commercial life unless he does his work without the tippling which used to be so common a practice, and even men who themselves are not abstainers recognize the enormous value of having abstainers for their clerks and servants in every capacity, and they very soon find out that the men who do not actually get tipsy, but who tipple, do not get along so well as those who are abstainers. It is becoming recognized by the community all along the line, apart from all sentiment, that the contention we have always made, that alcohol takes away the sense of control, that it spells reaction, and that it makes a man less effective, is becoming accepted

In the Hospitals

"But I must mention the enormous change that has taken place in the administration of alcohol in the hospitals.

"Instead of the old state of things, which many of us remember perfectly well, when alcohol was ordered as a matter of course without any question at all, there is now the sense of responsibility coming to every medical man that he should prescribe exactly how much alcohol he is going to give and for how long. But in spite of all that I have said, we must not live in a fool's paradise. The drink bill of this country is still enormously large. There is an enormous amount of alcoholism, and consequent crime and insanity and illness which deplete the strength of the country are still going on. We have the most subtle kind of poison in our midst, and we have got to be on the *qui vive* on every side to see that it does not get the best of us."

International Congress for Suppression of White Slave Traffic

Representatives From All Parts of the World Attend London Meeting

"An orderly and reasonable enthusiasm of many people in many lands is necessary to the success of this great movement."

The extent to which the public is awakening to the necessity of taking the most stringent measures to suppress the white slave traffic, was shown by the splendid endorsement given to this reform at the recent great International Congress at London.

In the last number of *Vigilance*, Dr. O. E. Janney of Baltimore gives the following important features of the Congress, from the point of view of the delegates from the United States:

The increased number of delegates and adherents as compared with previous congresses, and the greater number of countries represented, twenty-one in all, indicated more general and widespread interest in this great reform. Thirteen of these sent official delegates, named by their governments. At the opening sessions messages were received from the King of England, the Empress of Germany and other important personages, and the cordial message from the President of the United States, which was received and read to the Congress on the morning of the closing day, was well received and will be helpful in many ways.

The encouragement given to this movement by the King of England and the royal family, and also by the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Marlboro, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and many other influential people, in whose houses the delegates were received, afforded an unusually valuable opportunity for personal acquaintance among all classes, and to gain much information at first hand that could not be had during the business sessions.

> I pray God that, by means of this Congress, the international character of the fight against this accursed wrong may be strengthened and made apparent, and that public opinion in every civilized country may be awakened to the reality of the evil, and to the possibility of bringing it definitely and forever to an end.—*Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Certain important things were accomplished by this Congress:

The fact that there is an extensive traffic in women throughout the world was testified to by the representatives of twenty-one countries.

The statement made at the previous Congress in Madrid that the house of prostitution is the chief market for the trafficker in women, was reaffirmed by many present.

That while the administration of law is essential, it is still more necessary to wisely instruct and warn the young, with the aim in view of developing in the young of both sexes a high sense of honor, based on religion.

That there is great need for an inquiry, conducted by the government of each nation, as to the extent of the traffic in girls and women, and the causes leading thereto, the report of such a commission to include recommendations as to the best methods of suppressing the traffic; and in what way the White Slave Treaty may be made more effective. It is strongly urged that our Congress take steps to appoint such a commission, and that the President may recommend such action in a message to Congress.

That much more attention will be given to immigrants in transit and on arrival, so as to prevent their exploitation for immoral purposes by interested parties.

That there is a large and growing class of people in every country who are devoting themselves, in a sane and effective way, to the suppression of the traffic in women, and the reduction of social vice to its lowest terms.

That each country should do its utmost, through every appropriate channel, public and private, to aid in the suppression of commercialized vice.

GOVERNOR HOOPER'S SPIRITED MESSAGE

The People Demand Better Enforcement of Prohibitory Law

No careful student of the situation doubts that the people of Tennessee favor the retention of the prohibition laws on the statute books and the enactment of other laws making provision for better enforcement of prohibition. In the Governor's recent message referring to the large cities where the liquor interests have openly defied the law, he says:

"A great majority of the solid, substantial, thoughtful, conservative people of this state, a majority of the whole people—city people, country people and people of all races and political parties—hold the law sacred and want it supreme. They hate the saloon, licensed or lawless; they know that it is the prolific source of poverty, disease, vice and crime, and their right to suppress it has been recognized by all the highest courts of the land. It has always been the foe of God and man, and now it has rebelled against the sovereign state and defied her law and authority. Such a condition cannot and will not be tolerated by the people of Tennessee. It is not a question of party politics. It is a question of good morals and good government."

Commenting favorably on the Governor's message and the measures he is desirous of having passed to enforce the law, the *Nashville Banner* says:

"If the matter is not settled now the people in the next election will be certain to choose a legislature that will have higher regard for public decency and the state's necessities.

"The prohibition statutes were passed by the legislature of 1909. They were voted for by a majority of both Democrats and Republicans in the legislature. Since that time they have been endorsed in two state elections. Governor Hooper, advocating these measures, defeated Robert L. Taylor in 1910 and Benton McMillin in 1912.

"The Democratic party under the domination of the faction called 'regular,' put in its platform, in 1912, a plank proposing the repeal of these laws as they relate to the cities. The party's nominee, one of the ablest and most experienced politicians in the Democratic party in Tennessee, was defeated on this platform by nearly 10,000 plurality, despite the fact that the Democratic presidential ticket in the state won by a majority of more than 17,000 over the combined vote for the Republican and Progressive candidates.

"These facts have made it conclusive that the people of the state favor the retention of the prohibition laws on the statute books and this leaves no alternative but their enforcement. There must be law enforcement, and if the bills for that purpose are not passed by the present legislature the unmistaken voice of the people will demand them of the next."

Protests Against Vopicka Pour Into Washington

Brewer Objectionable to Large Body of Citizens

According to the special Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, hundreds of letters from all parts of the country are coming to practically every United States Senator, protesting against the recent confirmation of Charles J. Vopicka, the Chicago brewer, as minister to Bulgaria. "The protests are so general," says the *Tribune*, "that in all likelihood they will reach the ear of President Wilson as soon as his secretary returns to the city.

"Vopicka was confirmed as a result of some clever manipulation by Senator Lewis. A fight was waged against him before the committee on foreign relations, to which his nomination was referred. When the senate took it up in executive session, Senator Cummins of Iowa, who was one of his strongest opponents, found it impossible to be present and asked Senator Jones of Washington, a strong anti-liquor man, to oppose him. Senator Jones was assisted by Senator McCumber of North Dakota.

"Senator Lewis persuaded these two men to withdraw their opposition and to permit Vopicka to be confirmed. He was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the senators present, although Senator Jones, as he had promised Senator Cummins to oppose him, refused to vote either for or against him.

Thousand Letters Wait Lewis

"Senator Lewis left for Chicago the night Vopicka was confirmed. The letters began to pour into his office the next morning and when he returns he will find upwards of a thousand there asking him to urge the senate to reconsider and condemning his efforts in behalf of the Chicagoan.

"It is now too late for the senate to reconsider its confirmation. If the administration wishes to withdraw Mr. Vopicka, the only course open is for the President to request him to decline the mission."

LEADERS OF W. C. T. U. WORK IN EUROPE

Miss Tora Fries, President W. C. T. U. of Sweden

Frau Stine Hirsch, President W. C. T. U. of Norway

Miss Astrid Blume, President W. C. T. U. of Denmark

ONE WOMAN'S RETRIBUTION

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

The baby was beginning to regain consciousness from her drunken sleep when her mother and Mrs. Moncrief heard a great commotion at the barn.

"Rob has come from town and I suppose those mules are kicking again," explained Mrs. Crews, apparently unconcerned, though she kept her eyes turned in the direction of the noise. Mrs. Moncrief suggested that they make an investigation, and Mrs. Crews finally consented to the plan.

As they neared the barn they could hear oaths. The mules, securely fastened with heavy chains, were rearing and plunging, while over them in a drunken rage stood Robert Crews beating them with a black snake whip.

"Rob, Rob," called the wife, "what are you doing?"

"Shut your mouth and go to the house," commanded her husband. The wife did not move.

"Go, or I will use this whip on you."

Mrs. Crews' face paled and her eyes flashed but she turned without a word and went back into the house to her drunken baby.

"Robert, stop whipping those mules," commanded Mrs. Moncrief.

The man turned in surprise,, then again began to torment the poor, trembling creatures.

"If you don't stop I'll call an officer," declared Mrs. Moncrief determinedly.

Robert looked at her as if he would like to spring at her throat, but after a moment of hesitation he exclaimed:

"You seem to think that I am to blame! I was keeping straight enough until that woman forced whisky on me. I know that it makes a demon of me and I know that I am going to destruction as fast as a fellow can. If you want me to keep from drinking whisky take it away from my wife, take it out of my house, but I am afraid it is too late. You can go back, Mrs. Moncrief. I won't beat those mules any more."

"Why did you whip them, Robert?" asked Mrs. Moncrief kindly.

"It's the whisky that does it. If I didn't have the mules to beat I'd probably beat my helpmeet." There was indescribable scorn in Robert's voice as he spoke the word, "helpmeet."

Mrs. Moncrief went sadly into the house and found Mrs. Crews weeping bitterly.

"Rob has an awful temper," wailed the wife. "Sometimes I am almost afraid of him."

"Whisky is at fault, Mrs. Crews."

"It is not," answered the woman rudely. "It is nothing but his mean, hateful disposition that makes Rob act so."

"He just told me that whisky makes a demon of him."

"Yes, he blames that and me, but I know that whisky will not have such an effect, for my father has used it all his life and he is one of the kindest of men."

"Mrs. Crews, Robert was one of the kindest boys I ever knew, except when under the influence of liquor, and then he was like a madman. He knew its effect on him and he ran from it. Won't you—can't you—stop the use of it yourself and try to keep it away from him?"

At that moment Rob Crews entered the house. He took a bottle of whisky from a shelf in the closet and, getting his rifle, started to leave when his wife stopped him.

"Where are you going, Rob?" she asked kindly.

"Huntin'," was the gruff response.

"Who is going with you?"

"Your dad."

"Don't you think you'd better leave that bottle here?"

"It's a little too late to ask me to let whisky alone now. If you had not teased me to drink, if your father had not made sport of me for being afraid to use it, I would not now be standing on the very brink of destruction."

"O Rob!" cried the woman as she cowered before the fury of the man she had wronged.

* * * * * * * *

"Why don't they come back?" cried the young wife and mother as she listened in the doorway for the return of her husband and her father. "Rob knew that the baby was sick and that there were chores to do, yet he left me alone."

From the moment that her husband left her Mrs. Crews felt that some great trouble was impending. Again and again she went to the window to watch for the absent ones. As night approached her anxiety increased. Mrs. Moncrief had offered to return but she had assured her that her father would not let Rob stay out late.

Ten o'clock came and still there was no sign of the wanderers. Taking a dram to brace her, Mrs. Crews sat down in the door to wait. At last, weary and anxious, she lay down with a whisky bottle under her pillow. She could not sleep, however, and her apprehension increased with every hour.

Daylight came and found the wife still in suspense. She neglected the baby and the stock, that she might stand in the road and watch, and when at last she saw a horseman approaching, half beside herself she ran to meet him.

"Are you Mrs. Crews?" asked the stranger.

"Yes. Tell me where Rob is."

The stranger dismounted. "Mrs. Crews," he said, "they sent me to tell you—"

She threw up her hands as if to ward off the awful news.

"I know he is dead. I saw my father kill him last night."

"He was hurt last night," said the stranger.

"He is dead. I saw and heard it all. My father killed Rob because he was mad with whisky, the whisky that I used to beg him to drink." She screamed like a maniac.

"Where is he? I must see him at once."

"They are coming. Let me help you into the house and I'll call someone to stay with you."

"Don't call Mrs. Moncrief for she told me yesterday that I was to blame. I knew it then, but I would not give in, and now I have killed him—I have killed him!"

Mrs. Moncrief soon appeared at the door, for the stranger had already stopped and told her the news.

"Don't tell me again that I am to blame," screamed Mrs. Crews. "I know it without your telling me. Yes, I have killed Rob. I, his wife, have killed him. Where is he? Why don't they come?"

"They will soon be here," said the stranger. "I left them just a short distance behind."

"My father next to myself has been Rob's worst enemy, and now he will say that Rob should have had more manhood. Why don't you temperance people stop the manufacture of liquor, instead of trying to abolish the traffic? Such men as my father, in spite of any law, will have liquor if it is manufactured, and they will give it to others like Rob. O Rob! Rob! Rob! you are not to blame. Father and I made you what you were, and we killed you. Listen!"

Mrs. Crews eluded the detaining grasp of Mrs. Moncrief and ran like a frightened deer down the walk and into the road to meet an approaching wagon which contained her father and the body of her husband. When she reached it she fell exhausted and mercifully soon lost consciousness.

Weeks of fever followed, but when she recovered from this illness Mrs. Crews was a different woman. She seemed eager to try to atone for the great wrong she had done by endeavoring to lead a new life. Her father, too, had changed greatly. During his daughter's sickness he had had the closet cleared of the whisky bottles, and had decreed that not another drop of liquor of any kind should be brought into the house.

"It will be a hard struggle for me to give up my dram," he told Mrs. Moncrief, "but I will never be accused of leading another to death. I did not intend to kill Rob, but only thought I could cripple him and thus be able to overcome him, for he was fighting me like a demon, but I caused his death morally by ever and always urging him to drink."

A few weeks later a pale-faced woman, carrying in her arms a rosy-cheeked child, attended her first W. C. T. U. meeting and became a member of the organization which works not only for the abolition of the traffic and manufacture of the death-dealing liquor, but also for the physical and spiritual well-being of the father, the mother and the helpless child.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

"SALOONS MUST GO"

A MEDAL CONTEST INCIDENT FROM LIFE

"My papa must not keep a saloon, he must not keep a saloon," and Robert buried his face in Carlo's soft, shaggy coat, and gave the dog a gentle pat as he continued, "I will ask God to show me some way to stop him."

Robert Brown was a lonely child, and Carlo his only confidant. The school children avoided the little boy, often reminding him that his father kept a saloon. He would have liked to ask many questions about the saloon and why his father did not do some other kind of work, but his mother looked so sad, and seemed to feel so badly about the saloon that he rarely mentioned it to her, but instead he had long talks with Carlo about it, and the dog seemed to understand and comforted his young master amazingly.

One day as Robert was in the shed with Carlo, and was putting on his neat little blue serge coat after chopping the wood, his mother called him.

"And this is your son, Robert?" smiled a sweet looking lady as the little lad entered the sitting room where his mother and a guest were seated. "I am sure he is just the boy I need to finish my class. I am sure he will help me." She called Robert to her side and showed him a silver medal, engraved with the words, "Saloons Must Go," and read him a selection which she wished him to recite. Robert was somewhat bewildered with the whole plan, but when the visitor asked if he would speak the piece, he smiled bravely as he replied, "I want to very much. I will try if mother thinks I can."

The next two weeks were happy ones for both Robert and his mother. Finally the local newspaper announced that on a Saturday night the W. C. T. U. medal contest would be held in the Methodist church. Contests were new in this town, and there was a good deal of speculation as to what one would be like. The admission fee was only ten cents, so that very few needed to stay away on account of the price of the ticket.

Robert's friend, the W. C. T. U. lady who had given him the piece, and who had drilled the children for the contest, had charge of the program, and made a few opening remarks to a large audience. The first selections were greeted with applause. The people wept and smiled according to the nature of the recitations given by the youthful orators.

Robert's Dog, Carlo

As selection No. 6, "I'll Take What Father Takes," was announced, Robert walked slowly to the platform, and with pale face and trembling voice began his selection. Carlo, seeing his young master on the platform, concluded that was the place for him also, and much to the merriment of the little people, rushed to the boy's side. Robert stopped speaking and putting his hand caressingly on the shaggy coat whispered in the dog's ear, and Carlo became very still, sitting up very straight and looking out over the audience as if he, too, had a part in the evening's entertainment. Once more Robert began to speak. His heart was in his task, and he did his best. Very earnest was his voice as his eyes rested on the good-looking, well-dressed man who had watched and listened through the whole evening with intense interest. As the boy finished and started to leave the platform, the man arose from his seat, and going into the aisle took the little boy by the hand and gently led him back to the front of the church. After a moment's suspense Mr. Brown began brokenly, "Good people, my little son tells you and me tonight, that 'He'll Take What Father Takes,' and, God helping me, that means that he will never take anything that will harm himself or others. Fellow citizens, you sold me a license for $250 to keep a saloon in your town. I close that saloon tonight and I will never open it again. I will return the license tomorrow. If you will burn it on the public square I will destroy my stock of liquors there also."

At a contest, the decision of the judges as to who shall receive the medal usually overshadows everything else. Not so tonight. The judges and the audience agreed that the medal belonged to Robert, and as the happy boy went forward, with Carlo by his side, to have the medal pinned on, forgetting the many faces before him, he turned to the dog saying, "Don't you remember, Carlo, I told God to send something to stop my papa from keeping a saloon, and he sent this medal. Don't you see, Carlo, it says, 'Saloons must go.'"

Yes, We Are Young Crusaders

Yes, we are young crusaders,
All ready for the work,
We have received our orders
From Jesus Christ, the Lord.

Our hearts we first surrender,
They must be clean and pure,
If we would see our Leader,
And of his help be sure.

He asks us all to render
Such service as we can,
Faithful and true and tender,
To God and fellowman.

He tells us we may trust him,
Whatever be our need,
So let us bravely serve him
In thought and word and deed.

The Golden Rule's our watchword,
In letters clear and bright
You see it on our banner
Lit up with God's own light.

—*Alice Gordon Gulick*

WE'LL TURN DOWN OUR GLASSES

Apples, ripe apples, we'll pluck from the trees,
But cider, no cider for us, if you please;
Grapes, purple grapes for your eating and mine,
But we'll turn down our glasses where pours the red wine.

Barley, fresh barley we'll welcome as bread,
But made into beer it is poison instead.
We'll enjoy all the good things God maketh to grow,
But if changed into poisons we'll bravely say no!

—*Alice M. Guernsey*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Change in Popular Attitude

Referring to an incident in which a "nice young man" filled up on an alcoholic beverage, stole a revolver and started out to shoot up the town, actually wounding two persons, the *Kansas City Star* says: "If people weren't accustomed to it, do you suppose they would stand for a minute the sale of a drug about town which every day or two turns some 'nice young fellow' into a homicidal maniac?"

Commenting on this paragraph *Collier's Weekly* remarks: "This casual expression of a newspaper reflects a change in the popular attitude toward liquor selling such as will, in the course of a few years, undoubtedly recognize alcohol as a poisonous drug and make appropriate changes in the present system of dealing with it."

An Error in Logic

In an effort to make use at the same time of all the stock arguments which they have endeavored from time immemorial to foist upon superficial thinkers to convince them that prohibition does not prohibit, or that such a policy is destructive to business, the advocates of the legalized liquor traffic make some amusing blunders. According to the *Portland Evening Express*, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, who has been spending a part of the summer in Maine, has recently delivered himself of some opinions which are somewhat difficult to the logical mind to reconcile. The mayor is reported to have insisted that because he could get a drink of liquor in the pine-tree state, the Maine law was ineffective, and that therefore prohibition does not prohibit. Without stopping to take breath, he follows with the assertion that because liquor is not sold in Maine, therefore, the splendid shore property and other natural resources are going rapidly to decay. The *Express* pertinently remarks, "It may not seem so to others, but it strikes us that there is some slight inconsistency in the mayor's attitude. If liquor is sold in unlimited quantities, unrestricted and openly, what is the matter, and what fault has the personal liberty man to find, since he may come down here and develop our resources, while he is indulging in intoxicating liquors to his heart's content? Why doesn't he come if that is the situation?

"The trouble with these advocates of the liquor traffic is that they are not willing to stop. They must argue too far. If the mayor of Boston had said that the law is not regarded, the Maine people would have known that he was not telling the truth, but those Boston business men who are not familiar with Maine, would, very likely, believe what the mayor said. Or, if the mayor had said that because the law is obeyed and enforced, therefore we were losing our opportunities for material progress, those who knew nothing about the situation in Maine might easily have been led to think that the mayor was right. But when he says that both things are true, he defeats the purpose of his own argument, for both things cannot possibly be true."

Still Protesting Against Vopicka

United States Senators are learning that their action in confirming the appointment of Charles J. Vopicka, the Chicago brewer, for the position of minister to the Balkans, is not meeting with the approval of all their constituents, if, indeed, of a majority. Protests against their action are said to be pouring into Washington, and it is being urged that even at this late date the matter be reconsidered. What the assignment to a foreign post of a man engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling liquors may mean is illustrated in an incident related in a recent number of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. Mr. Edgarton H. Hart, a returned medical missionary from Central China, speaking of the agents of the breweries and distilleries in the Orient who gave away samples of their goods to cultivate a habit which will create an open market for the liquor trade, says that when a temperance society was organized among the native children, the United States consul for that district wrote to him saying that he had been informed that the missionaries were creating a boycott against a great American industry. Does the United States want men of that type to represent them in the countries of the Old World?

A Crime of Opportunity

In sentencing society as well as the men involved in the Diggs and Caminetti white slave case, for the abominable crimes committed, Judge Van Fleet of San Francisco shows a keen insight into the paramount evils of the day. Without in any measure excusing the criminals, he declares that the offense was a crime of opportunity; that lax social conditions provided the opportunity; that the debasing influence of the saloon played a large part in the unspeakable acts of the parties involved and that drink exerted its paralyzing influence on all. As long as a community licenses and legalizes the sale of a commodity that exercises such a demoralizing influence upon the higher instincts of men and women, it may be expected that homes will be despoiled, and young girls ruined. If society would be relieved from "paying the price" for such atrocious crimes, let it prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

"Praying Them Out"

Theoretically all Christian people believe in prayer; yet far too seldom do we hear of a man whose faith is so great that he asserts with confidence, as does a certain Southern evangelist, "I believe we can pray every saloon out of the city." As a matter of fact there is no better or more effective method to outlaw the saloons than earnest, wholehearted prayer. But, in order to accomplish anything, either in heaven or on earth, prayer must be more than mere vocal exercise; it must be prayer in action. The petition "thy kingdom come" must be straightway followed by very energetic, persistent, judicious coöperation with Providence in bringing in the kingdom.

A man or woman who does not believe it is possible for the Christian people to pray the saloons out of a city, a state or a nation has failed in his calculations to add "the resources of omnipotence" to his own limited powers. Of course Christians can pray the liquor traffic out of the nation if they will pray not only with their voices, but with their social influence, their money, their talents, and their ballots. There is nothing the liquor interests fear as they do the prayers of the Christian people. It is a force with which they do not know how to reckon, against which their schemes, their money and their political influence are powerless. Let us begin a campaign of prayer for national constitutional prohibition within a decade!

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

November 9 will be World's Temperance Sunday. Topic: Abstinence for the sake of others; Rom. 14:7-21. *Golden Text:* "It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Rom. 14:21.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

CONVENTION SCHEDULE—WORLD'S AND NATIONAL

October 23—Devotional Day

10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Meetings at Plymouth church, Orange street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, presiding.

6:30 to 10:30 p. m. Reception to World's officers and foreign delegates at Hotel Astor, Broadway and 43rd streets, New York City. Tickets $1 each..

October 24, 25, 27

10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Meetings in the Opera House, Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue, between Flatbush avenue and Fulton street.

October 26

8 p. m. Young People's meeting, Baptist Temple, Third avenue and Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, Miss Swankie-Cameron, World's Y secretary, presiding.

October 28

A visit to Ellis Island, personally conducted trip to Metropolitan Museum, excursion to West Point, and automobile sight-seeing trips about New York and Brooklyn at special rates.

October 29

Meetings of the National Executive and Official Board in Asbury Park. Delegates and visitors to the National Convention will find plenty to occupy their time either in New York or Asbury Park, but in order to be present at the opening of the Convention they should go to Asbury Park, Thursday afternoon. Delegates to the National Convention from New York state will all be assigned to Hotel Charles, Seventh Ave., Asbury Park. Visitors can book for hotels and lodgings in Brooklyn, as the agent of the Asbury Park committee will have a stand in the banquet hall of the Academy of Music.

October 31

9 a. m. Opening of the National Convention.

November 5

National Convention adjourns.

November 6

Meeting of the National Executive Committee.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Convention Committees

General Address, Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Mail Address for Convention, Academy of Music, Brooklyn W. C. T. U. Convention.

General Chairman, Mrs. Ella A. Boole.

Entertainment, Mrs. M. H. Park.

Seats, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss.

Reception, Mrs. Mary B. Thomas.

Sunday Meetings, Mrs. Sarah Tobias.

Children's Demonstration, Mrs. L. S. Thomas.

Afternoon Tea, Mrs. W. W. Wickes.

Drawing-Room Teas, Miss A. P. Rowlandson.

Banners and Packages, Mrs. L. Haigh, 180 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

Souvenir Program, Mrs. J. R. Strachan.

Badges, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard.

Platform, Mrs. C. E. Seberry.

Exhibits, Mrs. M. F. Johnson.

Banquet Hall, Miss Louise Mills.

Excursions, Mrs. E. Rewerb.

Ushers and Pages, Mrs. Anna P. George.

Finance, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney.

The Entertainment committee will be at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, October 21, 22 and 23 for assignment of delegates and visitors.

CONVENTION NOTES

Great plans are being made by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, World's Evangelistic superintendent, for Devotional Day, which precedes the World's Convention. The meeting will be held in historic Plymouth church, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was for many years the pastor, and over which Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis now presides. The church is very near the Hotel Bossert and is easily accessible by cars from all parts of the city.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, general chairman of the World's Convention committees, writes that it will be a great accommodation if tickets for the reception to be given on Thursday evening, October 23, in the large assembly room of the Hotel Astor, are purchased by October 15, in order that the hotel management may be informed of the number who will be present. Mrs. Boole says New York is a cosmopolitan city and wishes it understood that no delegate or visitor need hesitate about attending this reception because she has not with her an evening dress, for many who attend will wear their traveling suits or white summer dresses. At a gathering of this sort given by white ribboners, good fellowship and the opportunity of getting acquainted, not dress, is the main consideration.

Excursion and sight-seeing trips are being arranged for Tuesday, October 28, but plans will be made for three parties to visit Ellis Island, one each on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Although excursion boats will have stopped running, an excursion up the Hudson River as far as West Point will be arranged if two or three hundred people will plan to go.

The suggestion is made that all who attend the National Convention at Asbury Park provide themselves with warm wraps as there are apt to be damp, windy days during that season of the year.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LAND OF PSALMS

ELLA GILBERT IVES

When wintry want my soul o'ertakes,
And summer friends that soul forsakes,
With scrip and staff I seek for alms,—
A pilgrim through the Land of Psalms.

When I'm athirst for heavenly grace,—
As flies the doe from hunted chase
To cooling oasis of palms,—
I hie me to the Land of Psalms.

When billows bold and tempest stark
Have driven far my spirit-bark,
At last within a zone of calms,
I anchor by the Land of Psalms.

When I am sore of heart, and ill
With feverish care or doubt's dread chill,
A laden breeze with healing balms
Blows softly from the Land of Psalms.

Dear country of my spirit's birth,
Brief isthmus 'twixt heaven and earth,
Oh, may I on thy singing sand
Cross over to Immanuel's land!—
Sweet country where God spreads his palms
In benediction—Land of Psalms!

—*Out-Door Music*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Marshall, Abingdon, Ill., mother of Miss Epha Marshall, corresponding secretary of the Illinois W. C. T. U. Mrs. Marshall was for many years an active member of the local union, and at seventy years of age received the second prize in a silver gray medal contest.

Mrs. R. E. Stone, Hartville, Ohio, for many years L. T. L. secretary of Hamilton county, Ohio. She was a most devoted worker and loved the children better than her own life.

NORTH DAKOTA'S PRESIDENT HONORED

Governor Hanna of North Dakota has appointed as delegates to the National Prison Congress to be held in Indianapolis, October 11-16, the president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, and Mrs. Barbara Wylie, Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens, and Mrs. J. E. Stevens, all white ribboners.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*
NOVEMBER 9—*World's Temperance Sunday*

THE NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, THE CASINO

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president New Jersey W. C. T. U., 704 Summerfield Ave., Asbury Park.

ENTERTAINMENT, Miss Elma A. Mathis, 936 Munroe street, Asbury Park.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Grace Kentgen, Asbury Park.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. Kate Raphael, The Gardiner, Asbury Park.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES, Miss Helen P. Strong, Matawan.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. S. Smock, Wickatunk.

BADGES, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

INFORMATION, Publicity Bureau of the city.

PRESS AND PRINTING, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

FINANCE, Miss I. L. Page, 311 De Mott St., West Hoboken.

SPEAKERS IN SCHOOLS, Mrs. A. Swan Brown, Passaic.

Membership of Biennial or Triennial Meeting of World's W. C. T. U.

Inquiries are frequently received concerning the membership of the coming World's Convention. Article VII of the constitution of the World's W. C. T. U. provides as follows:

"The Biennial or Triennial Meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, National General Officers, the official editor of each National W. C. T. U. paper (when such editor is a woman member of our organization), one delegate for every one thousand members of affiliated National Unions and one delegate for every one thousand paying members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, all such L. T. L. delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U., and active workers in the L. T. L."

Article III of the constitution provides:

"The Executive Committee shall consist of the general officers of the Union, the World's Superintendents of Departments, the General Secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, World's White Ribbon Missionaries, and any organizers or evangelists whose names are on the printed list in the World's Minutes. The Executive Committee shall control and provide for all the interests of the work. They shall meet as often as possible during the week of the convention, and in the interval of conventions all important business shall be submitted to them by correspondence. But as the residents of countries will be widely separated, each President may delegate her power to such member of the committee or delegate from her own country as shall be selected by herself. World's Superintendents of Departments may appoint representatives on the Executive Committee of those especially interested in their department work. Whenever a President of an affiliated National Society is also a General Officer of the World's W. C. T. U., that National Society shall be represented on the Executive Committee by a member to be chosen at the Annual Meeting of such National Society. For all business except consideration of amendments to the Constitution, seven shall constitute a quorum. For such consideration fifteen shall constitute a quorum. The reports of the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Convention for endorsement."

SUPERINTENDENTS

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

The beginning of the school year is a good time to take up the school savings banks system. Your superintendent is kept very busy sending out literature and supplies to schools adopting the system, explaining the methods of work to the many school superintendents and bankers who request information, and gathering statistics of the progress in different states for convention reports.

The most encouraging figures in Pennsylvania come to me through the officers of the Pittsburgh bank for savings, where the system has been in use since 1898, and this bank stands first in the state and among the first in the United States as a promoter of thrift among children. The aggregate savings of the scholars in the ninety-four public schools there amounted to $638,548.77 to September 1, 1913.

Among the active efforts of the local unions are to be noted those of Rhinebeck, N. Y., Yorklyn and Hockessin, Delaware. The first deposit of the Yorklyn scholars, a country school, taken on September 7, was $3.07. I had the privilege of speaking on the work at the W. C. T. U. Institute in Delaware City, and other schools in the alert little state plan to adopt the system. For years it has had acceptable use in New Castle, Middletown, Edgemoor and some other places.

Mrs. N. H. Robinson of Lima, Ohio, superintendent for Allen county W. C. T. U., reports nine school savings banks meetings and as many local superintendents. In Lima they have twelve schools, and the school savings since 1911 have amounted to $2,500. "Teachers and scholars always anxiously await banking day. We think it is a great help in promoting habits of thrift and industry in the pupils," adds Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. Ella Barton Smith, superintendent of the department of School Savings Banks for Maine, has sent out to her county superintendents an excellent circular. It contains much of interest and is well worthy of the attention of other state superintendents. One paragraph reads, "Up to the present time there has been deposited by the children of the nation in the school savings banks the sum of over $2,500,000. We all know that there is nothing that will so stimulate a child's ambition to save, as the knowledge that he or she is the owner of a bank account, no matter how small it may be. It gives one more courage to pass by the peanut stand, the soda fountain and the moving picture show, and no one can so readily instil into the mind of the child these habits of thrift which it is necessary for it to acquire in early life as the school teacher." The decrease of the cigaret and chewing gum habit is phenomenal in some localities where school savings banks are in use.

The report from San Francisco, Cal.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

The W. C. T. U. of Stockton (Cal.) at its recent meeting reported much work done during the year just closed. The union has furnished a room in the new Salvation Army home, sent a barrel of supplies to flood and tornado sufferers, purchased a sanitary drinking fountain for the city of Stockton, was represented in the Fourth of July parade by a float which won the prize of $25, and has been energetic in circulating petitions and in campaigns for dry territory, besides sending delegates to Sacramento to work for the Red Light Injunction bill. Much temperance literature has been distributed and 3,000 anti-cigaret blotters. Mrs. Abbie Colt was re-elected president.

Miss Ross Hayes of St. Louis is winning laurels all over her home state for the splendid Y. P. B. work she is doing. In two important centers, Springfield and Joplin, she has been particularly successful.

Kansas City, Mo., has been waging war on its saloons. One of the city's best workers said that if a chance were given to vote on statewide prohibition it would carry with flying colors. She adds, "*The Kansas City Star* and *Times* have waded in with sleeves up and won praise from all the country. Some of the papers, supposed to lean the other way, have given freely of their space to the W. C. T. U. The *Star* refuses all liquor advertisements."

A novel plan and one that proved popular at the Libertyville (Ill.) fair was inaugurated by the Lake county W. C. T. U. in connection with the rest tent which it maintained on the fair grounds. Babies were checked for ten cents an hour, and many mothers were thus enabled to enjoy the fair, knowing that their children were out of the way of harm. The rest room, also, was liberally patronized, and the W. C. T. U. was congratulated for the excellent service it provided.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

(Continued from Page Ten)

says the bank deposits of the school children there have amounted to $200,000 during the eighteen months the school savings system has been in operation. The superintendent of public schools in Asbury Park, N. J., Mr. F. S. Shepherd, has written to your National superintendent that he has been referred to her by the United States Bureau of Education for information in regard to the best method of introducing the system into his public schools.

We have just had printed 5,000 new "Circulars to Parents." These, with the same number of "Plans of Work" and the *Thrift Tidings*, coming out quarterly, aid in forwarding the work and are ready for use. Samples and copy of the enlarged edition of "How to Institute School Savings Banks" mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER,
2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia

The convention of the Wasco county (Ore.) W. C. T. U. held at The Dalles, September 5, was a most enthusiastic session. All county officers were present, and Miss Jennie Strachan, county president, opened the meeting. After the devotional exercises by Mrs. Hobert the convention was welcomed by Mrs. C. A. Fox, president of The Dalles union, to which Mrs. Elsie Tobie of Dufur responded. Reports showed an increase in every line of work over previous years, and splendid assistance by state, field and National workers. The president's annual report told of an increase of nearly one hundred percent in membership. Plans for the coming year were laid, and the competent president, Miss Strachan, was re-elected. Addresses by Dr. Adaline Keeney and Rev. Leslie Obert were interesting numbers on the program.

Ketchikan (Alaska) W. C. T. U. has placed three bubbling fountains on its streets at a cost of $80 and paid $125 toward Alaskan work. Sixteen of the members take THE UNION SIGNAL, and they are supplying temperance items to two local papers. They kept Mrs. La Mance nearly two weeks in their town and the time was well filled; they held a temperance picnic. Petersburg union of Alaska, when but a month old, had secured hundreds of names to a petition asking Congress to abolish saloons in the territory. Seward's W. C. T. U., on the west coast of Alaska, is putting temperance literature into the camps and on the boats.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Seneca county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Mericle, president, was held with the Varick union in the West Fayette Presbyterian church, August 20-21. The speaker was Mrs. I. D. Van Valkenburgh, whose splendid enthusiasm made the meetings most helpful. Addresses were also given by Rev. Leon Turner, Mrs. E. N. Bartlett and Mr. Harger of Geneva. A very pleasing feature of the first day was the picnic dinner and supper under the fine old trees near the church. A new union was organized at Fayette by Mrs. Van Valkenburgh on the evening following the convention. Seneca county is proud to be the home of Mrs. Don P. Blaine, who has just been appointed as a delegate to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism at Milan, Italy.

Mrs. Fannie McG. Woodmansee, for six years the efficient superintendent of Prison Reform work in Chicago and Cook county, after a year's absence with her son, Rev. C. M. Woodmansee, pastor of the Dryden (Mich.) M. E. church, has returned to Evanston, Ill., her former home.

Matters relating to W. C. T. U. enterprises are evidently considered live news by the *Park Region Echo* of Alexandria, Minn. It recently gave seven pages of one issue to a very interesting illustrated report of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. convention.

Seneca county, New York, is a small county, and its W. C. T. U. has only a small membership, but it seems to be strong to the extent of its ability and interest in the Memorial Fund, for the eight unions each sent $2 to the Memorial Fund, making $16 from the county.

Mrs. Alice Scott Abbott, the energetic state organizer of Missouri, has organized twenty-two unions and two L. T. L.'s since April. She goes soon to Florida, to Missouri's great loss and Florida's great gain.

Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton, president of Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., is indefatigable in her efforts to make Otsego county dry, and conducts a continual round of meetings. During the week ending September 12, she gave addresses at Elk Creek, South Hill and Decatur. Two unions were organized and many members secured. Miss Alice Esmond accompanied her and delighted her audiences with readings from "Black Rock."

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating

As old age advances we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into a most digestible sugar.

The phosphates also, placed up under the outer-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but are lacking in white flour because the outer coat of the wheat darkens the flour and is left out by the miller. These natural phosphates are necessary to the well-balanced building of muscle, brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years, and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years ago.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is well along in years and attributes his good health to Grape-Nuts and Postum which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, but now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

UTAH DRY IN 1915

WHITE RIBBONERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-third annual convention of the Utah W. C. T. U. closed its greatest and most successful convention in Salt Lake City with a notable demonstration night on September 4. From the opening words of the president to the very last song the slogan was "*Utah Dry in 1915.*" President Shepard in her opening address outlined the hopes and plans of the state executive and enthusiasm ran high as she portrayed Utah Dry in 1915, and in harmony with our National President's Proclamation, declared for "a saloonless nation in 1920."

The chief address on the opening night was given by Mr. George Startup of Provo, who had worked faithfully in the last legislature to put through the abatement and injunction law. He distributed copies of the law to all present and spoke of the power now given to the people to wipe out vice.

There were many excellent reports from the state superintendents, all emphasizing the fact that each department has an especial place in bringing about state and national prohibition.

A unanimous request was made for the printing of an inspiring paper by Mrs. Marcus Jones of Salt Lake City on "What We Owe to the Labor Interests." Mrs. Jones is state superintendent of Temperance and Labor and has given much time to this line of work. At the request of the delegates several other papers will be sent to local unions to be used in their regular meetings. One on "How to Advertise our Cause," by Mrs. Waite, formerly of Cleveland, gave much valuable information for campaign work.

The union prayer meeting on Wednesday night brought out seven ministers and members from all the congregations of the city, and was a beautiful preparation for the excellent address which followed by Dr. William Betts of the First Methodist church on Sabbath Observance and Christian Citizenship. Dr. Betts left no one in doubt as to how he stood on the great questions of the day.

No part of the program called forth more discussion than the question box prepared by Miss Kennedy, state corresponding secretary, and we were all unanimous in the desire that it should be repeated each year.

One question propounded in this exercise was, "What is best method of getting subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL?" The answer given was, "By clipping out articles and plans of work from National superintendents' letters and the 'Here and There' columns, and showing to other members the actual help that can be secured from the paper."

The paper by Dr. Finley of Ogden on "How to Combat the Great Propaganda of the Tobacco Trust," and one on "How to Educate the People against Tobacco," by Miss Winnifred Jensen of Mt. Pleasant, gave much valuable information. Mrs. Grace G. Mettler of the Detention Home for girls touched our hearts and awakened our sympathies for all girls as she told of the "eternal vigilance needed to combat the social evil."

Many declared demonstration night the best temperance entertainment ever given in Salt Lake City. About twenty departments were represented but none brought out more applause than the departments of Sunday School, Curfew, *Young Crusader* and Loyal Temperance Legion, because of the many children who took part and who were so well trained by our capable L. T. L. secretary, Miss Jennie Simons.

The officers elected were as follows: Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president; Mrs. I. R. Craft, first vice-president; Mrs. Fred Jensen, second vice-president; Miss Leota Kennedy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. P. Pratt, recording secretary; Mrs. C. A. Root, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. W. F. Core, treasurer; Miss Jennie Simons, L. T. L. secretary; Miss Maud Wolverton, Y. P. B. secretary.

At the close of the last evening, just after the singing of our ever inspiring "Victory," Mrs. Shepard was presented with a large cluster of American Beauty roses and a beautiful morocco handbag.

Mrs. Shepard told of an interview of over two hours that she held with President Smith of the Mormon Church in which he promised the support of the church in the campaign which is to be waged for prohibition in 1915. All the Salt Lake daily papers gave place on the first pages and with prominent headlines to the convention story, and several editorials were written commending the work that the W. C. T. U. is doing for the uplift of humanity.

Popular Posters for Parades

(THIS SERIES COMPRISES 20 POSTERS)

(NUMBER EIGHTEEN)

TEMPERANCE TRUTHS

Never let this be forgotten in thinking of strong drink: that the drink is strong only to destroy; that it never by any possibility adds strength to those who drink it.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, England.

The use of alcohol invites disease, and greatly diminishes the resistance upon the part of the person attacked. Alcohol is essentially a drug, belonging to the narcotic and anaesthetic class, and is a poison.—R. M. Cunningham, M. D., Alabama.

To use liquor is to the nervous system like placing sand in a watch; it wears it out rapidly, making of it a worthless, useless thing.—Luther Burbank.

Eight hundred thousand American citizens are killed each year by alcohol. Alcohol antagonizes every manifestation of life, stamps every tissue with the seal of disease, depraves the morals and destroys the soul. Instead of the "Elixir of Life," the "Fountain of Immortal Youth," it is the essence of depravity, the grave of hope, the advance agent of death.—Dr. Alexander MacNicholl, New York City.

All alcohol and all things of an alcoholic nature injure the nerve tissues.—Sir William Gull, physician to Queen Victoria.

If temperance prevails, then education can prevail. If temperance fails, then education must fail.—Horace Mann.

I am a surgeon. My success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, and nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquor without blunting these physical powers which I must keep on edge. As a surgeon, I must not drink.—Dr. Lorenz, famous Austrian surgeon.

He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally, I refuse to take such a risk. I do not drink.—William H. Taft.

The use of alcoholic beverages shortens life. First, by the tragedies of the habit, accident, murder, etc.; and second, by the direct poison of acute alcoholism; and third, by the development of degenerative diseases; and fourth, by predisposing to acute diseases and a diminished power of resistance.—R. M. Cunningham, M. D., Alabama.

No stimulant or narcotic can ever do more than help us forget time and space and ourselves—all we have worth remembering.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University, California.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

Refund Your Convention Expenses

Any woman who expects to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., can refund her Convention expenses by inducing her friends to enjoy the advantages of a combination Life and Accident Insurance Policy in the only company that temperate people can afford to patronize. The only company that acknowledges in dollars and cents that temperate people are better risks and should have lower rates. The only company issuing a policy to temperate people which covers life and pays weekly sums while disabled from accidents. All at a lower rate than is usually charged for straight life insurance.

It will pay you to call or write for details.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association

253 Broadway - New York

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

(Continued from Page Three)

a day, and a slice of the next morning. Two addresses were made at the picnic, one to the children, to which all the grown-ups listened, and one to the adults to which all of the children listened. That night another lecture was delivered and then a union of eight women and one man was organized. Mrs. Lockhard, Mrs. Horner and Mrs. Haigler are the officers. That completed the first three wonderful days. So much to see, so much to do compressed into seventy-two hours!

On the morning of the twentieth a meeting of instruction was held at Douglas and in the early afternoon another at Juneau. Then we took passage on the "Dolphin" for Haines and Fort William H. Seward, arriving there the twenty-first. The fort has about 160 men in it. Haines has perhaps 200 people, and part of these are natives. Within a half mile of the fort there are four saloons and six houses of prostitution, all in a row. Col. McClure and Chaplain Londahl both expressed deep regret over this lamentable state of affairs. We were treated with marked courtesy. Many of the officers and their wives and many of the men attended the early afternoon service. Chaplain Londahl led the devotional exercises. Last and not least the speaker was taken in the government boat to Skagway.

The men are a fine looking body, well disciplined, and most of them like Alaskan service. Some of the soldier boys came each night to the village to hear the speaker. The fort, like all military posts, is kept spick and span. There was a small one-roomed cottage embowered in tall sweet peas and surrounded by big-blossomed pansy beds. We were puzzled a little as to its use. "Oh! that's the colonel's wife's cow-house. She thinks nothing too good for her Jersey." Undoubtedly Fort William H. Seward has the most artistic cow house in the world! It is good to be a cow in Alaska.

The reading room in Haines with about two thousand volumes is well patronized. We longed to see THE SIGNAL on the magazine table. There is a gymnasium and, of course, a post exchange. All of the post exchanges of Alaska allow malted beverages of less than two percent alcohol to be sold, but not those containing two percent or over. The colonel says many of his men are saving money, about $10,000 standing to their credit in deposits. The chaplain is an earnest Christian and has started a temperance society among the soldiers.

Haines itself has no white church. There is a mission church for the natives and a white Sunday school. Two night lectures were given, an evangelistic service was held with the women of the restricted district, and one afternoon service with the ladies of Haines. A large union was not to be thought of, but a handful of brave women took up the work. The mission doctor's wife, Mrs. Mary Craig, was made president. Mrs. Genevieve Martin, daughter of a former missionary, became secretary, and Mrs. Mae Ragan, a former white ribboner in the States, was made treasurer.

Organizing the territory, forming unions at two strategic points, and the cordial welcome extended by the commander, Col. Charles McClure, the commanding officer of Alaska posts, Captain D. E. Nolan and Chaplain M. M. Londahl—all this made a wonderful week and one which made your representative very happy.

Come to Alaska where eagles are as plentiful as blackbirds; where every willow shoot is tipped with a brace of leaves exactly like a green rosette or a green rose; where snow is ever on the mountain; where a warm wrap is one's best friend; where there are the fattest babies and the prettiest flaxen-haired children; where the razor-back clam grows to great size and the oyster shrinks to a mere pigmy; where the mails come once a week each way. Oh, Alaska's the land, and famously rich she is going to be some of these days.

The Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar

will be ready October 1st

This will be one of the finest calendars ever issued, made up in the most approved style, in delicate sepia tints, with the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens and one of her telling quotations in illuminated type with autograph. Boxed and ready for mailing, 35 cents each; per dozen, $3. Advance orders should be placed early.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building. Evanston, Ill.

Mr. Oscar Maine, a portrait painter of marked ability, in a recent visit to America tells of suffrage in his native land, Finland, a country where women have voted since 1905 and where they sit in Parliament. When asked if suffrage worked well in Finland, Mr. Maine replied:

"Yes, very well, indeed. It is better for the men as well as for the women that everyone may vote, because now every member of the family is interested in public questions, whereas, before equal suffrage, the women were not interested, because it was no use for them to be."

STYLISH FRENCH LADY AND CUDDLES

A DOLL SENSATION

FREE TO GIRLS

2 FINE DOLLS GIVEN AWAY

A Great Big Beautiful Doll with Genuine French Bisque Head and Unbreakable Body—she has handsome wavy curly hair. The arms, elbows and legs are jointed and can be moved in a wonderfully lifelike way. She wears dainty slippers and stockings. She is beautiful, exquisite. Her eyes move and eyelids close when she lies down. Her Real Eye Lashes add to her prettiness, they lie on her cheeks, when her eyes are closed, just as in real life. She will almost wink at you. We are proud of the doll, proud of the fact that we can give you this Wonderful Doll with Unbreakable Body that will please you and make you happy. We can't begin to tell you what a Grand Doll this is. You must get her, have her in your own arms to appreciate her. She is actually eighteen inches tall.

Did You Ever See a Prettier Doll?

Look at the picture—see the rosebud mouth, with the pearly teeth. My, but you will be happy when you get her, as you will be the envy of every other girl in your whole neighborhood. She is beautifully and artistically dressed—latest Paris fashion. The lace-trimmed dress is certainly an artistic creation; she is truly a stylish little lady. Her clothing is all in separate garments; each piece can be taken off and she can be dressed and undressed as often as you wish. Look at the stockings and the real slippers with the pretty buckle. My, but she is a real stunning creation and makes everybody who sees her exclaim, "Isn't she beautiful!" And this is not all. You also get

Cuddles, the Doll with the Baby Stare

A Doll with the Baby Stare

CUDDLES, The Doll with the Baby Stare, is the real darling of a Doll; Makes Everybody Laugh. Everybody wants to get hold of Cuddles and squeeze him the minute they see him; you will want to do the same, you can't help it. He is dressed Sailor-Boy Fashion, with cap, blouse, etc., exactly as shown in the picture. And his eyes, just look at them—they make you laugh the minute you see them. Look at the smiling, roguish face. He is a wonder. He is so real, so lifelike, the very image of a real live baby. He can be dressed and undressed just like your other dolls. You can make him stand up or sit down. When you see him and hold him you will be delighted. Every little girl—and big girl, too—in the land, will want one of these baby dolls, they are so real. The picture does not begin to show you how sweet and lovable he is.

Both of these dollies are given as one premium and are packed securely in a good strong box. No matter where you live, they will reach you in perfect condition. How to get

Both Dolls for Your Very Own

Send name and address and I will mail 14 of the most beautiful premium pictures you ever saw—all brilliant and shimmering colors, wrought together in the most splendid manner. Distribute these premium pictures on a special 25-cent offer among the people you know. They cannot get these pictures at the art stores at any price. When you have distributed the 14 premium pictures on my liberal offer you will have collected $3.50. Send the $3.50 to me, and I will immediately send you **Free**—*all charges prepaid*—both of these beautiful dolls, also the following—**Extra Present** of Dolly's Clothes Line, a new and original toy, both amusing and instructive, consists of 20 feet of best cotton rope, 2 metal pulleys and ½ dozen clothes pins. This combination is given free with the two Dolls, all packed in a strong box sent charges prepaid.

P. J. Allen, Mgr., 649 W. 43d St., Dept. 156 New York

BEGIN EARLY

Let us glorify the vocation of motherhood above all others, for the only Queen that shall survive is the mother on her rocking chair throne.—*Frances E. Willard*

MRS. SUSAN R. GRAHAM CLARK.

The lessons of childhood are the most easily remembered, and the habits of childhood the most lasting because those lessons are learned and those habits formed unconsciously and without effort. Like walking and talking, they come as parts of the natural life lived from the beginning. This is the fact upon which the kindergartner counts and builds, and from which she reaps results.

But there is one who has a better chance to teach the child and form its life habits than the most skilful and conscientious kindergartner. The mother may lay the foundations of character long before the child is ready for the kindergarten; before, indeed, it has reached the first anniversary of its birth. The one fatal mistake of the best of mothers is apt to be that of beginning too late, of putting off to some future day what can be most readily and easily acquired during the first months of life. "But she is so little!" demurs one. True, and therefore so impressionable.

I think we will all agree that obedience, self-reliance and self-control are among the most essential and most enviable possessions of mortals; are characteristics of the best manhood and womanhood. Listen! The foundation of these virtues may be laid and be well on the way to being established by the time your baby walks. An illustration of this fact and of the comparative ease with which it can be accomplished came under the writer's notice when she was a guest for a number of days in a home where a young mother and her seven-month-old babe were also visiting. The mother was a college graduate, and this was her first child, a beautiful boy. The sweet, tender, yet wholly sensible attitude of the dear woman toward her treasure was not only most winning, but it taught at least one member of that household a never-to-be-forgotten lesson as to the possibilities of character-building in the youngest child.

One Mother's Method

Of course the little fellow was fed regularly and had stated times for naps. He was healthy and wholesome to an unusual degree and the happiest baby I ever saw. Seldom was he held in the arms as he amused himself much of the time when awake, sitting or lying on his back in an improvised bed made of a big clothes basket or surrounded by pillows on the floor. When he grew weary he was lifted to the lap for a short time to change his position. He was never neglected. During meal hours he usually sat on the floor in a corner within sight of his father and mother, and amused himself with his playthings while his elders ate. On several occasions he grew restless before the meal was over and was lifted to his mother's knee. Of course immediately his little hands were stretched toward plate and cup—toward everything in sight. Now note the wisdom of this young mother! Not once did she move a single article out of the child's reach. Instead she placed a firm but gentle palm over the little outstretched hand and drew it away. "No, no," she said in earnest tone, "that is mother's. This is baby's," offering him the spoon or plaything which he had dropped. The mother's earnest tone invariably drew the baby's eyes to her face. Her seriousness impressed him. She had dealt with him thus from his very first attempt to touch what he must not have. She had never moved things out of his reach. He could not understand her words, but he did understand the spirit that underlay them. Her tone, her eyes, her manner, her slightly shaken head, emphasized the prohibition. She had not removed anything beyond his grasp, but she had drawn him closer to herself and therefore slightly away from the prohibited thing and had taken away his hands and put something else, something of his own, within them. It was only necessary to do this once or twice at a meal before he understood and ceased to reach for what he could not have.

Teaching the Baby Self-Control

Who can overestimate the value of such training? Who has not been punished by the presence in the home of the child whose little hands have never been taught to withhold themselves from any coveted thing; in whose grasp we must see our cherished treasures perish or else remove them beyond the reach and perhaps the sight of the little visitor?

Here was a babe of seven months, not a puny, weakly mite, but a big, hearty, imperious, hot-tempered fellow, being taught thus early the secrets of self-reliance and self-control. He went to sleep when put to bed, sometimes to be sure not without protest in the shape of a little grumbling, but invariably—as no attention was paid to his protest—it changed to cooing and he happily fell asleep. Already he was learning to rely upon himself for amusement, a lesson likely to be priceless to him in later years and something well worth while in childhood.

This baby, too, was already learning that he could not have all that attracted him; that he was the one to move away from temptation since temptation was not likely to move away from him. What a difference is probable in the after-life of a child so brought up and a child from the reach of whose little fingers everything he must not have has been constantly removed. Is not the tacit teaching of all such removals this—that what the boy can reach he is expected to take?

First Impressions Mould Character

If we mothers were only awake to the unconscious influence exerted by our slightest act toward a child from the earliest moment of its life; if only we could understand how first impressions linger to mould character; if only we would apply reason to all our dealings with our offspring—what bitter hours of pain and sorrow, what lapses from rectitude we might thus save them, and what misery we might save ourselves!

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Rhode Island, Central Falls, Sept. 25-26
North Dakota, Lisbon, Sept. 25-29
Delaware, Wilmington, Sept. 24-26
West Washington, Chehalis, Sept. 26-30
Kentucky, Madisonville, Sept. 26-30
Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Alabama, Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Arkansas, Camden, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Oct. 3-7
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 7-9
Vermont, Burlington, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
East Washington, Wenatchee, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Wyoming, Cheyenne, Oct. 10-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Montana, *Glendive*, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 15-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN
Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*
"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

AMONG THE UNIONS

W. C. T. U. features in connection with the Ottawa (Ill.) Chautauqua were this year most enjoyable. The W. C. T. U. headquarters tent was presided over by Mrs. M. J. Rendle and Mrs. H. K. Child, and in it many delightful social events took place. The W. C. T. U. meetings in the Chautauqua auditorium were instructive. Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National Superintendent of Evangelistic Work, gave many addresses of more than passing interest. She was assisted by Mrs. Jessie C. Butler of Urbana, and Mrs. H. K. Child, the county president. The grand gold and diamond medal contests were enjoyed by large audiences. Mrs. Kuhl was invited to speak in the Church Congress on the subject of suffrage, which she did very acceptably, and following the Chautauqua, the W. C. T. U. of Ottawa invited her to address them at a joint meeting of three of the churches, on "How to Vote."

The Methodist church of Burke, N. Y., was the meeting place of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Franklin County (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. Encouraging reports of the twenty-three departments of work were given, showing faithful, painstaking effort with abundant courage to press forward in this work for "God and Home and Every Land." The county has about 900 members and raised during the year for all purposes $1,649. Features of afternoon meetings were a memorial service, welcomes to the convention by Rev. H. C. Campbell on behalf of the churches and by Mrs. Retta Bonin for the local union; response by Mrs. Clara Wilson; a practical talk on tuberculosis by Mrs. A. Bingham, matron in charge of the Working Girls' Sanatarium, Santa Clara; the anniversary hour conducted by Mrs. D. M. D. Harris, recording secretary; an interesting young people's hour in charge of Mrs. Clifford Smith; and an account of the methods of the different unions for raising the hospitality fund for the entertainment of World's Convention in Brooklyn. In the evening a matron's gold medal oratorical contest and a silver medal vocal contest were held, Mrs. W. H. Thompson winning the gold medal and Mrs. Zwahlen, the silver medal. Mrs. M. C. Gehring was re-elected president.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of Ontario county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held at Manchester, was full of good things. Over fifty members have been secured so far through the "I won one" contest, and the white ribboner obtaining the greatest number of new members will be given a free trip to Brooklyn. During the year three new unions, with a total of forty-eight members, have been organized. At the afternoon meeting a striking demonstration entitled "Round the World in Sixty Minutes," presented most interestingly the forty countries in which W. C. T. U. work has been done. A grand gold medal contest was held in the evening, Miss Hattie Wood, Naples, N. Y., being the winner. With the exception of Mrs. Helena Davis, who declined the vice-presidency on account of ill health, the officers were all re-elected, and the work will go forward under the same able leadership. The president, Mrs. J. S. M. Malette, was elected a delegate to the Brooklyn convention.

Beaverdale union, Cambria county, Pa., and the Cambria county organization have each made a record this year for Medal Contest work. The Beaverdale union has held five matron's contests during the year, and the county eight matron's silver medal contests. Mrs. Ella Boucher Black, state superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, was the winner of the gold medal at the contest held in connection with the county convention at South Fork.

The local union of Geneva, N. Y., faces the beginning of the new year of W. C. T. U. achievement with bright prospects. As shown at the annual meeting held recently, the union is alive and much has been accomplished for the advancement of the temperance cause. During the year just past fourteen prayer meetings and nine public meetings have been held, eighteen departments of work have been carried, new members have been gained, and this union mothers the only colored union in the county, one organized by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, and promising to do good work.

At the Chautauqua of Northern Ohio held at Point Breeze, the W. C. T. U. maintained a rest tent, and literature was distributed freely. W. C. T. U. day at this Chautauqua was a most interesting occasion. Mrs. L. M. West, a returned missionary, opened the exercises with prayer, after which Rev. Ellen King, lately returned from the World's Sunday School convention at Zurich, told of temperance progress in lands beyond the seas; Mrs. J. W. Smith, the county president, spoke of work done throughout grand old "Wayne." A song by four girls, "Dear Old Ohio Shall Be Free," found a response in the heart of every white ribboner present. Col. George Bain of Kentucky, the speaker of the evening, at the afternoon meeting brought a brief message of hope to the workers and predicted that soon not only "Dear Old Ohio Shall be Free," but our fair land, throughout the length and breadth, and every land as well shall outlaw the liquor traffic. Truly

"Out of the shadows of night
The world is rolling into light.
'Tis day-break everywhere."

The boy who applies for a job may have to answer many questions, but there are four that no prospective employer will ask him. They are these: "Are you a skilful smoker?" "Do you play cards well?" "Can you handle a billiard cue dexterously?" "What is your favorite cocktail?"—*Youth's Companion*

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Bx T, Washington, D. C.**

Work, and your house shall be duly fed;
Work and rest shall be won;
I hold that a man had better be dead
Than alive when his work is done.
—*Alice Cary*

I want to help you to realize that, except in very rare cases,

Your Health Is In Your Own Hands

and that by following my simple, hygienic directions, in the privacy of your room, you can reach your ideal in **Health, Figure** and **Poise.**

Write to me

I have helped 63,288 (to date) of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day, in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

Reduced the Weight

of 32,000 women and have

Increased the Weight

of as many more

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to common sense.

You can—

Be so well that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your vitality, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed.

You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I work faithfully for each pupil. I am at my desk from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., personally supervising my work. When in Chicago come to see me.

No Drugs—No Medicines

I study your case just as a physician but instead of medicine, I strengthen the vital organs and nerves by exercise, correct breathing and carriage so that each organ does the work Nature intended. **I relieve such ailments as**

Indigestion	Torpid Liver
Constipation	Catarrh
Anaemia	Headaches
Sleeplessness	Weaknesses
Nervousness	Rheumatism

Sufferings of Pregnancy, etc.

Your correspondence is held in strictest confidence. The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my **Pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 **624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago**

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman. She personally attends to her work.

In dry Kansas, with her 105 counties, there are 53 where there is not a single inmate in the county jail; 65 counties have no criminals in the state penal institutions; 87 have no insane, and 54 no feeble-minded.

Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year ..... $ .25
Six copies one year to one address.... 1.00
One copy one year to Europe..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass

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Address Evanston, Illinois.

Sends Campaign Number to Every Member

One of the progressive unions of St. Louis—Lafayette—has decided to send the Campaign number of THE UNION SIGNAL to every member who is not now a subscriber. This union has 248 members. MRS. E. B. INGALLS

St. Louis, Mo.

October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before this date.

Union Signal "Spell Down"

You remember the old-fashioned spelling school where all who made mistakes dropped out? Well, I just stretched my brain to that new-old idea, and had "THE UNION SIGNAL View-Points of State-Presidents" with "Why *I* Should Take It," adapted to it. I lined up the delegation of the Ottawa county (Mich.) convention the middle of the first afternoon, for a rest exercise and mental stretch all combined. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, district president, headed one of the columns, Mrs. H. E. Blekkink, county president, the other side. Each one having been previously assigned the "view-point" of a certain state president, and presented with one of the books, gave the state and name of the one represented, and why she took the paper, adding, as she held up her paper, why *she* took it! Some, hanging their heads, were forced to say, "Only we do *not* take it," as they took their seats! A "mistake" surely! A great deal of merriment was occasioned by some of the confessions, and intense interest was manifested to see which side would win out in numbers at the close.

The hour brought out also beautiful expressions of appreciation for THE UNION SIGNAL. The county treasurer, Mrs. C. C. Lille, enthusiastically said, "I have taken it for so many years that it is just like one of the family. My girls look for it weekly, and often in speaking of something interesting I will ask, 'Where did you read that?' They reply, 'In THE UNION SIGNAL, of course,' they having read it through before I knew it was in the house!"

Fun, indeed, it was—fun, fact and frolic, with a close contest, keeping Mrs. Benjamin ever alert for her side. One side and then the other led, Mrs. Blekkink's winning by one! M. J. B.

Miss Willard at the age of 21.

The Life of Frances E. Willard

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

Only a limited number of the first edition of this book in stock—You will want one of this edition, so kindly place your order at once.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building :: Evanston, Illinois

PICKLED PEOPLE

If there were no pickled people in this country of the free, what a fine upstanding country these United States would be! Half the jails might be abolished and upon the poorhouse door there would be a sign announcing: "Nothing doing any more!" And the cops might safely slumber all night long upon their beats, and there'd be no homeless pilgrims finding lodgings in the streets, and but few would ever perish on the creaking gallows tree, if there were no pickled people in this country of the free. If there were no pickled people, homes now full of grief and woe would be glad with song and laughter, as they were long, long ago, ere tired father took to placing crimson tints upon his beak, ere he handed to the brewers all his earnings of the week. And a million weary women might forsake the tubs and suds, and a million ragged children might be wearing handsome duds, and a million useless loafers might be busy as the bee, if there were no pickled people in this country of the free. Half the sorrow and the trouble in this weary world of ours comes from tall and brimming flagons, sparkling wines and whisky sours; what a brighter, better present, what a future we might see, if there were no pickled people in this country of the free!—*Walt Mason, in Chicago Daily News.*

FARM FOR BOYS OF CHICAGO SLUMS

As one of the visible results of "The World in Chicago," a well stocked farm of ninety-seven and a half acres located near Paw Paw, Michigan, has been given to the Chicago Boys' Club where the boys may be taught practical farming. Mr. R. E. Jennings in a visit to Chicago at the time of the great missionary exhibition in the Coliseum became interested in the boys of the great city. He visited the congested districts, and realizing how little chance boys in these sections have, offered the farm for the use of the boys for a period of three or five years, or as long as the scheme is a success. The farm, stocked with Jersey cattle, prize Poland China pigs, high bred poultry and horses, is turned over to the boys, and the crops, which are ready to be harvested, are a present to the boys. Twenty-five boys have taken possession, and as soon as one of them learns enough of farm work to be useful to a farmer he will be transferred and another boy from the city will take his place.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 2, 1913. No. 40

Strangers from Foreign Shores at Ellis Island

All Delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention Will Wish to Visit Ellis Island.
[See Article, page 3]

Special Articles in This Issue

Distinguished White Ribboners Who Will Attend World's Convention—American Citizens in the Making—Tragedies and Christian Possibilities of Ellis Island—Premier of Sweden on National Temperance—Launching of the World's W. C. T. U.

Distinguished White Ribboners Who Will Attend World's W. C. T. U. Convention

Mlle. de Laveleye of Liege, the national president of the Belgium W. C. T. U., is one of the most distinguished representatives of our work who will attend the convention. Her father, Baron de Laveleye, who refused to use his title, was one of the most learned professors of Europe, and has been the guest of most of the kings of Europe. He was a great philanthropist, a writer of standard books on economics, and a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone. Miss de Laveleye inherits many of her father's gifts. She is a clever linguist and musician, and a most devoted temperance worker and philanthropist. During the past summer she has been aiding the Temperance Cafe at the Ghent International Exposition.

Miss Jane Darling, Edinburgh, is the World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of the department of Gifts and Bequests, and is also superintendent of the Musical department of the British Women's Temperance Association in Scotland. All along she has been a tower of strength to the Scottish Union; and the Regent Temperance Hotel, Edinburgh, of which she is head, has been a center from which has radiated a strong temperance influence. Visitors from all parts of the world have congregated there, and have met and compared notes with those interested in great social questions in every land. It is one of the very few hotels where "family worship" is conducted nightly in the drawing room. It was in this hotel that the Edinburgh B. W. T. A. was formed in 1876. O May 2, Mother Stewart arrived in Edi burgh; at the station she was met b friends, among whom were Mr. and Mr Darling, and was taken to the Rege Hotel. Next day a meeting convened i the hotel and a Woman's Temperanc Union was formed. Those who met Mis Darling at the World's Convention a Boston will remember how popular sh was. She is equally popular among he Scottish sisters in the old country.

It is expected that Lady Holder, pres dent of the Australian W. C. T. U., wido of Sir Frederick Holder, member of th Australian Parliament, will lead the de egation from far-away Australia. Lad Holder is also World's superintendent c Fairs and Exhibits.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE MAKING

WORK FOR FOREIGN SPEAKING PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. JOHN NEWTON CULBERTSON, Superintendent

"Lift up your eyes and look on the fields . . . white already to the harvest"

Members of the Chinese-American L. T. L. of Washington, D. C.

To refute the statement that there are no foreign speaking people in the District of Columbia, let me submit the following statistics taken from the thirteenth and latest census bulletin for the District, a copy of which lies before me: Total of foreign born white, 24,351; total of foreign parentage, 26,522; total of mixed parentage, 18,544. A short problem in addition gives 45,066 foreign speaking children in the District of Columbia—the heritage of the church of the true God to be won for righteousness. Referring again to the same authority we find there are in the District 415 Greeks, 4,553 Italians, 271 from Turkey (largely Syrians with a few Armenians), and 369 Chinese. With these foreign speaking "strangers" this article will deal in particular.

"Beginning at Jerusalem"

With but few exceptions there is no organized evangelical effort among these foreign speaking people. To meet this need the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, in June, 1911, began work among the Chinese, and the Chinese Christian Union Chapel, 207 John Marshall Place, was opened. In this congested part of the city a free kindergarten is maintained, and here not only the Chinese but Greek, Italian and Jewish children as well, are brought under the influence of the pure Gospel.

Future American Citizens

It has been left for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District, through its department of Work for Foreign Speaking People, to reach out during the past summer and gather into loving motherly arms these children of foreign parentage who are by birth American citizens and give them, through the Loyal Temperance Legion organizations, that training which shall fit them for Christian citizenship.

During the past summer nine Loyal Temperance Legions have been organized among the children of these foreign speaking peoples as follows: Syrian-American L. T. L. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4; Italian-American L. T. L. No. 1 and No. 2; Chinese-American L. T. L., Armenian-American L. T. L. and Greek-American L. T. L. No. 1. Six of these foreign L. T. L.'s have subscribed for *The Young Crusader*, giving their own free-will offering for this purpose.

The effort is made in every case by Mrs. George T. Prewitt, assistant superintendent, and myself to place these Loyal Temperance Legions under the control and fostering care of an organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as foreign adjuncts, and if possible in the same locality as the supporting organization, that the most effective work may be done. It is pleasant to record that in every instance the r sponse has been most cordial.

Two Syrian Unions

No foreign speaking people respon more readily to the kindly message tha the Syrian. The hunger of the Syria women for knowledge led to the organ zation of two unions, one in the south west and one in the central northwest While the children of foreign speakin parents have the advantages of the pub lic school training, their mothers mus be taught first of all to read and speal the English language.

I am sure the readers of THE UNIO SIGNAL will be pleased to look on th faces of some of these charming peopl and so be drawn closer in prayer and in terest to these "New Americans."

Syrian-American Legioners of Washing ton, D. C.

Tragedies and Christian Possibilities of Ellis Island

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

When Robert H. Watchorn was commissioner, he talked to the Women's Press Club of New York, at one of its meetings, of "the loves of Ellis Island," and the things he told were at once both beautiful and pathetic. But one needs to be long and intimately acquainted with "the inside" at this well known port of entry to learn what the commissioner had learned. For the most part one realizes only its heartrending tragedies.

Scattered Abroad as Sheep Having No Shepherd

Were you ever far away from home, and lonely—oh, so lonely? In the country it is bad enough to long for the touch of a friendly hand and the sound of a voice that is still, but there the spirits of the woods whisper messages of cheer, and the songs of the birds, the humming of the bees, and the lowing of the cattle in the nearby field fill one's heart with joy and gladness just to be alive. It is in the city, amid its hurrying crowds that loneliness is unendurable—in the city where one might live for months in a crowded apartment house without making a friend, or walk the streets for hours mixing with millions, but receiving a smile or friendly greeting from none. And the city is full of these lonely folk.

"From the vast solitudes of city streets
The army of the Lonely Folk is drawn;
No kindly hands are stretched in welcoming
The endless stream of strangers flowing in,
No friendly voices greet the soul forlorn."

In New York harbor, just at the entrance of the Hudson River, and close to Liberty Island, lie three islands connected by causeways. These three form one, called Ellis Island. If you wish to have a good cry and a saddened heart some morning, take the boat and visit Ellis Island—this gateway through which thousands daily seek our shores. Immigrants from all parts of the earth are brought here on barges from the ocean liners, and whether steerage or second cabin passengers, all are "suspects." As many as 5,000 or more immigrants arrive in a single day. On one trip of the "Imperator" there were about 1,700. On one passage of the "President Grant" there were 2,999. Immigrants to the number of 181,026 landed at Ellis Island in October, November and December of one year.

Our Incoming Friends

To catch the first glimpse of our incoming friends you must be on the dock as the immigrants land. How happy are some, how sad are others! Some come to America expecting soon to join their dear ones. Others having left on the other side all whom they hold precious, come to "the land of promise" to make a home for them. All rush from the boats, loaded with bundles galore. Here comes a man carrying a large home-made guitar. There goes an Italian woman with eight children, the youngest in her arms, the others clinging to her skirts, the oldest not more than ten. On the mother's head is a bundle as large as herself and she has several more in her free arm. It is wonderful how these mothers manage. Another Italian woman arrives with seven small children, and on another boat is a woman from Holland with fourteen. The inspectors say that in almost every case these women and children are permitted to land. All on this first barge are either Italians, Armenians or Syrians. Do they appear a dependent class? No. For the most part they have good faces and look eager and anxious for work. "This is the class from which geniuses come," exclaims a visitor. "I had no idea they were such clean, strong people. They seem to me most desirable. We need them," remarks another. And so the boats come, some laden with Swedes and Hungarians, some with Russians, some with Germans—not a pauper class, but people seeking homes and a chance to make good. Give them the chance and they will make good. It is our duty to give them the chance. But they are not yet in America—only at the gate.

If the day is warm, the first inspection takes place out-of-doors. As the immigrants approach the main building, they are formed into lines with a doctor stationed at each line. As he examines the applicant's eyes, he hastily looks him over. If anything is wrong he chalk-marks the shoulder. At the door where the immigrants are passed on into the main room, the lines converge. Any who are ill are immediately transferred to the hospital where they are detained until cured, and either discharged or deported. Two of the three connected islands are devoted to hospital purposes. From 8,000 to 10,000 cases a year, covering almost every conceivable disease, may be brought here. There is also a hospital for the insane. The other immigrants, having passed the medical inspection, are marshaled up the aisles in the main room. At the head of each aisle is some one at a desk who asks the same questions that had been asked of the immigrants on the other side before sailing. The officer in charge has the record of that first examination, questions and answers. The answers must tally. The United States government requires that each immigrant must also have in his possession the sum of $25. In the case of an entire family, the father or mother must have in keeping $25 for each member except the very tiny children.

Group of Immigrants at Ellis Island

For most of the immigrants this ends the inspection. They are then sent below, to the railroad rooms, or to the ferries bound for New York. In the railroad rooms tickets are sold to all parts of the United States or Canada. Here also are waiting-rooms from which the immigrants are taken by boat to the various railroad terminals about New York City. There is a money changer's desk, and a lunch counter where food is sold under government supervision to those who wish to buy for use on the train. It is very reasonable in price and looks tempting.

The Anguish of Suspense

Other parts of the building are used

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PREMIER OF SWEDEN ON NATIONAL TEMPERANCE

In his greeting to the Scandinavian Temperance Congress, which met in Stockholm during the past summer, Mr. K. Staff, the premier of Sweden, gave his views on the subject of national prohibition. His speech, as translated by Hugo Hagelin, appears in the *International Good Templar*, from which we quote:

"I cannot follow people who think that the aim of national temperance can be gained without the means of prohibition—if the idea of national temperance is not conceived to be another thing than I understand it to be. National temperance is meant by me not to be a state of things where absolutely no use of alcoholic drinks should occur, for even a prohibition law will have to reckon with transgressions and a clandestine traffic; by national temperance, I mean a state of things where temperance is so general that the evil effects of the liquor traffic, the filling of prisons, hospitals, and lunatic hospitals, the destroying of families and married life—briefly, the evils and misery brought about by the use of alcoholic drinks, shall disappear.

"That this aim could be reached by a moderate legislation, be it ever so wise and practical, seems to me impossible, at least as far as I can judge at present. Modern states, it is true, are nowadays more and more apt to adopt a certain patriarchal guidance as to public interests versus those of citizens, and states are likely to develop that patriarchal sway gradually, and acquire an increasing power of exercising it. But that public rule could reach such a stage that, like a retailing and dispensing patriarch, it could give to each citizen the proper and exact measure fit for him, and quite adequate to what he may endure, and that, by a similar method, national temperance could be created, such an opinion, I am afraid, would be overrating and exaggerating the power of public influence—the influence of state as well as that of municipality.

"Let us hold on to the great aim, national temperance, and never lose sight of it; but let us, after due consideration, accept and put into practice such propositions as could help us forward on the way.

"Nowadays, democracy, working among the masses, has often been blamed for its tendency to diminish and efface the feeling of responsibility of the individual by making him, as it were, hide himself as one among the many. This or that man has not done that action or made that effort, you will hear; it is the mass, and the will of the individual may be reckoned only as a small fraction of the will of the mass. This observation has a good deal of truth. It does not imply anything very damaging to democracy, but it points at a danger that exists and had better not be concealed. However, it is a great comfort to remember that one mass movement at least has already increased, and tends to increase the individual feeling of responsibility. That is the temperance movement. Shall I take care of my brother, asks many a citizen, himself using alcoholic drinks within the limits of moderation. Yes, answers the temperance movement, you are responsible for your brother's fall and misery. For use cannot fail to cause abuse. If, for your own pleasure and enjoyment, you want to have access to alcoholic drinks, the consequence is that the danger is always there, and the danger leads on to ruin.

"This noble thought it is that has gathered hundreds of thousands in this country, and made them abstain from any use of alcoholic drinks. And this work has not been in vain: they have rescued other hundreds of thousands for a life worthy of man. But we must understand that the whole power of the state has to be added to the power of that army of volunteers in order to bring about what we desire—the final and decisive emancipation."

Tragedies and Christian Possibilities of Ellis Island

(Continued from Page Three)

in caring for the detained. And who are they? Maybe the woman with the eight children. Possibly she has come to meet her husband. She is detained until the authorities communicate with him and ascertain if he is able and willing to support his family. If he lives around New York City, he must call for them.

Here is a girl who is to be married. Her betrothed, if near at hand, is sent for and questioned. If he promises to marry her at once, and is all right himself, she is discharged into the care of a missionary who goes with them to the city hall, sees that they are married, and returns with a duplicate certificate to Ellis Island.

A man, worthy in all respects, but who has not the twenty-five dollars, arrives; friends must be found for him. A woman on her way to the West either to marry, or join her friends, is detained till word can be received either from her betrothed or from her friends that she will be cared for. Girls coming to fill positions are detained till acquaintances are found. All who are under "suspicion" are held until the "suspicion" is lifted or established.

But the detained class are again divided. Those who are to be deported are kept by themselves. "It is heartbreaking," says the W. C. T. U. missionary, Mrs. Marmaroff. "One's heart aches all the time." And no wonder. Here is one case: A young woman from Constantinople seeks admission with her little sister and brother, having left her father in Turkey. The mother is dead. Their home has been sold, and they are coming to live with a brother on this side. She is a fine looking girl, strong, clean and refined. She seems to have sufficient money, but the brother is found to be in poor health, and the young girl is not able to support them. An uncle promises to look after the two small children, but for some reason his offer is refused. The case is tried in the court room of the deportation department of Ellis Island, and the three are ordered to be deported. The case is appealed, but the appeal is thrown out. In the meantime the father dies. Now there is no one in Constantinople to whom the girl can return, and yet she is not permitted to enter the United States where she has a brother and an uncle. The case will probably be appealed again. It melts the stonlest hearts to come in contact with such cases. Not long ago one hundred were deported on one vessel. There are so many broken hearts!

At night those detained sleep in the dormitories where the berths are arranged in tiers of three. Each person is given but a blanket in which to roll himself or herself. The dining room in which the people are fed at the steamship company's expense seats 1,200. Judging from the bill of fare the food is good, but nothing is provided for the little ones between meals. One spot is called the "kissing corner." This is where friends and immigrants meet. Many pathetic sights are witnessed—wives with their little ones meeting husband and father after years of separation, he toiling and planning on this side, she waiting and toiling on the other; aged parents meeting the children who have sent for them to come to this new land, breaking all the ties which bound them to the old; lovers meeting, their hearts filled with great hopes for the future.

"Thy Word is a Lamp Unto My Feet"

From the Church's standpoint, what are the Christian possibilities of Ellis Island? What is to be done with these immigrants? Are they poor? Certainly, the majority of them are. Are they paupers? No. Will they become paupers? That is the danger unless Christian people prevent it.

On the Island, the New York Bible Society has two missionaries who spend their time distributing the Word of God. It is printed in each of thirty-six languages. Every immigrant is offered a Testament or Gospel in his own language. Dr. Burrell says, "Bible people make good citizens," and so this society believes. The eagerness with which the immigrants receive the Book is wonderful. One shows it to another who rushes after the missionary begging for a copy. Fortified with the Word of God they are better able to battle with the temptations so soon to beset them.

White Ribbon Ministering Angel

Mrs. Marmaroff is the white ribbon ministering angel of Ellis Island. It is impossible to tell where her work begins or where it ends. She seems to be wanted everywhere at all times. It is sweet to see the young immigrant girls hunting for her before they will leave the Island and kissing her hands in gratitude for her kindness, and for the help and comfort she has given them. The young women about to be deported look wistfully to her for assistance. Young girls who are to be married are discharged into her keeping. The hungry babies find in her a friend who is all heart. One girl visitor, looking on, said to her, "I guess everybody loves you!"

Once outside of Ellis Island, these immigrants, men, women, girls and boys, join the ranks of the lonely ones. Strangers in a strange land, knowing neither its customs nor its language!

"Alas! the army of the Lonely Folk
Dare not convention's rigid sway despise;
They watch a host with happier fates go by.
Mate sighs for mate, and there is no reply;
Heart calls to heart, but only with the eyes."

Their hearts are sad; missing their old-time friends and home, they grasp at each tiny straw of friendship. And Satan sits not idly by. His saloons and dens of vice are open wide, with meshes spread to catch these lonely feet. This is what makes the slums.

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THE LAUNCHING OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Looking back over the varied vista of twenty years, my memory fondly recalls that bright, beautiful, incomparable event, the first World's W. C. T. U. Convention. There have been many great World's white ribbon and other international women's assemblies since then, but none to compare with that first radiant convention. The thought of it awakens a thrill of genuine delight and adds fuel to the inextinguishable lamp of zeal and high desire which God lights for most of us when life is young.

I was a "Y" then. Though born in Boston, Massachusetts, and not the daughter of a Crusader, it was my good fortune to be brought up in the Crusader state where the later echoes of that potent movement fell upon my listening ear in a call to enlist in young woman's work. And it was as a learner and inexperienced young leader, a city "Y" president, that I went with a group of other eager young delegates and visitors to the first great World's W. C. T. U. convention at Boston.

Before going, and on the way there, my spare time was devoted to reading about the wonderful World's W. C. T. U., of which Miss Willard, our great and honored chieftain, had given a graphic account up to that date, in her remarkable autobiography, "Glimpses of Fifty Years" (1839-1889), new then, and as now eagerly devoured by temperance workers everywhere. My imagination and enthusiastic interest were whetted by Miss Willard's setting forth of the world aspect of our great cause.

"White light includes all the prismatic colors," she characteristically said, "so the white ribbon stands for all phases of reform, and there is no phase which the drink curse has not rendered necessary. Our emblem holds within itself the colors of all nations and stands for universal purity and patriotism, universal prohibition and philanthropy, and universal peace."

Then she added prophetically:

"For hearts are near though hands are far, and women's hands and hearts all round the world will be united by our snowy badge ere another generation passes out of sight."

How wonderfully this prophecy has been fulfilled, just a generation since these words were penned by our great leader! Today the World's W. C. T. U. has its root in practically every known country of the world and (as Miss Willard said) "There is no speech nor language where its voice is not heard."

Through "Glimpses," I became cognizant of the unparalleled achievements of the pioneer round-the-world missionary, the late Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, "our white ribbon Stanley," who at that time had already completed the great seven-year journey which had so helped to make the dreamed-of World's W. C. T. U. a verity in a dozen lands.

Though the World's W. C. T. U. was born in the bright brain of Miss Willard in 1883 (and an organization in English-speaking lands had been formed as early as 1884), yet up to 1891 no World's Convention had been held. The preliminary work of organization, however, had been going steadily forward, propelled by such effective forces as Mrs. Leavitt, "Mother Stewart," Miss Charlotte Gray of Belgium, in Switzerland and Norway, Miss J. A. Ackermann in Australia and the Orient, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell in India and China, etc.; the late Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith in Great Britain and Europe; and others. Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas (the sister of the great British statesman, John Bright), who had, at Miss Willard's urgent request, served as the first president until her death, traveled and organized constantly, though over seventy years of age.

By the close of 1891 organizations had been formed in twenty-seven different countries. And Miss Willard (who had become president two years before) had seen that the time was ripe to demonstrate to the nations the world-embracing power of the temperance reform—the globe encircled by the ribbon white.

That emblem was among the first striking objects that caught my eager gaze as I entered the World's Convention hall—historic Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty!"—that dull November morning in 1891. A big globe, tied with a broad white ribbon, was attached (by means of an umbrella handle) to the chair occupied by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt. Her valiant motto, it will be recalled, was "Wherever there is a saloon, plant a W. C. T. U. to care for the children and annihilate the dram shop."

> White light includes all the prismatic colors, so the white ribbon stands for all phases of reform, and there is no phase which the drink curse has not rendered necessary. Our emblem holds within itself the colors of all nations and stands for universal purity and patriotism, universal prohibition and philanthropy, and universal peace.—*Frances E. Willard*

The great Polyglot Petition, draped with the flags of every nation, was a central feature in the decorations in Faneuil Hall, and later in the National W. C. T. U. Convention hall (old Tremont Temple). It asked the rulers of all nations to use their influence in abolishing the use of intoxicating liquors. It already had one million names and had served as a wonderful educational factor in creating sentiment on the temperance question.

Seeing it, I remembered how the first thought of this World's Petition, "the Poly Pet," she facetiously called it, had come to Miss Willard when reading an English book about the opium trade in India and China, and how she had determined that the women of the whole world, "immeasurably cursed as they are by the results of these gigantic evils," should unitedly appeal to the men of the world (convened in all its great legislative assemblies and represented by its potentates), to protect and deliver them.

Miss Willard herself, breezy, charming, and forceful, her wavy golden brown hair parted in the middle above her coronal forehead, her bright blue eyes observing everything, wielded the gavel. At her right sat the distinguished English leader, Lady Henry Somerset, a gracious and beautiful personality, radiant with spiritual grace. Her attractive face and dignified yet cordial demeanor endeared her at once to all, and her interest in the proceedings was evident and vivid. It was Lady Henry's first visit to the United States, and she had been met at the steamer wharf a short time before by Miss Gordon and Miss Ames, with a globe formed of white flowers, the initials W. C. T. U. in purple violets.

There were only forty-five delegates at that first World's W. C. T. U. meeting. They represented about a dozen countries besides the United States. There was the beloved and well remembered missionary educator, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of San Sebastian, Spain. She was the able sister of our Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's gifted and faithful lieutenant, who has been from the beginning a pillar of strength to the World's W. C. T. U.

There were the genial Mrs. Love of Melbourne, who had come all the way from Australia; Mrs. Tel Sono of Japan; Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, China; Miss Mary G. Bumstead, and Miss Therese Campbell, active "Y's," from South Africa; Miss Marion Isabel Gibson of Paris, France, (now Mrs. John Scott of London, England); Miss Margaret Leitch from Ceylon, India; Miss Sterling from Nova Scotia; Miss Sarah Bowes of Vancouver; the well known evangelists, Mme. Layyah Barakat of Syria, and Mrs. Cornelia Jones of Hawaii; Mrs. Arabella Angelini, of Italy; Miss Edna Cole of Siam; Mrs. E. G. Foster of Canada; Mrs. J. E. P. Peters, Newfoundland; and a number of other leaders representing workers in Burma, India, and other countries. Many of our American veteran workers were there at the launching of the World's W. C. T. U., including our noble Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, then National W. C. T. U. secretary; devoted Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, head of the World's Peace Department then, as she is today; Mrs. Judge Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio; our consecrated Mrs. J. K. Barney, who still leads the World's "prisons, jails and police work" (as it was then called); and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the lovely and beloved leader of Young Women's work.

There were only seven departments in the World's W. C. T. U. then, showing how the work has extended during the two decades.

The entire delegation could then be accommodated upon the platform, where they sat, a group of noble women upon whom God had set the seal of loving service. How our hearts burned within us as we listened to the words of wisdom that fell from their lips, to their fervent prayers, to their thoughtful planning for the promotion of the great work the world around! And there was much wit.

I admired the way in which the business was conducted, and I learned much about how to direct a business meeting, and about the conditions and needs of women in the various lands. The letter of greeting of the beloved Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, delighted us all with its cheerful comment:

"You are conquering world-old masculine prejudice, and proving the efficiency and necessity of the work of womanhood in the world's reform and progress."

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BEHIND THE BARS

HOW JOHN BARLEYCORN PUTS MEN IN PRISON

W. A.

One afternoon last week I gathered up all the magazines I could find, and taking with me a chocolate cake, well wrapped, started out for a visit to the jail. As I had never heard that any one in the village had ever before been there for the same purpose, I was a little uncertain of my welcome, and decidedly nervous over the probable bloodhounds or bulldogs that I supposed were necessary adjuncts to a prison. The institution is a low brick building, and as there is a ten-foot fence around it, as I approached I could see little of the interior. I was even fearful of the jail's exterior, but seeing a large gate tied clumsily with an iron chain which I could easily have untied myself, I knocked on that. No response, not even the bark of the much feared dogs. I knocked again, but the place was as quiet as a graveyard. Deciding to try another side of the building, I walked around the corner of the fence and picked my way carefully to the rear, through the remains of two or three old wagons and rusted ploughs that apparently had been there so long as to form a natural part of the scene. There, tacked on the main building, was a long, low, decayed frame dwelling, quite sunken at the further end, and giving one the impression of having pulled away from the jail, as though ashamed of its disgraceful connection, and only awaiting a good strong wind to carry it off.

There were two rooms in the dwelling and the door of the second one was ajar. I could see a negro woman combing her hair, while a baby played on the floor. At my knock she picked the child up, and came to speak to me, her stiff, woolly hair standing out like horns all over her head. When my errand had been explained to her, she good naturedly exclaimed, "Yes, ma'am, dey'll be glad to see you. Come right in." Then she called over her shoulder, "Aw Pearl, look hangin' on de back room do' and bring me dem keys." Turning to me she remarked, "dey's a colored man in here for murder that knows you." "Yes," I said, "I have known him since he was a child and came this time especially to see him."

Just then the keys were handed to the woman by Pearl, a small black darkey, and as I still hesitated about going in, hoping there was some other way than through this dirty, bad smelling room, littered as it was with clothes and papers, and with bed unmade, she called again, "Come right in. Dis is de way."

Seeing that there was no help for it, I followed her into a damp yard, filled with trash of every kind—old barrels, old shoes, tin cans, etc. Turning the corner abruptly, my heart stood still, for there, close to the big door, was the first gallows I had ever seen.

"Oh!" I exclaimed, "are they going to hang anybody?" "No, ma'am, not right off. Dey keeps it there all de time. De sheriff he say he like it handy."

Mounting three stone steps into an alcove my guide unlocked a cumbersome iron gate and we entered a narrow stone hall, the light of twilight in it. Turning to the right, into a second hall, darker than the first and suffused with a chilly atmosphere that went to my very bones, we suddenly stood before a tall iron grating opening into a cell, which at first seemed empty, so dim was the light in it from its dirt-begrimed window.

"Jonas," called the woman, "here is some one to see you." From a dark recess came forth a tall, barefooted negro. He had a singularly cheerful air and his face wore an expression of innocent vacancy.

"Howdy, Miss Anne," he smilingly said. "I heerd your voice when you was outside."

I had dreaded meeting the poor man, as I had known him from boyhood, and expected to find him trembling with fear. Instead he was as happy and contented looking, as utterly unconcerned as if he had no connection with the trial coming on in two months, and hadn't heard of the grewsome thing just outside the door awaiting a new victim.

"Jonas, aren't you cold in your bare feet in this chilly air?" I asked. "Jonas is the best 'disquisitioned' somebody I ever see; he never complains of nothin'," the negro woman smilingly announced.

"Jonas," I continued, "how did you ever get into this terrible scrape? I always thought you were a good boy."

"I is, Miss Anne, I is. I never done what they've got me in here for."

"Why did they arrest you, then?"

"Well, you see, Miss Anne, there was a lot of us fellers at a picnic and we got to drinkin' and quarrellin' right smart, and dey says somebody gim me a gun and cried, 'Shoot him, Jonas, shoot him,' but, Miss Anne, I just natchally know it warnt me. Ef I done it I must ha been plumb crazy, for I never knowed who it was was killed till the sheriff told me. I reckon the whisky put me out of my mind, for I disremembers all about it."

The hitherto stolidly staring little black baby in the colored woman's arms suddenly awakened into new life in this grim place, and with convulsive clutches at the iron grating gurgled with low mysterious laughter, as if he privately knew everything was all a big joke. Jonas smilingly thrust his finger through the bars for him to play with.

It occurred to me, as I watched the two, that by granting this childlike man the privilege of poisoning himself with whisky the state was just as responsible for his crime as the mother of the child would be if she allowed the little irresponsible being to play with vitriol or a loaded revolver.

My mind suddenly reverted to an afternoon fifteen years before when I had tried to teach this same negro the Commandments. He was about eight years old, and after many fruitless efforts to pronounce the word "guiltless," had finally arranged the matter his own way by saying, "The Lord will not hold me sponsible." The words came to me now as a note of prophecy.

The next cell was as wretchedly lighted as the first. A tiny little star window near the ceiling imperfectly revealed the figure of a white man tightly wrapped in a blanket, who was lying in a thin cotton hammock, while underneath him in a hole in the uneven stone floor was a puddle of water. He fixed his gloomy eyes on me so defiantly that I concluded that he didn't welcome a visitor, so I turned away asking what was the matter with him that he was lying down in the daytime.

"Nothin' ain't the matter with him. Dey don't giv em no chair to sit on, he's got to lie down."

"What's he in for?" I asked.

"He keeps a blind tiger, and every now and then dey ketches up with him and brings him here, but dis time he's in for nearly beatin' his wife to death when he was drunk." We passed on.

Going down into a lower hall at the back of the house I noticed a young white man pressing his face against the grating of his cell as if he were trying to get away from something behind him. His eyes were so wild and his face so haggard that at first I thought he must be very ill, and going forward I asked impulsively, "Can I not do something for you? I am afraid you are sick and uncomfortable in this cold place." The prisoner looked at me quite intelligently but with a despair in his eyes that went straight to my heart.

"No, ma'am, I'm not sick. I wish I was and could die. I ain't got no business livin'." He dropped his head on his arm as if overcome by my sympathy.

"Perhaps it might relieve you to tell me how it all happened," I said.

He raised his head and looked at me for a moment. "I can't think about nothin' else, so I might as well tell you about it. It all come on me so sudden that I can't kinder keep from hoping I'll wake up and find it a bad dream. I was married just a month ago and I was so happy that I uster think it wasn't fair to other folks for me to have all the happiness, but Lou, she always said trouble would come soon enough. Last week the boys give a dance and Lou and me was invited. Lou she didn't want to go; she wanted to stay to home; but I was for goin'. I was that proud of her, I was for showin' her off."

"'Why don't you want to go, honey?' I asked her. 'Are you afraid of meetin' Bud Long?'

"'No,' she said. 'Charlie, I'm afraid of you.'"

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHAT THE APPLE TREE TOLD ROSA

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

Rosa had taken her sewing and the tiny rocking chair and had fled with them out of the house into the sweet warm sunshine. For a moment she stood searching in every direction for the pleasantest spot of all; then straight to the old apple tree she hastened, and settled herself comfortably beneath its fragrant branches.

"I wish," she sighed, placing the little silver thimble on her finger, "I wish I were an apple tree and had nothing to do but to wear pretty blossoms all day."

"What's that, little cousin?" whispered the tree.

"Little *cousin?* Who called me cousin?" asked Rosa in surprise.

"Why—I," answered the tree. "They call you Rosa, do they not? All roses are related to me." The tree clapped its leaves. and laughed softly at its own joke.

"The roses related to you! Why, you are so big, and my rose-bush is just a tiny bit of a thing."

"I know," said the tree, "but look at my flowers. Are they not each like a single rose? Then remember that your rose-bush bears little apples not unlike my larger ones. Yes, the roses are my cousins. But you say I have nothing to do?"

"Oh—I know you are kept busy entertaining the birds," admitted Rosa, beginning to sew. "I have already seen robins and bluebirds, myrtle birds, kinglets and song sparrows flitting about in your branches."

"They are no trouble to me; in fact, they are often a help," said the tree, "but just think of having to feed all these blossoms and leaves! Ever since the frost went out of the ground I have labored night and day to get food and water enough for these, my children. This work must go on, for soon there will be the hungry, growing little apples to nourish. Sometimes my family is so large that no one of them ever gets enough."

"Is that why they are so sour and treat folks so badly when they eat them?" asked Rosa.

"Perhaps you try to eat them before they are old enough to be good," retorted the tree. "You should have patience and wait. Just think of all the needs we supply when we are ready. Your mother comes to me for pies, sauce, salads, jelly and—"

"And sweet cider," interrupted Rosa. "But once Mr. Jenkins drank some of your cider, and it made him awful sick and cross. I think that was playing him a mean joke."

"Not at all," contradicted the tree. "He should have had patience and waited till the cider became vinegar. You don't eat your mother's dough, do you, before it is baked into bread? When I have given you my fruit, my hardest work is over, but I still have the leaves to nourish and the next year's buds to start. As winter approaches, I must seal over each little leaf scar, and as the leaves fall, put away the sap for next year's use. By that time I am ready to take my good long sleep."

"Well, I guess you need it all right," agreed Rosa, "though for my own part I'd hate to miss Christmas and sleighing and sliding and all the fun of winter by sleeping so much. But see, I have finished my seam, and now I may run in to dinner."

And Rosa tripped away with her sewing, eager to tell her mother all that the old apple tree had told her.

HOW THE BOYS HELPED

"I tell you, boys, though we're pretty small chaps,
Can't we *help* put the rum shops down?
Let's plan out some ways of a little boy sort
To knock the stuff out of our town."

So said Johnnie Jones to his playmates at school,
For a time for hard fighting had come:
And temperance people were eagerly striving
To banish high license and rum.

"My papa says,—Jimmy McKee spoke up—
"That the whole thing is settled by vote,
And if women and children could vote what they think,
The old rum shops would quickly walk out."

"Well, then," said Jay Eggleston, "all that it needs
Is to get men to vote the right way,
And do as the women and children would do
When around comes election day."

"I know I'll be glad to work or to talk,
Or to help any way that I can.
I'm a temperance boy, and I always will be,
Till I grow to a temperance man."

"I'll tell you a plan," said bright Charlie Wells—
"Let's each take the names of some men,
And coax them and plead, till they all are agreed
To vote out the last whisky den.

"And then take a new lot, and so keep at work
Till every last man gives his word
To vote as he ought if we all were *his* boys,
And our ruin were what he most feared."

"Hurrah! So we will," said little Bob Strong,
"And another thing, too, we can show:
We can sing some. They can't help but notice our songs,
Let's give them 'Saloons must go.'"

Said Johnnie, "That's fine, and we'll go in a line,
And help sing the rum out of town.
And we'll want your drum, Tommy, the music to swell,
And do the thing up nice and brown.

"Yes, we boys will go at it. We'll coax and we'll sing,
And anything else we can do.
We'll shout for the right side for all that we're worth,
And I think that we'll win in it, too."

—*Eva Jones.*

THE SPIDER WEB

Whenever I see
On bush or tree
A great big spider web,
I say with a shout:
"Little fly, look out!
That web seems so pretty and white,
But a spider hides there, and he's ready to bite."

So if any one here
Drinks cider or beer
I say to him now
With my very best bow,
"Have a care of that lager or cider,
For there hides a wicked old spider,
And it fills him with joy
To catch man or boy
And weave all about him with terrible might
The meshes of habit—the rum appetite."

—*Mrs. Clara Smith Colton*

FIREFLIES

By Helen Virginia Frey

I wonder if the fireflies are baby stars that fall,
And come to make the lonely earth a little friendly call?

—*Youth's Companion*

UNFREEZABLE

"Can any one name a liquid that doesn't freeze?" asked the teacher.

There was a moment's silence, says the *Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung*. Then a voice in the rear of the room answered, eagerly, "Please, teacher, hot water!"

The Union Signal

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NOTICE TO STATE TREASURERS

The books of the National treasurer will close October 15. Please bear this in mind, and give the matter of sending reports your immediate attention.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

It is important that delegates to the World's Convention who expect to go on the official train see that their baggage is labeled "W. C. T. U. Special, Brooklyn, N. Y.," in order to insure its being handled on the special train, as no baggage is handled by regular train service from New York to Brooklyn. Special trunk tags and itineraries will be sent to all who send in money for reservations to Mr. C. L. Kimball, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, Ill.

Entertainment of all delegates to the World's and National Conventions, as usual, includes lodging and breakfast.

Alcohol Chief Factor in Accidents and Inefficiency

During the last few years a number of very startling accidents have been clearly traceable to mistakes of persons using intoxicants. In most cases this fact is suppressed, since, if known, the responsibility would center on some individual and become the basis for damage suits. Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., who has made a study of alcohol's connection with recent disasters, gives some of his findings in investigating the causes of railroad and steamship casualities, factory explosions, fires, automobile accidents and the like. We quote:

"Laboratory studies and the assertions of the most competent experts, testify to the fact that no appreciable dose of alcohol is safe to the human body. To many men this seems a very extravagant claim and seemingly contradicted by experience, when apparent good work is done by persons who use spirits. The laboratory shows that the action of spirits is that of an anesthetic on the senses and in this way the integrity of the brain is impaired and the evidences of the outer world through the senses are deranged, lowered, and lessened. The laboratory shows that reasoning under these conditions is very apt to be faulty. It lacks in rapidity and accuracy. Conclusions are reached on insecure basis and judgment of events lacks clearness. Laboratory studies show a cell and motor derangement and loss of control, which may be slight at first, but later increased. The ordinary caution seems to be diminished and persons act recklessly, and both say and do things which later are proved to be faulty. There is a species of egotism which follows the anesthesia from spirits that is very misleading and dangerous."

What the Liquor Men Expect of Woman Suffrage

Even the individual who is antagonistic or indifferent to the cause of woman suffrage cannot fail to be aroused to a certain degree of enthusiasm by reading the opinions and prognostications of the liquor men on the subject. The National Suffrage Association has recently brought out a convincing leaflet entitled, "Woman Suffrage and the Liquor Interests; Some Exhibits." The exhibits are a series of extracts from liquor journals and are most illuminating in showing the attitude of the men engaged in the traffic toward the equal suffrage movement. *The National Forum* of Butte, Montana, which during the period the suffrage bill was pending in the legislature devoted much space to ridicule of the cause, is quoted as expressing itself as follows: "There are some saloon men and brewers who are trying to deceive themselves by asserting that woman suffrage will not hurt the liquor business. This a mistake. Why not admit right on the start that the votes of women will not be cast in favor of the saloon and brewery? In a very few of the larger cities of states where women vote, the cities have voted wet notwithstanding the fact that woman suffrage is in force, but in hundreds and hundreds of the small towns, villages, and even in some cities of considerable size, the woman vote has hit the saloon business hard. To vote the saloon out of business is one of the reasons why women are asking for the franchise."

The queries propounded by the official organ of the Wisconsin State Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, *Progress and Reform*, also throw light upon the fears entertained by the liquor men. "Have you stopped to think what it means to you for the women of Wisconsin to secure the ballot?" that paper asks of its readers. "Have you thought over the problem from a commercial standpoint? Have you considered what it means when women of Wisconsin can vote on every question that comes up? Can you imagine what it will mean to the brewery industry, to the saloon trade, to the farmer, to the manufacturer, to the dealer, and to the workingman?"

If the right of women to vote is to mean to society all that the liquor men believe it will, woman voters must be enlightened on the subject of the liquor evil and its remedy—prohibition. Every one of the 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should ask herself the question, What would it mean to my community if every woman who has a right to vote were set on fire with enthusiasm for the abolition of the saloon? What would it mean to my state if its women citizens could be made to see and feel that for the sake of the protection of their homes and their boys and girls, they must vote out the liquor traffic. What would it mean to the nation if the women from the Atlantic to the Pacific were given a vision of the safety and security and blessedness of "a saloonless nation." All of these things are possible if in every town and city in the land white ribboners will carry on a campaign of information and inspiration for constitutional national prohibition and prepare the women for their new responsibilities.

"The Wisdom of the Ostrich"

A great metropolitan daily which has been indulging in plain language concerning the diseases which are the result of a life of vice is criticised by one of its readers, a representative of a large class which believes that to ignore the existence of evil is to do away with it.

In answering the objection and justifying its plain speaking, the paper calls attention to the important discussion which occurred at the recent international congress of physicians and surgeons in London on venereal diseases, an evil which, as one speaker said, came after alcoholic abuse and tuberculosis as a scourge of mankind. The paper refers to the attention given to the discussion by the London papers, and to the royal commission which was created to consider measures of correction, and concludes, "Every one but the ostrich-minded is realizing the folly of ignorance. The conspiracy of silence must be ended. It has cost too much and is costing too much. We intend to help in lifting this curse and are not believers in darkness as a cure of anything." All honor to the paper which is willing to throw the searchlight of truth upon this subject, but in so doing it should bear in mind that in order to give the people the whole truth of the matter, it must tell of the close and intimate relation of the twin of vice, the liquor evil, upon which commercialized vice is so dependent. Let the press of the country unite in a campaign of illumination on both these world curses, and before many years the world will know the truth and the truth will make it free.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

AGITATION FOR DRY DENMARK

Liberal Party Starts Movement to Stop Sale of All Intoxicants

The leader of the liberal party of Denmark, according to a report of the Associated Press, has started a movement for prohibition in that country. The report, as published in the *Chicago Daily News*, reads:

"Not long ago the liberal party successfully supported a bill which enforces important restrictions on the sale of liquor in bars, restaurants and similar places, and the liberal leader evidently intends to follow this with a law enforcing total prohibition of the sale of intoxicants.

"During the last few years the Danish people have become more and more abstemious in their habits, and as the younger generation is especially temperate the agitation for prohibition is not based on any growing insobriety on the part of the people of the country.

Explains Party Stand

"In explaining why the liberal party, which stands for a large measure of personal liberty, should back such a bill, Mr. Christensen, leader of the liberal party, says alcohol is a poison and that the state should forbid and regulate its use just as it does in the case of other recognized poisons.

"Until the temperance legislation went into effect Denmark had depended upon education to fight the evils of intemperance, and this is the first time the advocates of the prohibition movement have sought government regulation of the liquor traffic."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Speaking of the demoralizing and degenerating effects of drink upon the race, Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, national president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, at the recent annual convention of that organization, urged that the responsibility for these evils rests upon other than those who are in the liquor business. "Millions of our race die from alcohol every year," said Rev. O'Callaghan, "and we say that we believe in the teachings of Christ. By these teachings we are partly responsible for these deaths. On the eve of the greatest tragedy the world ever saw, the judge who gave the word of execution and handed the victim over to the mob, washed his hands and thought himself guiltless, and forgot his responsibility for the great crime that was committed. 'Whatsoever you do to the least of these, my little ones, you do it unto me.' Blame not alone those who are our servants; blame not those who are purveyors of alcoholic drink, but blame the rulers of the land, blame those whose influence and whose co-operation make this wholesale murder a possibility. The responsibility for the crimes of drunkenness cannot be washed off by any idle ceremony."

IF CHICAGO CLOSED ITS SALOONS

The dire calamity that would befall Chicago were its 7,200 saloons to be closed, and the 20,000 men engaged in the liquor business in that city were to be thrown out of employment, is constantly being urged by the advocates of personal liberty. In an open letter to the *Chicago Tribune*, John A. Shields, organizing secretary of the Progressive National committee, makes the following pertinent reply to the argument:

"If these saloons were closed, employment would be furnished to those engaged in the saloon business and as many more, in the new channels of trade opened up by the money that is now invested in the saloon business.

"The making of a car of wheat into bread will employ seven and one-half times as much labor, and pay better wages, than the making of an equal amount of grain into beer, and the finished product will make happier men and women and better citizens. The United States census bulletin of manufacturers for Connecticut, recently issued, shows that $1,000,000 invested in the liquor business employs 101 men; the same capital in the hardware business employs 522, in the silk business 467, in woolen goods business 527, boots and shoes 494, and so on down the list, proving conclusively that if this money now tied up in the liquor business were put into any one of the 150 leading industries it would employ from three to eight times as much labor.

"This same report shows that $100 invested in the liquor business pays back annually $7.50 in wages; in the hardware business it pays back $28, in the silk business $19, in the woolen business $26, in boot and shoe business $27."

HOLLAND WOMEN MAY SOON HAVE SUFFRAGE

In a speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the States General, the new cabinet of Holland states that a bill will soon be introduced revising the Dutch constitution so that parliamentary rights may be extended to women. The same bill will grant this franchise right to all male Dutch subjects upon reaching a specified age, certain restrictions to be determined upon later.

COATESVILLE DRUNK—COATESVILLE SOBER

In a graphic comparison of the condition of Coatesville, Pa., with and without saloons, Rev. McKinney of that city recently said:

"When Coatesville was wet, it was not safe for women to walk along the streets after seven o'clock on account of the streets being filled with a large number of drunken men, but now things are different. Now on Saturday nights and pay nights men can be seen walking the streets sober, carrying baskets filled with edibles and packages of clothing and shoes, instead of staggering along the thoroughfares armed with quart and pint bottles of whisky."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A CREED

"Let me be brave,
And face the night,
And bear my portion
Of the fight
With courage, not
That I may be
Accounted great
In victory,
But that another
Treading on
May still keep heart
When hope seems gone.

"Grant to me wisdom,
Not that I
May pose as one
Who's clambered high,
And count myself
Superior clay
To those less learned.
God, I pray
For wisdom and
A clearer mind,
To aid the ones
Who come behind.

"Let me be strong
And brave of heart,
And teach me
How to play my part
As one who toils
Not just for gold;
Thus, I'd not have
My history told;
But let me serve,
As best I can,
My God, my home,
My fellow-man."

—*Western Christian Advocate*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. SAVILLA PARRISH, mother of Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, for many years a white ribbon missionary, passed recently to the higher life.

MRS. U. S. DAVIS, Vernon, Texas, corresponding secretary of the Thirteenth District W. C. T. U. of Texas, and for many years a faithful member of the local union.

MRS. LOIS A. LAMSON, charter member of Pineville (Mo.) W. C. T. U.

As we go to press the sad news comes to us of the home-going of the husband of Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 9—*World's Temperance Sunday*

THE NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, THE CASINO

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president New Jersey W. C. T. U., 704 Summerfield Ave., Asbury Park.

ENTERTAINMENT, Miss Elma A. Mathis, 936 Munroe street, Asbury Park, Mrs. L. P. Hyatt, Mrs. E. F. Whittier.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Grace Kentgen, Asbury Park.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. Kate Raphael, The Gardiner, Asbury Park.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES, Miss Helen P. Strong, Matawan.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. S. Smock, Wickatunk.

BADGES, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

INFORMATION, Publicity Bureau of the city.

PRESS AND PRINTING, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

FINANCE, Miss I. L. Page, 311 De Mott St., West Hoboken.

SPEAKERS IN SCHOOLS, Mrs. A. Swan Brown, Passaic.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, HOTEL BOSSERT

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL ADDRESS, Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MAIL ADDRESS FOR CONVENTION, Academy of Music, Brooklyn W. C. T. U. Convention.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Ella A. Boole.

ENTERTAINMENT, Mrs. M. H. Park.

SEATS, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss.

RECEPTION, Mrs. Mary B. Thomas.

SUNDAY MEETINGS, Mrs. Sarah Tobias.

CHILDREN'S DEMONSTRATION, Mrs. L. S. Thomas.

AFTERNOON TEA, Mrs. W. W. Wickes.

DRAWING-ROOM TEAS, Miss A. P. Rowlandson.

BANNERS AND PACKAGES, Mrs. L. Haigh, 180 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM, Mrs. J. R. Strachan.

BADGES, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard.

PLATFORM, Mrs. C. E. Seberry.

EXHIBITS, Mrs. M. F. Johnson.

BANQUET HALL, Miss Louise Mills.

EXCURSIONS, Mrs. E. Rewerb.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Anna P. George.

FINANCE, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney.

The Entertainment committee will be at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, October 21, 22 and 23 for assignment of delegates and visitors.

Mrs. M. H. Park, Chairman Entertainment Committee

HOW TO REACH BROOKLYN

Information for Delegates to World's Convention

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE

1. Purchase tickets to New York, showing certificate to secure reduced rates. No through tickets are issued to Brooklyn.

2. Delegates will be assigned at Hanson Place M. E. Church, which is one block from the Atlantic avenue subway station and the Flatbush avenue station of the Long Island R. R.

3. The official train from Chicago over the Pennsylvania will arrive at the Flatbush station of the Long Island Railroad.

4. Those arriving over the Pennsylvania on trains other than the official train from Chicago will change cars at Manhattan transfer for the Hudson Terminal, instead of going to the Pennsylvania station in New York City. From the Hudson terminal walk one short block to the subway. Take train for Brooklyn, leaving at Atlantic avenue station.

5. Those arriving on Lehigh, Lackawanna & Erie should take the tube to Hudson terminal, then the subway for Brooklyn to Atlantic avenue.

6. Delegates arriving over the New York Central or New Haven roads should take subway express for Brooklyn to Atlantic avenue.

7. Delegates arriving over other lines can inquire the nearest way to the subway for Brooklyn.

8. The Academy of Music is one block from Hanson Place M. E. Church. It may be reached from any part of Brooklyn by Green and Gates avenues, Fulton street, Putnam avenue and Halsey street, Flatbush avenue, Flatbush-Seventh, Fifth avenue, St. Johns Place and Third avenue trolleys, and City Line, Brighton Beach and Fifth avenue elevated lines.

9. Plymouth Church, where the devotional meeting will be held, is on Orange street near Fulton street. It may be reached by trolleys from the New York end of Brooklyn Bridge and Park Row where they cross Orange street on Fulton street; or any of the following lines: Fulton street, Green and Gates avenues, Putnam avenue and Halsey street and Court street; or any elevated train crossing Brooklyn Bridge, leaving at the Bridge.

National Prohibition in 1920 the Slogan of the West

PACIFIC GROVE CONGRESS OF REFORM ON LIQUOR QUESTION—AGITATION OF RED LIGHT BILL MAKING SENTIMENT FOR PROHIBITION

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Calif.

The Congress of Reform at Pacific Grove this year did not fall behind the established standard of excellence. This not being a delegated body, but a "free for all" opportunity for the discussion of reform issues, while strictly under the auspices of the state W. C. T. U., involves no responsibility of entertainment to the local union. Every one takes care of himself and comes as early and stays as long as convenience or pleasure dictates. Pacific Grove is both a summer and winter resort, and at the time of the Congress is at the height of the summer season, affording a rare opportunity to reach the people from the hot valleys of the interior, or the distant mountains, who may be visiting there.

The president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, arranged with local pastors to preach on Sunday morning on "The Coming Immigration Problem," as presented by the approaching opening of the Panama Canal, a very serious consideration to this coast.

The evening services were nearly all given to the discussion of the liquor question, and the pulpits of the city were filled by white ribboners—Mrs. S. M. M. Woodman, state superintendent Unfermented Wine; Mrs. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, National organizer; Mrs. Deyo, state organizer; Mrs. Elmore, Evangelistic superintendent, and others. Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes was the evening speaker at the assembly hall.

The large attendance at the Bible study hour, under Rev. Dr. Philles, showed great interest.

L. T. L. and Webb Law

On Monday afternoon there was a jubilee program by the local Loyal Temperance Legion, in honor of the enactment of the Webb Law, showing that the children can be made very intelligent in regard to law and the principles involved.

The subjects discussed through the week were "Practical Eugenics," Dr. Eugene H. Pitts; "The Relation of Dress to Vice," Dr. Sara E. Wise; "Amusements Harmful to Young People," Mr. Paul C. Brown, secretary of state Christian Endeavor Union; "The Front View of a Boy," Mr. Calvin Derrick, superintendent Preston School of Industry; "Moral Education in Public Schools," Prof. Edward Rugh, University of California; "The Red Light Abatement bill," L. D. Bohnett; "The Red Light Abatement Bill and the White Slave Traffic," Senator E. E. Grant; "Capital Invested in the Exploitation of Vice," Mr. Franklin Hichborn, author of the "Story of the Legislature," 1909, 1911, 1913; "The Forces that Oppose the Suppression of Evil," Rev. C. N. Lathrop; "The Relation of College Life to the Temperance Issue," and "Dry Zones for Universities and Normal Schools." These subjects were presented by these able leaders and were freely discussed from the floor.

There was exceptionally fine music during all the week, and one evening a fine cantata, "Belshazzar's Feast," was beautifully rendered by local talent, conducted by Dr. Ferrand.

The Congress closed with a rousing address on "The Twentieth Century Rallying Cries," by Rev. Dr. J. N. Williams.

Closely following the Congress, the president called a meeting at the state headquarters, of other organizations and individuals interested in sustaining the Red Light Bill. The opponents of that measure have secured enough signatures to a petition asking for a referendum, to call the bill up for the people to vote on at the next election. A great many names on the petition were proved to be forgeries, but not enough to stop the effort, so in the coming year it remains for the friends of the bill to so educate the voters that this beneficent law may be sustained. It cannot be considered unfortunate that the referendum is invoked, for the law is a great advance step, not thoroughly understood by the public. Every day's agitation of the subject is educational, and the sentiment being thus created is essential to the enforcement of the law. There were at the meeting at headquarters, representatives of the California Civic League, The Federated Clubs, Church Federation, International Reform Bureau, Anti-Saloon League, Mothers' Congress, State Sunday School Association, Y. M. C. A. and other societies and individuals.

Plans were formulated for coöperation of these forces and definite arrangements for the necessary campaign were made.

Nothing has enlisted the sympathy and respect of the general public for the W. C. T. U. so much as the work for the Red Light Bill. It has commanded attention, and is doing more now for the cause of prohibition than a direct campaign for that object could do under present conditions.

Honorary Member Delegate to Milan Meeting

California is far west, but feels the thrill of distant movements. This state union is glad to have a representative at the International Congress on Alcoholism at Milan. Dr. George A. Moore, an honorary member of Alameda local union, and a life member of the state union, has gone abroad especially for this object. The ten preceding international conferences dealt with all phases of the alcohol problem, except prohibition. His special interest lies in that, and the fact that prohibition was to be discussed, induced him to take the long journey. Accordingly he is the accredited delegate from the California W. C. T. U.

The air of the west is charged with the growing sentiment, that means "National Prohibition in 1920."

SUPERINTENDENTS

Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits

To State Superintendents of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits:

The most noted speakers in the "Congress of Mothers" in Boston emphasized the fact that children under *three* years of age are the most impressionable and their environment and instruction the most important.

This surely teaches us that the work for the white ribbon recruits should not be neglected. All recognize the importance of our mother's work, but in many unions little thought is given to the children.

Our Parents' Parliament of five days at Chautauqua was a decided success and the good men everywhere are becoming interested in this department.

We have but little time left in which to gather our reports for the National Convention, and it is hoped that our state superintendents will urge *immediate* and full reports from their district, county and local unions. Plans of work, report blanks and literature were sent early in the year to each state superintendent, hoping for splendid records of work done. There has been a greater demand for literature than ever before, and if all report their work it will be most encouraging. We hope the World's Convention in Brooklyn will attract many to Asbury Park who would not otherwise be there. If such should be the case, we can plan better for another year's work than by correspondence.

If any state superintendent has mislaid her report blank let her write at once for another to her National Superintendent,

(Mrs.) Helen L. Bullock
305 East Church St., Elmira, N. Y.

ALCOHOL, THE MURDERER

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, of the Paris Statistical Department, has recently issued some remarkable figures on the causes of death, which demonstrate, thinks Doctor Bertillon, that very few people die of old age, but that wrong habits and occupation kill off most people prematurely. The most noticeable feature of the statistics is the fact that in almost any disease the consumption of liquor and engaging in the liquor traffic stand at the head of causes of mortality. This is especially true in tuberculosis, which has a close second in those trades which constantly expose workers to poisoning. In nervous affections we find liquor again at the head, as also in influenza, pleurisy and digestive and other difficulties. Even in suicide alcohol is found to be the chief factor. Neurasthenia, we might observe, is not the luxury of the rich that it is often supposed to be, for next to neurasthenic dealers in alcoholic liquors come neurasthenic street-hawkers, casual laborers and lime manufacturers in point of frequency.—*Good Health*

Mrs. Armor Pleads for "A Saloonless Nation"

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National organizer and lecturer, in a tour of North Carolina, spoke recently in the Central Methodist church of Asheville at a meeting presided over by Judge Jeter C. Pritchard. As always in her temperance addresses, Mrs. Armor made much of the W. C. T. U. slogan, "A saloonless nation by 1920." She declared that in order to bring about this result there must be no compromise on the part of the temperance forces. The prohibition workers must refuse to concede an inch to the opposition and they must wage the battle until it is won—until the nation is rid of saloons. The liquor forces do not concede that the dry states cannot be won back to their cause, Mrs. Armor stated, and the temperance workers must show the same determined spirit in their fight for dry territory. No battle is won without faith, and the temperance workers of today must have confidence in the cause they represent.

The education of the nation regarding the effects of alcoholic beverages on the brain and the body will solve the whisky question, and when it is generally known that the health as well as the morals of the human race is impaired by the use of alcohol, the voters will drive the saloons from the nation, the speaker declared. Ignorance is the best friend of the saloon, and the dollar is behind the saloon. She pleaded for a campaign of education and agitation, especially among the young people who will be the voters of tomorrow.

A Mother Believed in Him Long Ago

Time-worn, weather-beaten, with dim, bleared eyes,
His face like a map of the Country of Sin;
Knowing no hope and winning no prize,
Callous without and hardened within—
Room for him still on the great highway!
Comrade of shame and companion of woe;
Look where he staggers and softly say,
"A mother believed in him long ago."

A wee little babe, on her bosom he lay,
And gently she chanted an old, sweet song:
"Hushaby, lullaby; ever, alway,
His white angels guard thee from error and wrong."
And his lips were pure as a thought of God,
And his eyes were bright, that are heavy and dim,
As the sleep-angels bore him, o'er fields untrod,
There where the twilight was singing its hymn.

Time-worn, weather-beaten—and yet she dreamed,
With love in her eyes, as a mother must;
And she saw where the sunlight over him streamed,
And the prayer in her heart was the prayer of trust.
A mother believed in him long ago—
This is his passport to heights of peace,
Where we walk no more with error and woe,
And the pain and the travail forever cease.

Only a wreck, 'mid the wrecks of men,
Crushed in the battle; lost, forlorn.
Staggering on, through mire and fen;
Yet to hope's heritage he was born.
Make room for him, then, on the great highway!
Whither 'twill lead him we may not know,
Out of the maze and doubt of dismay,
Since a mother believed in him, long ago.

—*Alfred J. Waterhouse*

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy; so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two cent stamps to cover the expense of mailing seventy-seven Pure Food Formulas and a set of assorted Bon-bon moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 1151, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"To sell rum for a livelihood is bad enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve or Judas."—*Horace Greeley*

SALVATION ARMY'S DRINK WEEK

An interesting movement, originating with General Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army, is "Great Drink Week." It was observed in England by the Army from August 30 to September 5, carrying out the threefold idea: to save those addicted to drink; to bring before young people the folly and exceeding sinfulness of intemperance; and to bring about the closing of all public houses on Sunday.

CHICAGO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS COMBAT WORK OF UNITED SOCIETIES

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union it was decided to organize a voters' department to combat the work of the United Societies, which is organizing its woman advocates. Each woman of the Union expects to enroll the names of twenty-five others in her precinct and to see that the twenty-five vote on election day.

A DEADLY LUXURY

Speaking at a public meeting not long ago, Sir Alexander R. Simpson, M. D., Edinburgh, in the course of an address on "A Great Social Evil," said alcohol had been submitted to scientific inquiry, and it came out of the examination very badly. It set up, for example, to be a stimulant, but it was found, on experiment, that there was absolutely no sign of stimulating effect. It pretended to give increased capacity for work. Science had found in various matters that it reduced capacity for work, as well as efficiency. It was to the church that we must look for the cure of this evil of evils. It was time for the church to rise in all her strength and in her individual, family, and social habits to show that life could be lived more nobly and happily when freed from alcohol, the deadly luxury.—*Alliance News*

A GRAND JURY SERMON

The report of a Minneapolis, Minn., grand jury says: "This grand jury is greatly impressed with the fact that the saloon remains, as it always has been, a deadly corrupting influence on our youth; a mighty hindrance to happy development of the industrial classes; a blight on the prospects of the youth of the leisure classes; a center of vice and corrupting influence in politics; and produces a paralyzing effect upon the administration of law."—*Exchange*

DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Was Causing Her Trouble.

So common is the use of coffee as a beverage, many do not know that it is the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

The easiest way to find out for oneself is to quit the coffee for a while, at least, and note results. A Virginia lady found out in this way, and also learned of a new beverage that is wholesome as well as pleasant to drink. She writes:

"I am 40 years old and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker.

"Dyspepsia, severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I was about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone.

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was, I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich, snappy flavor was delicious.

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months and to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart are all right, in fact, I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder.

A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

BECOME A NURSE

THE Chautauqua School of Nursing has trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for a copy of **"How I Became a Nurse"** and our Year Book—248 pages, with actual experiences of Chautauqua Nurses.

Forty-eight specimen lesson pages sent free to all inquirers

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N.Y.

"A Saloonless Nation 1920"

This great song and twenty-four other fine ones, also fifty pages of awakening reading—all in our book, "Songs and Sayings." The very thing for unions, public exercises, etc. Price 25 cents. To introduce it, 12 copies for $2.00, or 5 for $1.00. A slightly damaged lot, $1.50 per dozen, while they last. Order today of

REV. L. L. PICKETT, St. Augustine, Fla.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

At Stockton, Calif., the local union won a prize of $25 for the best float in a big street procession.

Lawrence District (Mo.) held its second annual convention September 11-12 at Aurora. The rain which broke the long drought was very welcome although it caused a decrease in attendance. The program was replete with good things and was enthusiastically carried out. Miller union won the membership prize, having more than doubled the number of its members. Mrs. Viola Peak, by addresses and in other ways, was very helpful and inspiring throughout the meetings. A gold medal contest was held, Mr. Ernest Carter of Marionville being awarded the medal.

The W. C. T. U. of Linn county, Oregon, met in annual convention at Plainview, September 11-12. The county president, Mrs. Madge Mears, conducted the meetings in her usual able manner. Among the interesting topics discussed were the following: "The Moral, Educational and Political Force of the W. C. T. U.," "The Future Citizen," "The Enforcement of our Temperance Laws," "The Bible in the Public Schools," "Purity in the Home and School." Miss Beuna Morganson was the winner in the gold medal contest held at one of the evening meetings. Mrs. Mears, who has been president of the county W. C. T. U. for about fifteen years, was unanimously re-elected.

The convention of Ada county (Idaho) W. C. T. U. held in Boise, September 2, proved a very profitable meeting. The program, which was an excellent one, was arranged by the efficient president, Mrs. Esther Rose. Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., gave an able address on "The Taming of the Tiger." Miss Daisy Beatty, president Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., spoke in behalf of the state convention to be held at Twin Falls in October. A splendid paper on "Sex Hygiene," by Mrs. M. S. Parker, led to an interesting discussion and practical comments by Judge Carl A. Davis. The superintendent of Prison work, Mrs. N. R. Chipp, presented the president with a beautiful gavel made by Harry Orchard, a well known inmate of the state prison. Mrs. Chipp's fruitful work among the prisoners is a source of great encouragement.

"THE FIGHT MUST GO ON"

Our Responsibility for America's Youth and Foreigners Coming to Our Shores—Drink Traffic Should Be Abolished.

Excerpts from address of Bishop Canevin at Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Union

We are told that intemperance causes more evil and more misery than war, famine and pestilence, and this statement is no idle exaggeration. It is a sober fact that the evils arising from intemperance not only equal, but surpass all other physical and moral evils that can be named. There is scarcely a family in this broad land over which, in some way or other, the shadow of intemperance has not fallen. There are few families that have not a blighted or a broken branch as a result of intemperance. Many of our boys have grown to manhood, have started out in life with fair promise, and might have been an honor to their Church and their country, but they have fallen under the baneful influence of drink and now lie in the gutter and in the prison.

Our Responsibility for the Emigrant

Besides the debt which we owe to our country and to our church, there is a special debt we owe to foreigners coming to our shores. The emigrant ships are bringing into this country hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of people from Italy, Austria and Hungary, who are coming here in the hope that under the protection of the Stars and Stripes they will be able to better their condition and the condition of their children. How are they being treated by the people of this country? Wherever a mining camp is established, where hard labor is required, there the emissaries of the saloon or of the liquor dealer begin their work of impoverishment and degradation. We ought to realize that the liquor dealers of this country are becoming millionaires by the demoralization of manhood and womanhood and the crushing out of every vestige of religion in the minds and hearts of thousands of these emigrants who have come over here for the purpose of bettering their condition and in the hope that in this great country they may win prosperity for themselves and for their families.

Cost of the Liquor Traffic

Insanity, madness in every form, crime under every aspect, poverty in its most degrading forms, are everywhere around about us, and it is in the name of the poor people that I plead for legal and moral help and protection in their behalf. It is the poor laboring people who not only pay their money into the treasury of this traffic, but sacrifice to drink their children, their families and their homes, prosperity and decent living in this life, religion and the hope of God in eternity. Where the poorest and most ignorant people live, there the saloon flourishes; there the regularly licensed and the unlicensed traffic in drink is carried on; there the clubs in every form flourish on Saturday and Sunday when the saloons are not open; there liquor is brought in by the gallon and by the keg, and the work of degradation and impoverishment goes on day after day and year after year.

"The Fight Must Go On"

So long as such conditions exist, so long as our boys and girls are growing up to fall victims to this vice, so long as this demon of intemperance laughs at the church of Jesus Christ and mocks his priests and in some places is more powerful than the Gospel itself, the fight must go on. We must stand for truth and virtue, we must stand for the decency of the Christian home, for the protection of Christian youth and of those who are unable to help themselves. The ordinary highwayman goes up to his victim on the road and says: "Your money or your life!" This traffic, carried on among the class of people of whom I have been speaking, goes farther. It says: "Your money and the best of your life," and it does not stop there. It wants the life-blood of the children of that man. It wants to disorganize his home, it wants to destroy all domestic happiness.

Refund Your Convention Expenses

Any woman who expects to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., can refund her Convention expenses by inducing her friends to enjoy the advantages of a combination Life and Accident Insurance Policy in the only company that temperate people can afford to patronize. The only company that acknowledges in dollars and cents that temperate people are better risks and should have lower rates. The only company issuing a policy to temperate people which covers life and pays weekly sums while disabled from accidents. All at a lower rate than is usually charged for straight life insurance.

It will pay you to call or write for details.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association
253 Broadway New York

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Virginia, Luray, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Alabama, Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Maryland, Baltimore, Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Missouri, Columbia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Colorado, Fort Collins, Oct. 1-3
Ohio, Xenia, Oct. 1-3
South Dakota, Watertown, Oct. 2-6
Arkansas, Camden, Oct. 2-6
New Mexico, Deming, Oct. 3-6
Wisconsin, Reedsburg, Oct. 3-7
Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Oct. 3-7
New Jersey, Millville, Oct. 7-8
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 7-9
Vermont, Burlington, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
East Washington, Wenatchee, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Wyoming, Cheyenne, Oct. 10-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Montana, *Glendive*, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 15-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Louisiana, Slidell, Nov. 18-20
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

I Was Deaf 25 Years

I Can Now Hear

with these soft, artificial ear drums. I wear them in my ears night and day. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story—how I got deaf and how I made myself hear. Address Artificial Ear Drum Co.

Medicated Ear Drum
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GEO. P. WAY, 91 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

Some Growing Children

are under size—under weight.

Some grow tall and thin, others are backward in studies—pale and frail—*improper assimilation is usually the cause.*

If your children are not rugged and ruddy and rosy—bubbling with energy and vim at all times,

you owe them SCOTT'S EMULSION—*nature's concentated nourishment to build body, bone, muscle and brain.*

CHILDREN NEED SCOTT'S EMULSION TO PROGRESS.

Trade-Mark SCOTT & BOWNE Bloomfield N J 12-155

NO WHISKY SIGNS ALLOWED

No electric signs with the word "whisky" can be hung over the sidewalks of Sacramento, Calif. The trustees have so ordered. In due time public sentiment will demand the suppression of the beer signs and others of a like nature, offensive to sentiment and good taste. And in due time all papers which desire to circulate in the homes must keep their columns free from big, glaring, offensive whisky and beer ads.—*The Home Alliance*

NOT HOMES, NOT WAGES, BUT WHISKY

We are heart and soul in for all reasonable adjustments whereby the masses who toil may have the least number of hours and the highest possible wages. But the slogan, "more money and less work," is not enough to redeem the world of toil. We must first ask how is it that men spend the wages they are earning as it is. And we ought then to ask where is it that these men spend the leisure that they have already. Really it is not reassuring to have statistics tell us that laborers spend more than one-fourth of their wages in the saloon. The money spent in the saloon is greater than the amount spent for education, woolen goods, boots and shoes and bread.—*Central Christian Advocate*

THE ELOQUENCE OF EACH

Several pages of a certain number of the *Congressional Record* are taken up by a speech of Congressman Bartholdt on Personal Liberty—a defense of the liquor traffic. But what is all the long eloquence of this representative as against this short eloquence of a woman writer to *The Star:* "My husband also is a firm believer in personal liberty, therefore the saloons get his money and my personal liberty consists in washing and scrubbing in order to feed my children."—*Exchange*

THE HELP OF WOMEN NEEDED

Keeping after the Rum Trade! That is a good suggestion made by a Denver correspondent. If, as she suggests, foes of the liquor traffic would unite against candidates for office who are afraid to oppose the saloons, and unite to support candidates who are in favor of the destruction of the liquor trade, it would not require many years to make free and keep free from the whisky forces much territory now wet with drink and mothers' tears. But why does a Colorado voter limit his appeal to the "brethren?" The rum folks are already organizing the women voters; temperance people ought not to be backward in their appeals to women voters.—*The Standard.*

SALOONS MAKE WOMEN LABORERS

Rather a grim bit of evidence concerning liquor selling is furnished by a manufacturer. Seeking in a certain neighborhood for a new situation for his plant, he announced at the start that he would consider only those towns that license the sale of liquor, and would pledge themselves to continue to do so. The reason he gave is that in no-license communities he has found it impossible to get the necessary women and girl laborers. In such communities, women do not have to go out to work; their husbands or fathers support them.—*Exchange.*

FEWER POOR FAMILIES UNDER DRY LAW

"The liquor dealers said in Williams county we could not support our poor if we did not have the revenue from the liquor business," said Rev. Alvin E. Bell, at a meeting of the county W. C. T. U. at Toledo, O., "but we found after the dry law had been in operation for a year, that the number of families applying for aid from the county had fallen from twenty-four to seven, and of this last number four were incapacitated for work through illness or old age."

J. G. Dailey's Famous Song

A Saloonless Nation in 1920

Octavo form - - 10 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

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Within Five Minutes' Walk of Theatres, Shops and Clubs. 300 Feet West of Broadway. New Dutch Grill Rooms. Largest in the City. Electric Cars pass Hotel to all Railroads.

EUROPEAN PLAN

$1.50 per Day WITHOUT BATH — $2.00 per Day WITH BATH

Suites, $3.50 and upwards

SEND FOR COLORED MAP OF NEW YORK

EDGAR T. SMITH, Managing Director

Plaza Hotel, Chicago, under same management.

A large number of cities are at this time grappling with the cancer of social vice. There is one thing we may write on the first page of the record of this war: Always there will be a peril to woman so long as society is in league with the saloon. The back door of the saloon is the front door of the brothel, or leads to the home of purity where the brothel will find its victim.—*Exchange*

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

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WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

The latest and most convincing arguments are to be found in the new book

The Word of God and the Use of Intoxicating Liquor

By JOHN ABBEY, Oxford, England.

Paper bound, 25c postpaid.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

LITERATURE BLDG., EVANSTON, ILL.

BoveeFurnaces
at Manufacturer's Prices

The Bovee Furnace has double the heating capacity of other furnaces for amount of fuel consumed.

They are made very heavy, of the best of material.

Measure the fire pots and combustion chamber and then note the long travel of heat through the compound radiator before reaching the chimney. Compare these measurements with those of all other first-class furnaces, and you will see WHY the BOVEE FURNACES require so little fuel and last longer.

Send plans for our special winter prices. We save you about one-half on the price of a first-class heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works, 226 8th St., Waterloo, Ia

TRAGEDIES AND CHRISTIAN POSSIBILITIES OF ELLIS ISLAND

(Continued from Page Four)

But from whence do these "strangers" come? Writing in the New York *Times* William Goebel says:

"In sorrow or in joy these thousands come,
Wrenched from their roots in many a distant place;
Hoping to make the fight a winning one—
Sore missing old-time friends; when work is done
Longing to meet a sympathetic face."

Among these hundreds of thousands of immigrants, crowding into our cities every year, is the raw material for the worst class of criminals or the best type of Christians. Every civil and social and religious problem has its rise in these people or is fed by them. Banish the saloon, and give them the Word of God; rout the white slavers, and instead of but two Bible Society agents and one white ribbon missionary, surround this gateway of the nations with agents from the churches and helping hand organizations of every name, men and women with the gift of tongues, so that every lonely immigrant will receive a Book and a Christian welcome in his own tongue wherein he was born. Then will the Word of the Lord have a free course and be glorified in the lives of these immigrants, in an uplifted working church, and in a godly nation. These people come seeking bread; give them not a stone. Rightly treated, they will become good citizens, self-supporting, and even succorers of others.

BEHIND THE BARS

(Continued from Page Six)

He paused a minute and then with a choking sound continued, "She come up close to me and laid her little soft cheek right here," stroking gently his rough one as though he still felt the sacred touch.

"'Oh, Charlie,' she said, 'if you just wouldn't touch any of that stuff that makes you so crazy, I wouldn't be afraid of nuthin',' she said.

"I was fool enough to laugh at her. 'Come along, honey,' I said. 'I promise not to shame you.'

"'Promise you won't touch it,' she begged."

"'No,' I said, 'I don't need no promise to keep straight with you along side o' me.'

"Well, we went, and we hadn't been standin' up in the room no time before first one, then another of the boys come up beggin' me to go out in the yard with them.

"'Nope, I'm a married man now, and I'm goin' to act decent,' I kept telling 'em. But they wouldn't let me alone, they kep' on a comin' and puttin' me to shame by calling me a sissy, and sayin' Lou wouldn't let me, and before I knowed it, thar I was goin' out with 'em and tryin' not to see Lou's eyes lookin' at me so mournful like. Of course they had the stuff out there, and next thing, after I'd got two or three drinks in me, one of the boys said with a big laugh:

"'Charlie, where is Bud Long tonight? You got his girl so slick, I reckin' he's done left these parts.'

"'No, he ain't; he's in thar right now,' said another.

"'You know, Charlie, some folks says Lou giv' you her hand account of yer money, but Bud Long's got her heart. Well, if you look in that window it looks that a way, don't it?'

"They all went to pushin' me up to the winder to look, laughin' loud, too. Satan was in my brain by that time a workin' his own way and I saw Lou lookin' up at Bud Long with that sweet smile o' hers and he standin' by respectful, but seemin' to eat her up with those big, gentle eyes o' his.

"Bud Long never did no harm to nobody, man or beast, he was that quiet and peaceable, but those words what the boys had said was ringin' in my ears, and two or three drinks of whisky always did make me plum crazy, and before I knowed it, I grabbed a gun that was handy and ran into the room."

He stopped a minute, shutting his eyes and passing his hand over his face as if to blot out something he saw, then in a whisper continued:

"I see her now lookin' at me with her pale, scared face, then droppin' in a little white heap on the floor."

"Did you shoot her?" I exclaimed involuntarily.

"No, but I might as well have done it. It was Bud Long I shot. His blood was on her pretty white dress, in little drops. I seen it, and Bud Long never done nobody any harm, even when I took his girl from him. He was a good man and I killed him, *I* killed him."

The young murderer dropped his head on his arms and his whole body shook with hard, dry sobs, while my own tears and the misery of it all for a moment took away my power of speech.

As I went home, the meaning of it all, the wretchedly kept, unhealthy jail, neglected by a drunken sheriff (for I had learned that that official was in such a condition most of the time), the ruined lives within its walls, in fact the sorrows of the whole world seemed to resolve themselves into one word—ALCOHOL.

I wondered vaguely that the sun could shine and the trees could grow while such an all-destroying monster remained upon earth.

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NEW YORK CITY

In a recent election in San Francisco to vote on a bond issue for municipal ownership of public utilities, women voters were out in force. The city has been suffering for some time from injustice at the hands of the street railway companies, and municipal ownership seemed the only way to improve the service. Nobly the women rallied to the aid of the city. "Reports from every precinct," said a San Francisco daily, "showed a heavy vote by women and around every polling booth and all through the city during the day, the women citizens worked assiduously for the bonds. Their share in the victory won is a large one and reflects the greatest honor on their judgment and alertness." The vote stood 51,649 for the bond issue to 13,720 against.

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in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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REPORT! REPORT!

State superintendents, do not forget that your failure to report the work of the circulation of the National papers will be a great injustice to your state, as no statement of work accomplished can be recorded except as it comes through your report. Most excellent work has been done and now we depend upon you to gather up the statistics. Not only is it necessary to REPORT, but, report EARLY. Every report should reach this office by the first week in October. Lest you forget—REPORT AT ONCE.

October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before that date.

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Send in the new subscriber and have YOUR name enrolled in the "Win One Circle" before October 15.

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98. Cora M. Suits, Barberton, O.
99. Mrs. Lelia S. Hanson, Fremont, Nebr.
100. Josephine Oldham, Springfield, O.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON!

All friends of THE YOUNG CRUSADER will be glad to learn that the local unions have responded splendidly and generously to the letters from the state L. T. L. secretaries urging the securing of teachers' subscriptions. Let the good work go on in the same earnest way. The Circulation department can still furnish copies of the September issue with which these subscriptions begin. The teacher needs the aid which THE YOUNG CRUSADER furnishes; we need to have her on our list.

Miss Willard at the age of 21.

The Life of Frances E. Willard

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

Only a limited number of the first edition of this book in stock—You will want one of this edition, so kindly place your order at once.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building :: Evanston, Illinois

THE LAUNCHING OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Five)

There were men speakers in that glorious assembly. Among them was the brilliant John Willis Baer, (then International Christian Endeavor secretary, now a college president in California), who said: "I believe in the Bible from cover to cover. I do not think you will find in that Bible that alcohol was used in the marriage feast of Cana, nor will you find there, under my interpretation, that it stops the mouths of women." Another eloquent speaker was Mr. Nazarian of Armenia, who said: "Woman's prohibition is man's prohibition, woman's religion is man's religion, and woman's country is man's country. They must stand or fall together."

I recall some interesting incidents at that memorable convention. When the delegates were balloting, Miss Gibson's neighbor handed her a slip of paper. Supposing some one wanted her autograph, she wrote her name. Imagine her surprise and distress when the names and the respective votes for World's president were read, to hear "Marian Isabel Gibson!"

The good and lovely Lady Henry Somerset was the constant recipient of gifts and attentions. The young women of the American Y. W. C. T. U. presented a magnificent bouquet in which was concealed a "Cradle of Liberty" souvenir spoon. Mrs. Judge Thompson, the venerable Crusader, gave her a unique souvenir, a cognac bottle, relic of the famous Hillsboro, O., Crusade, which gave birth to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement. One day a solicitous woman took the British leader by the hand, and said: "Lady Somerset, I am praying for you! I am praying that you will not be spoiled!"

There was little danger of this, for the root of Lady Henry's life was deeply set in things of the spirit. Out of the depths of her soul experience she urged us all:

"O keep that holy, gentle, charmed spell which alone you can find in contact with the great heart of Christ, so that your influence may lead the world aright!"

And the spirit of that wonderful first convention (the same spirit has been manifested up through the years) was noticed and eloquently expressed by the blessed leader herself, Frances Willard (whom nothing escaped): "This convention is truly a manufactory of ideas. The women all appear to be on their mettle. They seem to rise to the occasion and it is just a great beautiful flower garden of human aspiration, divine optimism, intent uplook toward God. And this place, with your kind faces crowding in, and your willingness to stay so long and come so often, makes us all feel that we have your hearts in this work for 'God and Home and Every Land.'"

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 9, 1913. No. 41

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY
HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Brooklyn, N. Y.
October 23 to 28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Asbury Park, N. J.
October 29 to November 6, 1913

Special Articles in This Issue

Asbury Park by the Sea—Congress on Alcoholism to Meet in America in 1915—Liquorless Banquet of Colorado's Governor—$2,700,000,000 Spent for Liquor and Tobacco—Law Enforcement in Tennessee—Important Information Concerning World's and National Conventions—Work of Young People's Branch.

ASBURY PARK BY THE SEA

NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE ENTERTAINED IN PROHIBITION CITY

MARY E. B. NOE

Asbury Park, located fifty miles south of New York City, is the social and commercial center of the north New Jersey coast. Each summer its two hundred hotels and boarding houses entertain more than a million people from all parts of the world, attracted there by the sea-bathing and the many and varied recreations of a popular seaside resort. The resident population this year is about twenty-five thousand.

The city's growth has been phenomenal when we consider that the tract of one thousand acres was only wild brush land when, in 1870, Mr. James A. Bradley, a merchant of New York, discovered the advantages of land lying just north of the recently established Ocean Grove Camp Meeting grounds, and purchased it. In 1871, Mr. Bradley commenced clearing the land, laid the property out in squares, opening streets and avenues and selling lots.

All Deeds Contained Liquor Restriction

The founder of Asbury Park, with an intense and life-long hatred of the liquor traffic, made in every deed a restriction against the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, although as far as he knew, there was not at that time another seaside resort or incorporated town on the American continent or in Europe where in the deeds the sale of liquor was prohibited.

Croakers and timid ones predicted that with this restriction, a seaside resort so near New York could never be made a success, but the result has proved the contrary, and our National Convention will be held in a prosperous prohibition city.

Asbury Park is said to have the purest water in the world, coming from artesian wells. An analysis of it has been made by Professor Cook, the state geologist. It also has a perfect system of drainage. Many of the beautifully shaded streets and avenues are the widest thoroughfares on the Jersey coast. The elevation is from twenty-two feet in the city to 300 feet above sea level in the back lands, making it a most healthful place of residence.

There are eleven churches, eight schools, one business college, a fine public library with 8,000 volumes, three banks with over $4,000,000 deposits, a first-class postoffice occupying a new marble building valued at $200,000, seven sub-postoffices, and two union railroad stations, from which the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central run two hundred trains every day. There is a flourishing Y. M. C. A., three local daily papers, three municipal hospital buildings, a free dispensary, and a host of other features which help to make Asbury Park unsurpassed as a summer resort or a permanent residence.

National Convention Meeting Place

The largest and finest public building is the Casino, a beautiful colonial, marble and glass structure, where the meetings of the convention are to be held. The building has a seating capacity of 1,800, is heated by steam, and brilliantly lighted by electricity. Its free use is kindly granted to us by the city.

The proximity of Ocean Grove, the "twin city," makes its hotels and boarding houses available for the use of our delegates and friends.

Those intending to visit the World's Convention at Brooklyn, New York, October 23-28, will find in the banquet hall of the Academy of Music an Asbury Park representative, prepared to give full information about the National Convention arrangements.

For those who have not reserved accommodations in advance, a registration bureau will be found opposite the Asbury Park union station, where assignments can be made.

Trolley cars pass near to most of the hotels. Stage fare is ten cents and hack hire twenty-five cents for each person. None of the hotels or boarding houses are far from the convention hall.

Next Anti-Alcoholic Congress to Be in America

The International Anti-Alcoholic Congress meeting in Milan, Italy, voted, September 13, to hold its next session in 1915 in the United States. At the great meeting so recently closed, three bureaus, worldwide in their scope, were planned: one to fight alcoholism, another a federation of physicians opposed to prescribing alcoholic liquors as medicine, and the third a federation for the protection of the native races. In his address in behalf of the Italian premier, Sig. Falconi likened the members of the congress to "disciplined soldiers of a noble and holy cause, having as their supreme object the redemption of humanity from a corrupting vice which is destroying all ideality of personal and social welfare." A full report of the proceedings of the Congress by one of the delegates will be given to our readers. In this connection, it may be well to explain that Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National W. C. T. U. organizer, who was appointed by the United States government as one of the official delegates, declined to accept the honor because she felt herself morally bound to carry out her engagements in various sections of the country.

Prominent Explorer's Life of Total Abstinence

One of the greatest travelers of the day, Mr. A. Henry Savago Landor, a grandson of Walter Savage Landor, illustrates in his life the value of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks. In an article by Rev. James Johnston, in *The Alliance News*, he says, "If Mr. Landor is asked how he has preserved immunity from sickness, exposed to such varied climatic conditions, whether travelling in the Arctic regions or in the Tropics, he replies, 'The wonderful health I enjoy is largely due to my temperate habits.'"

Mr. Landor has had a wide experience in stange lands and encountered all sorts of difficulties, says Mr. Johnston. He has traveled in the Antarctic, in Thibet, the Himalayas, Korea, Mongolia, through the Dark Continent, and has crossed South America at its widest part, accomplishing one of the most difficult expeditions ever made, penetrating in a 13,750 mile journey, parts of Brazil that were regarded as impassable. This latter feat through a semi-tropical zone occupied one year and a half, and was constantly attended by hardships and sufferings, in the course of which for sixty days, while shooting the rapids of the Arinos, the party endured terrible privations, and afterwards when food failed, starved for sixteen days.

But in all these journeyings neither he nor his attendants took with them any alcoholic spirits.

Mr. Landor's testimony on this point is unequivocal. He remarks: "It is not traveling which kills an explorer, it is the drinking and smoking and living in foul air in civilized countries. I don't drink and I don't smoke." This emphatic declaration is one which explorers like David Livingstone, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell and many others amply confirm, and in their experience demonstrate not only their capacity to pass through the hardest trials, often in infected atmosphere, but to triumph over them without the aid of alcoholic stimulants.

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR DECLINES TO SERVE INTOXICATING DRINKS

Governor Ammons of Colorado has placed himself on record as objecting to the serving of intoxicating liquors at social functions. At a recent meeting of visiting governors at the famous Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs, the order went out from the state house that nothing more intoxicating than grape juice, lemonade and Manitou water should be served. One paper describes the caterer as "almost paralyzed with astonishment," so unusual was the procedure.

Evidently Governor Ammons is of the same opinion as Secretary of the Navy Daniels, that men who hold public offices should not indulge in alcoholic liquors, and he would not take the responsibility of placing liquor before his noted guests.

$2,700,000,000 A YEAR FOR LIQUOR AND TOBACCO

MONEY WORSE THAN WASTED IN DRINK AND SMOKE BILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The ultimate measure of all human labor must be the usefulness of the thing produced

In the October number of *Munsey's Magazine*, Frank Fayant shows that the smoking and drinking bill of the American people now reaches the enormous figure of $2,700,000,000 a year. He says:

"Since the time when Columbus braved the unknown seas in search of the treasure of the Indies, man has dug out of the earth fifteen thousand million dollars worth of gold. Since the panic of 1907 the American people have spent for alcohol and tobacco fifteen thousand million dollars. Or, to put these two statements in the form of a mathematical equation, the product of four hundred and twenty years of human toil, sacrifice and bloodshed, of daring discovery and exploration, of cruel wars of aggression and conquest, of wonderful engineering triumphs, in the never-ending search for the precious metal, equals six years' easy-going expenditure of the American people for the weed that soothes and the cup that cheers.

"A stack of 2,700,000,000 dollar bills would tower one hundred and forty miles in the sky, far beyond the earth's atmosphere. In thousand-dollar gold certificates the stack would be higher than the Woolworth building in New York. If twenty-seven hundred million dollar bills were strung end to end they would cover every mile of railroad track in the United States. This same green ribbon would reach from the earth to the moon and a hundred thousand miles beyond."

Money Spent by Wage-Earners

Mr. Fayant says that the bulk of this money is spent by wage-earners. It is equal to the earnings of more than four million workers. It is two and a half times the wages of all the men on the railroads. It is fourteen times the great payroll of the Steel Corporation.

Sir George Paish, the English economist, estimates that the American people are saving the great sum of five billion dollars a year—that is, that we are putting this money into new railroads, factories, farms, homes and other productive investments, and thus adding to the national wealth. But we are spending an equal sum every twenty-two months for tobacco and alcohol. Our enormous savings bank hoard is the wonder and envy of Europe, but we spend in twenty months as much money for tobacco and alcohol as we have laid by in the savings banks in all these years of prosperity and thrift. Every month we spend more than we add to our bank savings in a whole year.

> "If the reader finds that these facts throw some light on the high cost of living, the writer has no quarrel with him. The text of this article is the fact that our smoke and drink bill now reaches the enormous total of twenty-seven hundred million dollars a year. From this text the reader may make his own sermon."

More than half the total wealth of the United States is incorporated in manufacturing and industrial companies, banks and other financial institutions, railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other public service corporations. The combined profits of all these businesses are less than our expenditure for smoking and drinking. The twenty-seven hundred million dollar annual outlay is greater than the total cost of all our government, from the President's salary down to the cross-roads schoolhouse. It is almost three times the present amount of the national debt. It is more than all Europe is spending for war and preparation for war.

"If Our Habits Do Not Change"

"If our habits do not change," says the writer, "we shall consume more alcohol and tobacco in the next thirty-five years than could be purchased for the entire wealth of the United States today—the total value of everything possessed by everybody from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

A quarter of the twenty-seven hundred million dollars is spent for tobacco, and three-quarters for alcohol—that is, our drinking bill is three times as large as the smoking bill. Of the two billions spent for drink, $1,170,000,000 goes for beer, $700,000,000 for whisky, brandy, gin, rum and other "strong drink," and $130,000,000 for wine. The $700,000,000 tobacco bill is thus divided: $446,000,000 for cigars and little cigars; $73,000,000 for cigarets; $157,000,000 for smoking and chewing tobacco, and $24,000,000 for snuff.

LAW-ENFORCEMENT IN TENNESSEE

SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Tennessee's prohibitory laws are very strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people of the state. Three times have they spoken on this subject in unmistakable terms: First, by electing the legislature on that issue that gave us the law. Second, by electing two succeeding legislatures that dared not tamper with or repeal them. Third, by twice electing in a Democratic state a Republican governor on a platform for the retention and enforcement of our laws.

In most places throughout the state the prohibitory laws have been as well enforced as any other laws on the statute books, but in the cities, the negro and the slum element hold the balance of power, and elect men who will not enforce the laws. There are no laws on our statute books to enable the governor or anyone else outside the cities to enforce the laws, when local officials refuse to do so. Ever since the enactment of our prohibitory statutes we have been trying to secure the passage of strengthening measures, but while the liquor men have not been able to have our laws repealed, or even tampered with, they have been successful in preventing the passage of these laws. At the last session of the legislature the united temperance forces of the state put their strongest efforts into the work of getting such bills through and enough men pledged to give us such laws had been elected, but the liquor men in some way managed to prevent their passage.

When the time of the legislature expired and it adjourned *sine die*, the governor called an extra session to include the consideration of these law-enforcement measures. One of these was a nuisance bill, another a jug bill, another an anti-shipping bill, and there were others. By hardest effort we succeeded in getting the shipment and the nuisance bills through the senate. There were enough men in the house pledged to give us these laws, but the speaker was a liquor man of the deepest dye, and by unparliamentary tactics, by letting the members of the legislature filibuster and fritter away the time of the legislature, and by even going so far as to adjourn the legislature without a vote, with the majority of the members begging for a roll-call, the legislature adjourned a second time without the passage of these law-enforcement measures. Fifty men, a majority of the house, sent up a most respectful petition to the speaker to be allowed a vote on the subject, and it was ignored.

It is reported that the governor may call another special session of the legislature solely for the consideration of these measures. However, that is not yet decided and even if he did so, it is doubtful if this legislature would give us the laws.

Here the matter rests—but the next gubernatorial and legislative campaign will be waged on this issue, and there is little doubt but that next time we shall get what we want. Never since the passage of our statewide laws have the people of the whole state been so stirred on any subject, and sentiment is constantly growing.

At present the laws in both Nashville and Chattanooga are being enforced by the circuit judges. It is to be hoped that the effort is not temporary but will be permanent; that remains to be seen. But Tennessee is now aroused and some day the laws in the cities of the state are going to be enforced as well as in other places.

Governor Hooper is the strongest man that has occupied the governor's chair in our state for half a century and is more popular than he has ever been. He stands for every righteous measure and is one of the biggest men intellectually the state has ever produced. Not one man out of a million could have held his own as he has done in the difficult and trying positions he has been placed in. He has been calm, stable, immutable, unaffected by the storms of hatred that have enveloped him, or the bluster and falsehoods of the liquor men. Nothing makes him lose his splendid poise. He is one of the great men of this nation, strong in all that is best in life. Would that the world were full of such leaders.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke
Holyoke, Mass.

A Y. P. B. LEAF IN YOUR MEMORY BOOK

MRS. RHENA MOSHER HOLYOKE

As I write these lines the thought comes to me that tomorrow, September 28, will be the anniversary of the great leader whom we "loved and lost awhile" —Frances E. Willard. I love to think of what Miss Willard must have been as a young woman with her youthful problems, her hopes and ambitions, her vigor and love of fun and her heart yearnings. I trust that every member of the Y. P. B. will some time during the coming year read Miss Willard's own story of her life, "Glimpses," and each Branch should own a copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," written by Miss Anna A. Gordon.

Secret of Frances Willard's Success

Remember that Frances Willard was a little child and then a girl and young woman before she became renowned as a writer and speaker, and her life was a successful one because she was not content with small measure of attainment, but filled her days to the brim with loving service for others. She believed the best of people and their actions, and seemed to find some beauty in everything. She was absolutely frank with her mother, who was to her always her greatest counselor and guide. Then, too, she was so kind, not emotionally, sentimentally kind, but kind in a practical, sympathetic way. Above all she was consecrated, heart and mind, to the Master, and her beautiful life continues to bless you and me and thousands of others. Her holy, inspiring Christ-like life is influencing many today. In the days when the temperance cause was an unpopular one, she bravely threw her influence on the right side. Little did she dream that the small society known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would in forty years have become the largest woman's organization in the world.

Dear young people, are *you* helping to perpetuate the work she loved? Are *you* fitting yourself to help to free our people from the drink traffic? Will you not at the beginning of the new year in our Branch work take an inventory of yourself as a factor in our reform? Are you making your example a safe one for other young people to follow? Are you, as a member of the Branch, doing your duty at the *right time* and rendering the best service of which you are capable? Are you letting pride and selfishness and impatience with others' dullness hinder you in your Y. P. B. endeavors? Are you doing so faithfully the work which is given you to do that you are growing in skill and ability and becoming capable of accomplishing still greater work?

We are all making in our todays memories for our tomorrows. The back-log in the fireplace sings as it burns, and one of poetic fancy has said that the music is the bird-songs of past years; that when the tree was growing in the forest, the birds sang in its branches and the music sank into the tree and was held there until now in the winter fire it is set free. It is only a fancy, but it has an analogy in life. When in the future years more victories shall have come to the temperance forces may your lives be brightened and sweetened by the thought that even in your happy youth time you decided not to spoil your life by using alcohol, and not only this, but that you helped to win the victory by not burying your talents and by being willing to render the most humble service for this great reform which counts among its workers many of earth's best, both young and old.

"School Ahead—Use Care"

What are you going to do for the children? The other day in riding through the country I saw often this sign, "School ahead, use care"—a timely warning to automobile drivers and trolley motormen. But there are children, children everywhere, and we do need to use more care to protect them from the accursed liquor traffic. Many Branches help in the Loyal Temperance Legion work but every Branch should be but an elder brother or sister to the children, and organize if possible a legion and see that the little folks have *The Young Crusader* and other temperance reading. This is the *one* thing which I especially wish to beg you to think of this month, *your* part in saving the children of your town.

While I have changed my name I have not lost my interest in our dear young people. I am now in a city where there are two Young People's Branches and I hope to see the working out of some local problems. I desire to express here my grateful appreciation of your many loving messages. Nearly every mail is still bringing me some note of good wishes and it means much to me that so many of you have written. Some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent with our young people and working for them, and my constant study has been how to help you to help yourselves to grow into beautiful manhood and womanhood.

I hope to meet many of you face to face at the Convention and send best wishes to those who, though not able to be present, will be lovingly remembered

LEND A HAND

There is a loftier ambition than merely to stand high in the world. It is to stoop down and lift mankind a little higher. There is a nobler character than that which is merely incorruptible. It is the character which acts as an antidote and preventive of corruption. Fearlessly to speak the words which bear witness to righteousness and truth and purity; patiently to do the deeds which strengthen virtue and kindle hope in your fellow men; generously to lend a hand to those who are trying to climb upward; faithfully to give your personal help to elevate and purify the social life of the world—that is what it means to have salt in your character.—*Henry Van Dyke*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE Y. P. B. SECRETARY

Dear College Y. P. B.'s:

I suppose the excitement incidental to the beginning of the new year is now subsiding. While many societies are still bidding for your membership I hope you have not forgotten the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is very important that you do your "rushing" for new members for the Y. P. B. before the new students are committed to other societies. A freshman who begins the study of scientific temperance and the alcohol question in its many phases and keeps it up for four years, will be fitted to fill a position as a temperance worker. More and more the world wants experts along this line and other nations than our own want them; so it is really worth while to fit oneself thoroughly, and the Young People's Branch, properly conducted, will do it.

Give a reception to the faculty and new students right away. Make it a delightful social occasion with a bright little program. Tell the purpose of the Y. P. B. and frankly ask new students to join. The three things any college Y. P. B. can and should do are to build up a splendid reference library on temperance science, conduct an essay contest, and hold regular meetings.

If you have worked out the two years' course of study as outlined in "Plans for College Young People's Branch" (price two cents, to be secured of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.), then use this program for the October meeting:

Singing. "America."

Scripture Reading. Proverbs 31:4-9.

The Lord's Prayer repeated in unison.

Singing. "A Charge to Keep I Have."

Roll Call. Response. Temperance News Items.

Reading of Minutes.

Filling of Vacancies (if any).

Reading. "Recent Interesting Pronouncements on Alcohol," by Mrs. Martha M. Allen in UNION SIGNAL of February 27, 1913.

Review. "Dry Territory," by Dr. F. C. Iglehart, *American Review of Reviews.* July, 1913.

Review, "Eugenics and Militarism," by Vernon L. Kellogg, *Atlantic Monthly.* July, 1913.

Singing of College Songs.

Appoint a committee to interview the professor of English in regard to the essay contest for the National W. C. T. U. prize of $100 offered by the Scientific Temperance department. Write to Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Hartford, Wis., for "Subjects and Rules for Prize Essay Contests" and also for her "Bibliography for the Study of Temperance." Initiate new members (see page 33 of "Plans for College Young People's Branch"); appoint a committee to see librarian in regard to subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Temperance Educational Quarterly.* The subscription price of the former is $1.00 per year. Send to THE UNION SIGNAL, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Subscription price of the latter is 50 cents per year. Send to Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Hartford, Wisconsin.

May this new college year be one of splendid achievement.

Yours in loving service.

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

YOUNG PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MEET IN CONVENTION

This state convention was held in the First Friends Church, which was beautifully decorated in the colors of the local Branch, green and white, a prominent feature being the Y. P. B. banner of white leather lettered in green. The badges were of the same colors tipped with a tiny shell. The address of the president, Miss Alita Williams, gave a résumé of the work of the Y. P. B.'s of the state looking toward state-wide prohibition. Among those especially helpful at the convention were: Mrs. Rose Eva Wheeler, Mrs. Hattie M. Doughty, Mrs. Anna A. Hill, Miss Cornelia Adele Teal, Mrs. E. L. Wood, and Mrs. Celia Noll.

Miss Effie McLaird, Minnesota's state Y. P. B. secretary, August 27, was united in marriage to Mr. Emery M. Parnell. Mr. and Mrs. Parnell are to work together in the field in the interests of Y. P. B. work.

Y. P. B. Group at Long Beach (Calif.) Meeting

AMOS OLIVER'S LIBRARY FUND

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

Marcus Allen opened the door of Mrs. Strong's boarding-house and started up the stairs, two steps at a time. He entered the first room with the easy familiarity of friendship and found it empty. He consulted his watch, saying to himself, "Amos is still at supper, I suppose," then he sat down to await his friend's coming.

Marcus' glance soon fell on a package that was on the bed, which had been opened, but was half concealed by the paper wrappings. He could see the package contained books, so he went to look at them. Just as he took up "Bacon's Essays" Amos Oliver appeared.

"What do you think of my purchases?" was his greeting.

"It seems to me that you are pretty extravagant. There're two, four, six, ten, why a whole dozen books. You may feel able to spend money for so many books, but I would not," was the reply.

"No, it is not extravagant, Marcus, because those books were bought and paid for out of my own money, and I have not denied myself any necessary things to get them. If I keep inside my income I feel safe. Those twelve books cost exactly eighteen dollars and twenty cents, all that I had to spend for the purpose. I bought some of them at a sale and some were cheap because they are a little shopworn, but they are all right inside. That's my start for a library, and the books are all standard works. I couldn't afford to buy any of the 'Six Best Sellers' of today that may be forgotten tomorrow. Mother always quotes Bacon's words, 'Reading maketh a full man,' so the first book I bought was 'Bacon's Essays.'"

"How did you happen to have just eighteen dollars and twenty cents to put into books?" Marcus questioned.

"I saved it," was the laconic answer.

Marcus frowned and made an impatient gesture. "Now be frank, Amos, and tell me just how you happened to save that amount. It is quite a sum."

"You gave me the inspiration that caused me to save it," Amos announced.

"Yes, you." Amos laughed at his friend's amazed expression. "Perhaps you remember when we came to the city to work you told me that I must learn to smoke; you said you were going to, and that it would make us appear older and more like men. I confess we were green, for we were just out of high school, but I could not see that smoking would help me to learn my work sooner or make me more manly or proficient. I figured out that one cigar a day would be thirty-five cents a week, so I put away that amount every Saturday night for a library fund. Perhaps you don't remember that it was just a year last Saturday since we came here to work; so on Saturday evening I opened my savings bank and it contained eighteen dollars and twenty cents. I went right out to look for books, for I always said that I intended to have a library of my own. I have spent my leisure at noons since in the book stores and this is the result," and he touched a book lovingly. "I intend to read all these books carefully this winter. If I am never able to go to college, I can keep on with my education by reading."

Marcus gave a long, low whistle; then he examined the books thoughtfully. "I have smoked more than one cigar a day, Amos. The first six months I stuck to one, then for three months I made it two, and the last three months it has been one after each meal. That would be," he took out his pencil and figured for a moment, "that would be, in the neighborhood of twenty-nine dollars. I am not such a reader as you, Amos, and if I had saved my money I would, probably, not have spent it for books, but my mother needs things that she cannot afford to buy, and I could have given her the money. You might have talked to me about the extravagance of smoking and I would not have been impressed, but these books are an object lesson. They show what can be done with a nickel a day if it is saved instead of being spent for something that adds neither strength nor knowledge. You have been the man, after all." He walked to the window, took an unsmoked cigar from his pocket and threw it out. "I have had my last smoke," he announced. "The way to break a bad habit is just to quit short."

A glad light broke over Amos Oliver's face. "Then my books have done a lot of good already, and I want you to read them with me. We can set aside a couple of evenings a week for reading."

"I will do it," Marcus agreed heartily.

ONE OF MANY

M. FIELDER, Cambridge, Mass.

He was such a white-faced little lad and with his great brown eyes and curly golden hair was so appealing in his expression that I longed to take him in my arms and love him "best of all" the children, that first day I attained the dignity of country "school-ma'rm."

The second morning, when I took my place at the desk and called the boys and girls to order, he did not respond to the roll-call.

"Please, teacher, Noble's sick," volunteered a girl in the front row.

When three days went by and I heard nothing from him, I decided to call at his home. I found the house pointed out to me, a most forlorn and desolate habitation. My knock was answered by a frail, tired-looking woman having Noble's eyes. As soon as I made known my errand she bade me come in, saying, as she led the way to the untidy living-room, "He's been sick off and on the greater part of the time during vacation, but I can't seem to make out what's the matter with him. I hoped (with a weary sigh) he'd be better when he started into school again, but I don't see any difference."

The small boy, pale and languid, was curled up on the couch.

"Why, laddie, you ought to be out enjoying this bright September afternoon," was my greeting.

"Don't feel like it," he returned listlessly.

I took his hand in mine—and then I knew the cause of Noble's sickness. There was no mistaking the yellow tinge of the fingers. Noble, even at the early age of nine, was a cigaret smoker.

As I sat there, shocked and grieved, I wondered if I could explain to the mother and son how destructive to young life and how swift in its operation was the cigaret habit, an epidemic among the boys of America.

I told them in as few words as possible how smoking is likely to stunt either mind or body and usually both. And then I made an appeal to the boy through his beautiful name, Noble. Did he not wish to live up to its full meaning, honorable, great of mind, far above what is mean and low, courageous. I tried to make him realize that the very future of America is in peril if the habit of cigaret smoking among boys, especially those of tender years, is not stopped. Did he not want to become a good, true, American citizen?

He listened attentively, as did the mother, and promised to give up smoking.

During the rest of the term I taught school Noble had very few sick spells. I feel sure he tried in his weak way to give up the cigaret habit, if only to please me. But five years later, when I visited E—— on my way north, I learned Noble had died six months before.

"A clear case of cigaret poisoning," said the good old country doctor, "but what could you expect, Miss Gray," he added, "when the boy's father, an inveterate smoker, put a cigaret between the baby lips a few weeks after he was born and told him to 'smoke like a man.' Yes, his father killed him."

Sad words indeed, but true.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE STRANGE STORY OF LORD AND LADY COCKBURN

JULIA MILLS DUNN, Moline, Ill.

"There's as fine a pair of fowls as you ever saw, Sicknor." Judge Cary pointed to the faultlessly constructed coop, with half a dozen blue labels indicating the prizes that had been awarded to the really handsome pair of Rhode Island Reds at as many poultry exhibits. Raising fancy poultry was a favorite recreation of Judge Cary's leisure hours when free from the cares of the bench.

'Randy, the colored housekeeper and cook, and her young son, Zekel, aged nine, were quite as devoted to Judge Cary's hobby as he could have wished, and when the chickens were allowed their evening stroll over the lawn at sunset, it was Zekel's greatest delight to watch them enjoy their freedom.

"Lookee dat ar white Leghorn," chuckled 'Randy one evening as they sat on the kitchen porch watching the chickens, "she sholey do strut aroun' fine an' dandy."

Zekel gazed admiringly, but put in a feeble disclaimer in favor of the Rhode Island Reds.

"Cayn't tech dat ar roostah fer looks," he protested. "Jes' watch him lemonade ober de lawn. He kin beat 'em all fer comb an' tail, an' as fer spurs dey sholey am dat sharp it would sprize ye to feel 'em, maw."

"Dar, dar Zekel, it am time to shell de cawn fer dere suppah and shoo 'em in de coops; de sun am sinkin' right lively."

In the spotless kitchen Zekel bent over his task, the shining kernels dropping into a bright tin pan on the floor at his feet. 'Randy, wiping the dust from two fragile decanters which she was filling with brandy of Judge Cary's favorite brand, took advantage of the occasion to air her views on the subject of intoxicating drink.

"See dat ar, Zekel," she spoke warningly, holding up one of them to the light, "an' trimble in yo' shoes, honey, fer fear ob dat stuff. Fust it shines as in a glass, darkly, den it goes to de mouf an' steals away de brains an' makes more kin's of a fool dan ye can 'numerate. An' at de las' it biteth like a sarpint an' stingeth like he's madder. Neber tech de ornery stuff, honey. Fust it makes a man a fool an' den a roarin' lion seekin' to devour up somebody."

She carefully set down the decanters and disappeared down the cellar doorway, and Zekel, his curiosity aroused by his mother's words, cautiously lifted one of the decanters, drew out the stopper, and smelled its contents. Hearing his mother's step on the stairs, in his hurry to replace the stopper, he spilled some of the contents into the pan of corn.

Frightened, he seized the pan, and it was but the work of a minute to reach the chicken yard and the next moment he was scattering the corn to the eagerly devouring flock and singing at the top of his voice, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

"Now heah dat ar' boy," chuckled 'Randy admiringly, "sholey dat voice ought to be pow'ful persuadin' in a cullu'd camp meetin'."

It was a strange sight that 'Randy and Zekel saw when, after supper, they went to "shoo in" the chickens. Across the smooth green lawn strolled Lord Cockburn, the famous Rhode Island Red, idol of little Zekel, his royal raiment and waving tail feathers glistening in the sun, while his mate, Lady Cockburn, less striking in raiment and manner as befitted her sex and station, followed meekly after.

But what strange freak was this that had seized Lord Cockburn? His imperial air suddenly changed, and his lordly crow ended in a choking gurgle, while his usually sedate mate actually attempted a strangled crow!

Zekel, terrified, could only stare in amazement, while 'Randy, detecting guilt in the wondering expression of his face, exercised her talent as a cross questioner and wrung from the frightened boy a reluctant confession.

"Foh de lan's sake!" commented 'Randy wrathfully, "an' yo, a likely cullud chile, to meddle wid dat ornery stuff after all my 'wahnin'. An' not satisfied yo' done gone an cruptid dem innercent chickens. Him dat putteth de cup to his neighbor's lips shall sholey be punished, Zekel, an' puttin' it to de bills ob yo' neighbors is jes' as bad. An' such well brung up 'spectable chickens as dem ar'!"

Lord Cockburn made a futile attempt to rise but rolled over impotently on his side, and Lady Cockburn again essayed an abortive crow.

"Skand'lus!" ejaculated 'Randy scornfully. "Dar am jes' as much ol' Satan in hens as roosters, yo' min' dat, Zekel."

"Just what I've always said," laughed Judge Cary, who, unseen, had heard Zekel's confession and 'Randy's earnest exhortation, and witnessed the ridiculous antics of Lord and Lady Cockburn, "and 'Randy, throw away that brandy in the cellar, will you? I'm afraid Lord and Lady Cockburn will get the drink habit, and we can't afford that."

"Deed I will dat, Judge. Ob coase," with an apologetic air she faced the Judge, "white men do sometimes drink it, but we nachelly 'spects moah of puffickly 'spectable chickens."

"THE WATER OF DEATH"

In a delightful book for children, "Yourself and Your House Wonderful," by H. A. Guerber, the story of the search for the "Fountain of Youth" is told, followed by these paragraphs:

Other men fancied that it was possible to find a Water of Life, or a medicine which would make an old man feel young again, and would prevent his ever dying. They began to mix and boil all sorts of drugs and drinks, and finally one of them by accident, found out the way to make brandy or distilled liquor. He tasted it and when his cheeks flushed, his body grew warm, and he felt like singing and dancing, he thought he had surely found what he sought. He gave some of it to his friends, who also felt very young and lively when they had drunk of it, and all declared that the Water of Life was found!

For many, many years people believed as he did, that those who drank of the Water of Life would live forever. But soon they found out their mistake, for the warmth and feeling of jollity lasted only a short time, and they had to drink more and more of the liquor to feel any good effects from it.

By and by some died who had drunk most freely of the Water of Life. And then every one knew that the new discovery was a fraud! Still, many people *liked* the taste of it, *enjoyed* the feeling of warmth and merriment which it aroused, and *thought* that it did them much good. They said that although the liquor could not make one *live* forever, it gave new strength and spirits, and could cure all manner of diseases.

This belief—which has caused much sorrow, as you will see—was all wrong, but it spread and spread, until almost everywhere men called for drinks containing more or less of the so-called Water of Life, which, had it been rightly named, would have been called the Water of Death. The drink which caused the feelings I have described, was really harmful and it is the same which we now call alcohol.

* * * * *

The only drinks in which no alcohol or other harmful things can be found, and which are really safe in every way are pure water, milk, and not too sweet lemonade. Surely those are enough to quench the thirst of any reasonable boy or girl.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

WARN THE GIRLS!

Every girl and woman should be warned of the latest method of the white slave agents to secure victims. Read the incidents related on page 9, and put on her guard every young woman. The traffickers in vice, grown desperate at the aggressive methods being used to drive them out of business, are stopping at nothing in their efforts to secure victims for their unspeakable business.

Squandering the State's Money

President Edmund James of the State University of Illinois is credited with a rather harsh criticism of students who show no appreciation for the privileges which are afforded by the state universities. He is reported to have said, "The most contemptible cur in the world is the college man who comes to a big field like this and sacrifices the money of the people without taking advantage of the opportunities." The president may be right in his judgment of those who apparently evince so little gratitude for the advantages offered them, but it occurs to us that the superlative used by him should be reserved for an object still more contemptible than the student class referred to, namely, the man who establishes in close proximity to these very state institutions of learning, a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and through various agencies known to "the trade" entices the students to form habits which lead them to "sacrifice the money of the people" and neglect and fail to "take advantage of the opportunities" which the state offers to them, and, in short, defeats the purpose of the state, and the educators and parents of these young people. The bitter opposition of the liquor people to laws creating dry zones around our colleges and universities brands them as worthy of the name used by President James. At the beginning of each college year, they look forward to gaining new recruits for their business from the student body, and without any compunctions sacrifice these future citizens of our republic on the altar of greed. The safeguarding of the sons and daughters in our schools and colleges ought to be a sufficient incentive to every parent to work and pray for "a saloonless nation."

Foreign Mission's Greatest Handicap

The excuse frequently offered by our church missionary societies, when urged to give consideration to temperance as an aid in the foreign mission field, is that so vitally important is the foreign mission enterprise that there is no time for study of one of such secondary importance as temperance. If workers in America who have not read widely or observed carefully make the mistake of thinking the temperance factor in missionary work of trifling importance, not so the men and women who are dealing at first hand with the great problem of foreign missions. "In my travels in foreign fields," said a secretary of the foreign missionary society in the Presbyterian Church at a certain synodical meeting, "I learned that not only the customs of the people hinder missionary activities, but I found the slime of the pit as represented in the American saloon had been transferred to those fields. There is a brewery in Jerusalem; there is a distillery in Mount Lebanon; there is an American saloon in Damascus." That the saloon is the greatest foe of the church in its foreign missionary work, all workers are agreed. The *Telescope* puts it well, "The missionary goes to Christianize, while the rum shop follows in his steps to destroy his work, even to hurl the people back into a worse than heathen darkness. The saloon is the Church's deadliest enemy at home. It is the spawn-shop of infidelity; it is the hot-bed of anarchy; it is the inexorable enemy of both Church and home. If possible, the saloon would make its nest in the Bethlehem manger; it would open a bar-room on Mount Calvary; it would establish its trade on the throne of God himself."

The world-wide work of the W. C. T. U., which will be represented at the coming World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, is a most successful endeavor to establish in every country an agency which, hand in hand with the Church, works to abolish the liquor traffic. This is an opportune time to bring the subject before every church missionary society, and enlist all Christian women in making the whole world safer and more homelike by abolishing in every land the "Great Destroyer."

The Half That Has Not Been Told

The startling figures given by Frank Fayant in his article in *Munsey's Magazine*, from which we quote on page 3, ought to cause an arrest of thought on the part of all intelligent men and women, and convince them of the necessity for nationwide prohibition. Appalling as is this sad tale of extravagance, one realizes that the writer has told only a small part of the story. When he says, for instance, that the bulk of the $2,700,000,000 wasted on tobacco and drink is spent by workers, and that this is two and one-half times the wages of all the men on the railroads, and fourteen times the great payroll of the steel corporation, no mention is made of the waste of health, life, efficiency and character involved in this expenditure. When he tells that we are spending for tobacco and alcohol every twenty-two months of the year the great sum of five billion dollars, there is no reference made to the grinding poverty, the lack of nourishing food, the unwholesome conditions of housing which this wasteful mode of living forces upon the children and the wives of the men who drink, and of the burden that falls upon the community and state in taking care of the families of the men who are spending these billions.

"If our habits do not change," says the writer, "we shall consume more alcohol and tobacco in the next thirty-five years than could be purchased for the entire wealth of the United States today—the total value of everything possessed by everybody from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Stupendous as is this truth, vastly more overwhelming is the thought that if our habits do not change, we will have wasted not alone this enormous amount of money, but we will have consumed what is tremendously more important, our vital assets—the young men and women, whose loss or degeneracy means for the nation hopeless bankruptcy and ruin.

NOTICE TO STATE TREASURERS

The books of the National treasurer will close October 15. Please bear this in mind, and give the matter of sending reports your immediate attention.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

It is important that delegates to the World's Convention who expect to go on the official train see that their baggage is labeled "W. C. T. U. Special, Brooklyn, N. Y.," in order to insure its being handled on the special train, as no baggage is handled by regular train service from New York to Brooklyn. Special trunk tags and itineraries will be sent to all who send in money for reservations to Mr. C. L. Kimball, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, Ill.

Entertainment of all delegates to the World's and National Conventions, as usual, includes lodging and breakfast.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

Fiendish Devices of White Slavers

WARNING TO ALL WOMEN

That young girls and women need to be constantly on the alert as to the devices of agents of the white slave traffic has been brought to our attention in two marked instances recently.

A mother and young lady daughter went from Jersey City to New York City on a shopping tour. To economize time they separated, each to do some errands down town, agreeing to meet in an hour and a half in Macys' parlor. The daughter finished her errands first, and having time to spare, was looking into the window of a store near by. As the crowd gathered around her, she felt a sharp pin prick in her arm, but paid no attention to it except to rub the spot. She then went to Macys', as agreed, to wait for her mother, but as soon as she had taken her seat, fell to the floor in a swoon. The matron was called, and the doctor of the establishment summoned. After looking at the girl he said, "Oh, it's only a case of drunk. We will take her to a window, and the air will help to revive her."

At this juncture, a well dressed man came hurrying up as though looking for some one, and seeing the unconscious girl lying there, said to the matron, "This is my wife; she has these drinking spells occasionally. I have a carriage at the door and will take her home."

Providentially, the mother, who had been searching for her daughter, pushed her way through the group, and, seeing the man about to take her away, she sprang forward, saying, "This is my daughter. What are you doing?" In the excitement of the moment the man fled, and could not be found.

The other instance is of a young woman living in Newark, New Jersey, who went to New York City recently, and after attending to her business, stepped into a moving picture place in the shopping center. After a few moments, the girl felt a sharp pin prick in the side of her neck. She looked around and saw a man and woman of ordinary appearance sitting behind her, but they seemed intent upon the pictures being exhibited. She felt dizzy, so made her way out of the place and seeing a policeman near by, went to him and asked him to take care of her. She was taken to the station house by the officer, and the sergeant in charge, as soon as she was brought before him, recognized the symptoms, saying, "It is another of those knock-out cases."

In both instances these girls had been punctured with a hypodermic needle containing some strong opiate and had not Providence mercifully interposed, both, without doubt, would have been counted among the numerous cases of young women who mysteriously disappear, and are forced into slavery as inmates of houses of prostitution.

Important Information

FACTS DELEGATES TO THE WORLD'S CONVENTION OUGHT TO KNOW

Entertainment

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, general chairman of the committees of the World's Convention, wishes to assure all who expect to attend that meeting, that the committee will be able to take care of them, although it may not be possible to send out notifications of all places of entertainment before the delegates leave their homes for the Convention. There will be abundant accommodation for visitors in the boarding houses and hotels of Brooklyn or in New York on the direct line of the Subway. Everything will be in readiness for delegates and visitors upon their arrival.

Reception, October 23

Provision can be made for 1,500 at the reception to be given the evening of October 23, at the Hotel Astor, but it will be necessary to know in advance the number expected. All desiring to attend should advise the committee immediately. In regard to the mode of dress suitable for the reception, Mrs. Boole wishes to say that no one need feel embarrassment because she is not provided with an evening dress. Many of the women will wear their traveling suits or regular convention dress, and no one need remain away from the reception because of her dress. No hats will be worn.

The New York City and Brooklyn papers are giving much publicity to the World's Convention, and are showing great interest in the delegates from foreign lands. The Presbyterian Social Union of Brooklyn has postponed its regular meeting on account of the World's W. C. T. U. reception to be held at the Hotel Astor, on the evening of October 23.

Y. P. B. Meeting

The Young People's meeting on Sunday evening is to be held at the Hanson Place M. E. Church, and not the Baptist Temple, as heretofore announced.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE TASK

"Do, mamma, let me help." The little hands
That proffer help, are hindrances instead;
The puckering stitches mar the hem and bands,
The gathers slip from off the broken thread.

But patience, Mother-heart, the Master One
Who sets for you life's task, perchance may say,
Knowing the will to do, when night comes on,
"To sleep, my child, you have done well today."

—*Cora A. Matson Dolson, in Mother's Magazine*

PERSONAL MENTION

Governor Clark of Iowa has appointed Mrs. Mary F. Williams, editor of the state W. C. T. U. paper, a delegate to the International Purity Congress to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., November 7-12.

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, who has spent the past year at Knik, Alaska, where her husband has mining interests, may be addressed, for the present, at 1550 Atlantic St., Seattle, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher will spend the winter in their Seattle home, returning to Alaska in the spring.

A SONG OF THE MORNING

M. H. Field

Oh, sunshine and bird song,
And dew upon the lea;
Flower buds and leaf buds
Astir upon the tree;
Oh, morning, glad morning,
How fair thou art to see!

Oh, soft eyes and bright eyes
That lighten many a place;
Red cheeks and red lips
And forms of slender grace;
Oh, morning, life's morning,
How lovely is thy face!

Oh, brave thoughts and true thoughts
And thoughts of pitying love,
Shining out and flying out,
Like many a white-winged dove,
Make mornings, heart-mornings,
All other morns above!

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands for no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship.—*Frances E. Willard*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 9—*World's Temperance Sunday*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, HOTEL BOSSERT

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL ADDRESS, Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Ella A. Boole.

ENTERTAINMENT, Mrs. M. H. Park.

SEATS, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss.

RECEPTION, Mrs. Mary B. Thomas.

SUNDAY MEETINGS, Mrs. Sarah Tobias.

CHILDREN'S DEMONSTRATION, Miss Helen I. Root, Mrs. L. S. Bayliss.

AFTERNOON TEA, Mrs. W. W. Wickes.

DRAWING-ROOM TEAS, Miss A. P. Rowlandson.

BANNERS AND PACKAGES, Mrs. L. Haigh, 180 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM, Mrs. J. R. Strachan.

BADGES, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard.

PLATFORM, Mrs. C. E. Seberry.

EXHIBITS, Mrs. M. F. Johnson.

BANQUET HALL, Miss Louise Mills.

EXCURSIONS, Mrs. E. Rewerb.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Anna P. George.

FINANCE, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney.

The Entertainment committee will be at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, October 21, 22 and 23 for assignment of delegates and visitors.

THE NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, THE CASINO

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president New Jersey W. C. T. U., 704 Summerfield Ave., Asbury Park.

ENTERTAINMENT, Miss Elma A. Mathis, 936 Munroe street, Asbury Park, Mrs. L. P. Hyatt, Mrs. E. F. Whittier.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Grace Kentgen, Asbury Park.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. Kate Raphael, The Gardiner, Asbury Park.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES, Miss Helen P. Strong, Matawan.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. S. Smock, Wickatunk.

BADGES, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

INFORMATION, Publicity Bureau of the city.

PRESS AND PRINTING, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

FINANCE, Miss I. L. Page, 311 De Mott St., West Hoboken.

SPEAKERS IN SCHOOLS, Mrs. A. Swan Brown, Passaic.

CONVENTION NOTES

Great plans are being made by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, World's Evangelistic superintendent, for Devotional Day, which precedes the World's Convention. The meeting will be held in historic Plymouth church, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was for many years the pastor, and over which Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis now presides. The church is very near the Hotel Bossert and is easily accessible by cars from all parts of the city.

Excursion and sight-seeing trips are being arranged for Tuesday, October 28, but plans will be made for three parties to visit Ellis Island, one each on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Although excursion boats will have stopped running, an excursion up the Hudson River as far as West Point will be arranged if two or three hundred people will plan to go.

The suggestion is made that all who attend the National Convention at Asbury Park provide themselves with warm wraps as there are apt to be damp, windy days during that season of the year.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PRELIMINARY LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE, N.J., ENDORSED BY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

$2 Per Day for Room and Board

AMSTERDAM.....202 Fourth Ave.
ASBURY-KENILWORTH.....200 Asbury Ave.
BUCKINGHAM.....Summerfield Ave.
BELMONT.....300 Asbury Ave.
MADISON.....203 Sunset Ave.
NEWBURG.....206 Second Ave.
REGINA.....407 First Ave.
ST. CLAIR.....203 Second Ave.
ORMOND.....110 Second Ave.

$1.75 Per Day for Room and Board

GRAND AVENUE.....Grand Ave.
ROYAL.....510 Grand Ave.

$1.50 Per Day for Room and Board

ANNESLEY.....512 First Ave.
ATLANTIC.....209 Asbury Ave.
CHARLES.....306 Seventh Ave.
ELIZABETH.....601 First Ave.
PRINCETON.....319 Cookman Ave.
RUTHERFORD.....411 Lake Ave.
THEDFORD.....206 Sixth Ave.
GIRARD.....307 Sixth Ave.

$1.25 Per Day for Room and Board

ALASKA.....518 Monroe Ave.
FEDERAL.....516 Monroe Ave.
KINGSCOURT.....602 Grand Ave.
SUSSEX.....215 Second Ave.

Special Rates for Room and Board

THE RAVENSWOOD INN will make a special rate of two in a room at $10 each per week. House nicely located on Fifth avenue.

THE WYANDANK, 215 Third avenue, will make a special rate of $1.15 per day.

THE ELBERTA, at Fourth avenue and Emory street, will make a rate of $1 per day. Located next to the trolley.

Visitors desiring accommodations should address the ASBURY PARK CONVENTION BUREAU, *900 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J., H. E. Denegar, Director.*

Hotels at Ocean Grove

Name.	Rate per week
MARLBORO	$20, $22 and $25
HONEYSUCKLE	$7
SEACROFT	$7
CARROLLTON	$7
THE COLONIAL	$7
THE BREEZE	$7
THE ST. CLOUD	$7
THE DUXBURY	$7
TERRACE INN	$6 and $7

Rooming Houses at Ocean Grove

Name.	Rate per week Two in room
THE COLONIAL	$4
THE OCEAN AVENUE	$3 and $4
THE ST. CLOUD	$4 and $5
THE ROOSEVELT	$6 and $7
THE SAGAMORE	$3.50
THE FERNDALE	$7
THE READING	$4 and $6
THE EMERSON	$4
THE WILKES BARRE	$3 and $4

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

World's Temperance Sunday is approaching. The date is November 9, the day upon which appears the World's temperance lesson in the Uniform Sunday School Lesson Series. No time should be lost in planning a notable celebration of the day. In the Sunday school there should be well prepared exercises in each department, as well as in the main school. Our workers can coöperate very helpfully with the temperance superintendents of the Sunday schools, bringing to their attention some of the latest and most effective methods and also samples of literature which will aid both teacher and superintendent.

The World's Temperance Lesson is found in Romans 14:7-21. The Golden Text, found in Romans 14:21, sets forth the key-note of the lesson, which is "*Total Abstinence for the sake of others.*" Our lesson leaflet gives teaching points and their practical application. This topic leads logically to the great effort of the day, which is the continuance of the pledge-signing campaign inaugurated by Mr. Marion Lawrence, the general secretary of the International Sunday School Association. With the above-named lesson on World's Temperance Sunday our workers are afforded an opportunity to make the plea, "*All members of the Sunday school pledged to total abstinence.*" A wise and tactful presentation of this plea will result in great numbers signing the pledge. Let it be remembered that pledges which are to be counted in the 1,000,000 called for by Mr. Lawrence must be newly signed. In other words, any pledged members of the Sunday schools who desire to be counted must re-sign the pledge.

We make the earnest request that our workers shall report all pledge signers for the year, first, to our department and then send a duplicate report to the superintendent of the Temperance department of the Sunday School Association or its general secretary. REPORT BY COUNTIES with name of each county and the number of pledges in each. If reports are sent in this way the state record can be systematically kept. I have prepared special report blanks for the pledge signing campaign which I will send to the workers at fifteen cents per one hundred, postpaid.

The Quarterly *Budget* of helps for World's Temperance Sunday contains well selected material and in variety to suit the needs of all departments of the Sunday school. The usual suggested program for the Sunday school hour, the illustrated talk for Primary and Junior workers, Facts for Teachers, Primary memory verse, illustrated Bible text card, recitation, song, blackboard exercises, etc., appear with other helpful material.

The Rally Program just published for World's Temperance Sunday is entitled, "*The Rainbow Pledge.*" It includes a simple but impressive exercise which will prove most effective for use in the Sunday school as an introduction to the pledge-signing. The new pledge song adds to its value. Price of program, 50 cents per 100. The exercise is the same price.

The first of a series of children's exercises is also found in the *Budget*. This is suited to Primary and Junior children. Price, 2 cents each, or 50 cents per 100, postpaid.

Three new envelope leaflets are issued, entitled, respectively, "*The Saloon Company,*" "*What is in Your Hand?*" and "*With Trumpet Voice*" (the last two are illustrated). Price, 15 cents per 100, postpaid. Three new gem leaflets, storiettes for children, are also just out. Titles: "*His Dog 'Dow'.*" "*Early Habits.*" "*Lump in His Side.*" Price, 10 cents per 100.

We also have two new four-page leaflets: "*Temperance Truth Illustrated, No. 7,*" and "*What Can the Superintendent do to Promote Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School?*" Price, 30 cents per 100.

The new memory verse (10 cents per 100) and the new illustrated text card will be helpful to Primary and Junior workers. The recitation for this quarter is particularly good and is entitled, "*Stand for the Right.*"

We suggest that *reading contests* be held in every department above the Primary and that the reports and awards be made on World's Temperance Sunday. The plan is outlined in a new circular, "*World's Temperance Sunday,*" which should be given to all Sunday school workers and pastors. It will serve as an announcement of the day and will give information and suggestions for its observance. For those who desire information regarding the pledge-signing campaign we commend the circular bearing that title and the campaign package (price 10 cents.) To know how to secure *pledge-signing in the Sunday school* read the circular of that title. All circular leaflets are 25 cents per 100 postpaid. The *Budget* also contains samples of the International Sunday School Pledge (single), and Patriotic Triple Pledge and the Christian Citizenship Pledge all in colors. Price, 50 cents per 100. We send out the *Budget* for one year at 50 cents, or 15 cents per quarter (money with order). This is only a nominal price as its value is far in excess of that.

The wide-awake superintendent of this department will discover that there is much helpful material published by other Sunday school workers and denominational publishing houses. This material we are not expected to advertise in this column but we suggest that superintendents secure and keep a file of all such material so as to be conversant with it. By all means do not forget our own *Young Crusader*. See that it is in every Sunday school as a regular subscription.

Finally we again urge the pledge-signing campaign for World's Temperance Sunday and that all reports from state workers shall reach your superintendent in time to be embodied in her annual report.

In closing the work of the year I desire to express sincere thanks to all who have in any way contributed to the successful work of this department.

115 Walnut St., Riverside, Cal.

Peace Study For Local Unions and Other Organizations

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, Superintendent World's and National W. C. T. U. Peace Department

The following outline of "Lessons" for study on war and peace, prepared by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, will be issued in October by the World Peace Foundation: 1. The Nature of War. 2. Common Fallacies About War and Peace. 3. National Dangers and National Defence. 4. The Modern War System and Its Cost. 5. The Great Illusion. 6. Early History of the Peace Movement. 7. The Two Hague Conferences. 8. Arbitration. 9. Other Methods Than Arbitration. 10. Patriotism and Internationalism. 11. Education and the Peace Movement. 12. The Moral Damage of War. 13. New Peace Agencies.

Mrs. Mead, in her "Foreword," says: "The outlines of study are planned for a brief, general survey of problems which no intelligent patriot can ignore.

"Now that the Federation of Churches, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American School Peace League, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and perhaps other organizations, are definitely pledged to give attention to the commanding cause of our day, i.e., the substitution of law for war; it is very desirable that a little systematic study should be undertaken by the members of all these organizations, which should enable them to refute the fallacies and misinformation disseminated by the 'militaristic press,' and those whose occupations or financial interests would be affected by increased armaments. All reference to war in the following pages is to international war, not to rebellions or revolutions within a country. The two are in different categories. Loose definitions and hazy thought about war and peace must be removed before classes can reach the constructive side of the question. The order of lessons may be varied and the whole much amplified or condensed. In order to maintain interest, classes should meet twice a month. The leader chosen for the whole course or for each lesson will be prepared on all the references and might assign one question or topic to each member for the period given to discussion. Each member should own the 'Outline,' which merely gives the skeleton. A little reading of suggested passages is necessary to give life and color to this fascinating subject and to show its fundamental connection with most of the social and economic problems of the twentieth century."

I sincerely recommend these "Lessons" to local unions and other organizations, and I hope they will secure copies from the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., and will form classes for study. Reference books required for the course can doubtless be found in town libraries or can be secured by them. Single copies of pamphlets referred to and published by the World Peace Foundation, including these "Outlines," will be sent free on application.

Winthrop Center, Maine

The Medal That Traveled Nearly Round the World

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The organizer had been blazing the way as a pioneer temperance worker in Yukon, the land of the midnight sun and of Klondike gold. The flag that waved above her was the Union Jack and not the Stars and Stripes.

At the capital, Dawson, a bright-faced young man was one of the audience, and on the return trip up the Yukon River, a journey which lasted from Tuesday to Sunday, he was a fellow passenger on the steamship, "Selkirk." Great was the organizer's surprise to see that he wore a grand gold medal, and greater still was her amazement when she learned that this medal had traveled into the high regions of Upper Canada, to the Southland, to Central America, and the isles of the sea, to China and Japan, back again to the United States, then into British Columbia and Alaska, and now was in Yukon.

It was refreshing to find a young man who is not ashamed to show his colors. His name is Byron Johnston, and he is a Minnesota boy. He had a good W. C. T. U. mother, and in the days before there was a consolidation of the "Y's" and the Senior L. T. L.'s, she had a flourishing class of Seniors of whom her own son, Byron, was one. A series of medal contests was arranged when he was sixteen years old, and in quick succession he won silver, gold and grand gold medals. Then the wanderlust caught him. He spent two years in the far north, a year in southern lands, four years in the Navy, then he returned home to take up the work of an engineer. A good position in British Columbia was offered to him, which he accepted. He finally drifted, as ambitious young men in the Northland are sure to do, to Alaska, and to the Klondike or Yukon.

The young man did not brag or push himself into the limelight, but when the merry crowd on board the steamer found that "the man with a medal" could speak, he was called upon to display his talent. The white ribboner rejoiced to see how modestly, yet how well, the young man responded. If he visits his parents in the fall of 1914 it is possible that he may take part in a diamond medal contest. Would it not stir the heart to meet this representative of the Young People's movement of the W. C. T. U. from far Yukon?

Does it pay to push temperance work among the young people? Ah, the thought of that medal in the Yukon should answer that! The honor won has but made clearer an ideal to be attained. No man can carry about with him such a talisman and not be cleaner—stronger—because of it. It puts him in the good company of right thoughts and manly resolutions.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Pennsylvania: York Springs, Mary Shick, Arendtsville $1, Crafton, Scott, Homewood $1, Swift, Mt. Washington, Olivet, Watersonville, Beaver, College Hill, Fallston, New Brighton, Rochester $1.75, Shippingport, Smith's Ferry, West Bridgewater, Beaver Falls $1, Darlington, Patterson Heights and Riverview, Hollidaysburg, Martinsburg, Altoona $1, Mars $3, Evan City, Callery, Graham Terrace $1, Moxham, East Mauch Chunk, West Grove $1, Downingtown $1, Oxford, Cochranville $4, Nottingham $1, Phoenixville, French Creek Valley, East Brady $1.75, Knox, Rimersburg, Grampian $1.60, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Millville Y. P. B. $1, Spartansburg, Bethel (a), Bethel (b), Vrooman, F. E. Harper $1, Rutledge-Morton $1, Trainer 50c, Mt. Pleasant, Union City, Belle Vernon, Perryopolis, Laurel Hill, Uniontown, Brownsville, Buena Vista, Mill Run, Connellsville, Dunbar $1, Woodbridge Y. P. B. $3, Uniontown Y. P. B. $1, Endeavor $1, Carmichaels, Mt. Morris, Pine Bank $5, Brave, Brock, Kirby, Waynesburg, Waynesburg (Willard) Marion Center 50c, Baxter, Westville, Summerville, Clark Summit, Scranton, W. S., Landisville, Fairfield, East Earl, New Providence, Columbia, Harper-Thurman, Plain Grove, Volant, Nassau, New Castle, W. S., Highland, Macungie, West Pittston, Montoursville $3, F. E. Willard $1.25, Greenville, Grove City, Lewistown, Reedsville, Milroy, Stroudsburg, East Stroudsburg, Middle Smithfield, Delaware Water Gap, Worcester, Lansdale, Willow Grove, Shamoakin, Milton, Sunbury, Sunbury, Y., Harriet S. French $5, Bethlehem L. T. L., Elliottsburg, Landisburg, Andrews Settlement, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Haven, Cressona, Elk Lick, Meyersdale, Somerset, Springville, Elkland, Hoytville and Morris, Knoxville $1.50, Mansfield, Wellsboro, Allegheny, Oil City, S. S., Rouseville, Rocky Grove, Rockland, Reno, Siverley, Willard, Spring Creek, Charlerol, Branch $1.50, Dillsburg, Dallston, Hanover $4. Total, $278.75.

Colorado: $6.

Arkansas: Mansfield, Bateville, Springdale, Prescott, Camden, Booneville, Tuckerman, Paragould. Total, $16.

South Carolina: Jordan $3.50, Trenton $2.98, Pacolet 65c, Georgetown $1.50, Bewberry 25c. Total, $8.88.

New York: Dryden $1, E. Lansing $3, Lake Ridge, Freemansburg, Hensonville, Prattsville, Windham, Elizabethtown, Lynbrook, Newburgh, Otsdawa $1, Pendleton $1, Kenka Park $1, Hartwick, Binghamton (F. E. Willard), Buffalo (Central, West Side Y. P. B. $1), E. Aurora $1, Kenmore, Protection, Cassadaga, Chautauqua, Fredonia, Frewsburg, Hanover Center $1, Levant, Mayville $1, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton $1, E. Alba $1, Stafford, Ben Wood, Elmira Heights, S. Elmira, Albion, Seneca County (Bridgeport, Interlaken, Junius, Ovid, Seneca Falls, Tyre, Varick, Waterloo), Nile. Total, $81.

New Mexico: Albuquerque.

N. Dakota: $14.

Tennessee: Greenbrier, Milan, Raleigh L. T. L., Winchester, Adamsville, Middletown L. T. L. $1. Total, $11.

Oregon: $10.

Kansas: Wakeeney $1, Manhattan (West End), Argentine, Burlington, Bluff City, Beloit (Pleasant View), Cloverdale, Caldwell $2.20, Chikaskia, Centreville, Chapman, De Soto $1, Douglass, Dodge City, Dighton, Dexter, Eskridge $5, Gridley, Iola, Kansas City (Willard), Lucas, Liberal, Lakin, Larned, Langdon, Mt. Ayr, Mayfield, Mound City, Oneida, Oxford, Powhattan, Phillipsburg, Pratt, Rosedale, Topeka (West Side), Wichita (Central), Wellsford, Wichita (Stevens), Lansing (S. and S. C. T. U.) $4. Total, $90.20.

Uruguay: Montevideo $2.50.

Maine: Oakland, Gray, Bremen, Boundary, Vinalhaven, Bangor (Crusade), Madison. Total, $14.

Wisconsin: Iron River, Mt. Horeb, Green Bay, Viroqua, Stephensville, Waupun $1. Total, $10.50.

Kentucky: Houstonville.

Alabama: Gadsden, Russel County, Anniston, Boaz, Ft. Payne $3.65, Fairview, Tuscaloosa (No. 2), Hartselle, Birmingham, $9. Total, $26.65.

Iowa: Rock Rapids.

Rhode Island: Portsmouth, Apponaug, Slocum. Total, $6.

Oklahoma: Edmund.

Delaware: Newark Y. P. B. $1, Delaware City $1. Total, $2.

Missouri: Bolchow, Empire Prairie $1, Helena $1, Kirksville, Vandalia, Passaic, St. Joseph (Morris, Central), Fulton, Cedar City, Cape Girardeau, Raymore, Austin, Norborne, Shannondale, Meadville, Haseville, Madison, California $1, Burlington Jct., Rural, Bowling Green, New Hartford, Willard 30c, New London, Fleming, Carondelet, Maplewood, Rutledge, Memphis, Morley, Jamesport, Bloomfield, Lone Star, Crane, South Side (Spr), Seymour, Ridgeway, Piedmont, Deepwater, Auxvasse, New Point, Carrington, Juliette, Maple Grove $1, Carterville, Oronogo $1.35, Joplin, Radium, Webb City $4, Kansas City (Hoffman, Central, Wallace, Morris, Randolph), Newark, Lebanon, Albany, Dexter 50c, Odessa $4, Mt. Vernon, Red Oak, Union Springs, Mt. Olive. Total, $124.15.

Ohio: New Lexington, New Vienna, Florence D. Richards (Marion), Lakewood $1, Columbus (N. Side), Collins Y. P. B. $1, Edna Rowan L. T. L. $1.25, Burbank, Brackney, Anna Gordon Y. P. B., Painesville 50c, Dresden, Kings Creek, Chillicothe, Freeport. Total, $21.75.

Florida: $83.65.

West Virginia: $5, L. T. L. $2.50. Total, $7.50.

Maryland: Baltimore Co. $1, Washington Co. Total, $3.

Illinois: $100.

South Dakota: $7.35, Rapid City $4. Total, $11.35.

Massachusetts: Oak Bluffs.

Virginia: $15.

W. Washington: $10.

Georgia: $61.06.

Maryland: Frederick Co. $6, Washington Co., Tri Co. W. S. W. $6, Harford Co. $6, Anne Arundel Co. $13, Carroll Co. $4, Baltimore $1, Baltimore Co. Y. P. B., Cecil Co. L. T. L. $1, Baltimore Co. L. T. L. 50c. Total, $41.50.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and *no snoring*. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Law Enforcement—Slogan for the New Year

WEST VIRGINIA W. C. T. U. IN ANNUAL MEETING

Special Correspondence

The clans of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. gathered for their thirty-first annual convention at Bluefield. This is the first time the convention has been held in the southern part of the state, and we are sure that every delegate would be glad soon to return to the hostess city again, for never has greater hospitality been shown nor better workers found. The convention, because of distance and a desire on the part of several members to attend the World's and National conventions, was small in numbers, but enthusiasm made up for this lack. The meeting was harmonious in every way and the slogan for the coming year was "Law Enforcement." Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer, was the convention speaker and her able address, "Some Reasons Why the Liquor Traffic Ought to Die," was well received by a large audience. She was also very helpful during the meetings. The general officers were all re-elected. A most charming woman, Mrs. Thornhill of Bluefield, was chosen as the secretary of the Young People's Branch, the former secretary having resigned on account of ill health. On Friday evening Judge J. C. McWhorter gave a most pleasing and instructive address. The outlook for the coming year's work is very bright.

Here and There With Our Workers

Mrs. Nancy Mason has organized a Y. P. B. at Advance, N. C.

A new Y. P. B. of twelve members has been organized at Loyal, Wis., Miss Hazel Harnes, president.

Thirty new Y. P. B. members have come into the ranks through the efforts of Mrs. Isaac Johnson and Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell. The former has organized a Branch of fourteen members at Urbana, O., Miss Margaret Greene, president. At Cameron, Wis., a Y. P. B. of sixteen members stands to the credit of Mrs. Scovell.

Three new departments—Anti Narcotics, L. T. L., and Purity—will be pushed during the year by the W. C. T. U. of Pike county, Ill. This was decided at its annual convention held September 22-23 at Baylis. Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, state vice-president-at-large, was the convention speaker. Mrs. Lizzie Noyes of Pittsfield was re-elected president.

The annual meeting of the Putnam county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held in the Methodist church of Brewster on September 24. The convention entertained the largest delegation in the history of the county W. C. T. U. At the afternoon service seven Loyal Temperance Legioners were graduated and received diplomas. Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National superintendent of Fairs and Open-Air Meetings, gave the evening address. The day proved to be a red letter occasion for the unions in the county.

At the recent annual meeting of the Evanston W. C. T. U. a notable gain in membership was reported. The announcement was made at a luncheon attended by the local white ribboners and visitors from Chicago. Among those who responded to toasts were Mrs. M. B. Horning, editor of the state W. C. T. U. paper, Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, president of the county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ella McComas, and the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. The acting president, Miss Louise E. Hollister, made a strong plea for faithful, enthusiastic work and steady increase in numbers. Miss Hollister was elected president for the year.

Misses Lane and Atchinson, graduates of the W. C. T. U. class of the Chicago Training School, will act as assistants at the Wyoming state convention at Cheyenne, October 10-13.

More than four hundred high school boys of Malden, Mass., have voted to discontinue the use of tobacco. This action was the result of a talk on the subject by the principal of the school, Mr. Arthur Lee. A crusade against smoking by school boys was started in Malden two years ago.

At the Vermont state agricultural fair at White River Junction, the state W. C. T. U. was given the privilege of having a tent for rest room and emergency hospital. This attracted many visitors. In connection with this a baby show was held one afternoon, which interested the mothers and secured their presence.

The W. C. T. U. Chautauqua county convention met in Fredonia, N. Y., September 18-19, nearly twenty-five local unions being represented. Mrs. Flora H. Sterling, county president, presided. An interesting program, consisting of reports from the officers and department superintendents, solos, recitations and temperance songs, was presented. The evening lectures were given by Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Clifton Springs, honorary president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, former president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.. Their forceful and eloquent addresses held the attention of every member of the audience. The church was filled to its capacity.

The Will county (Ill.) convention, recently held in Joliet, entertained delegates from eight unions. Reports were encouraging and enthusiasm for the coming year was manifested throughout the meetings. Peotone union, reorganized for work, was given the prize banner, a beautiful flag. A memorial service for six members who have passed on during the year was most impressive. At the evening meeting held in the auditorium, Mayor Woods introduced the speaker, Mrs. Virginia Brooks Washburn of Chicago, who spoke on suffrage, and urged the organization of study classes for the new voters. Mrs. W. I. Perkins was re-elected county president for the third term.

UNIQUE POSTER PARADE

A unique feature of the great fair in Mineola, N. Y., attended by 25,000 people in one day, was a W. C. T. U. poster parade, when National W. C. T. U. posters were carried in a march about the grounds by white ribboners. This was followed by an address, illustrated by flags, by Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National superintendent of Fairs and Open-Air Meetings, on temperance progress in other countries. Men who were evidently beer drinkers gave keen attention to scientific statements from Germany; children lifted their eager faces and young men and women listened intently; fathers and mothers grew solemn as they heard the pleas for the better protection of the home through the enfranchisement of women.

Queens-Nassau W. C. T. U. each year conducts a lunch tent, through which enough funds are cleared to carry on the county work. A rest tent welcomes women and children and provides thousands of leaflets and hundreds of UNION SIGNALS and *Young Crusaders* for distribution.

REVIVED

Old-Time Health, Eating Grape-Nuts

"I had been sick for 10 years with dyspepsia and a lot of complications," wrote an Arkansas woman.

"An operation was advised, change of climate was suggested, but no one seemed to know just what was the matter. I was in bed three days in the week and got so thin I weighed only 89 pounds. No food seemed to agree with me.

"I told my husband I was going to try some kind of predigested food to see if I could keep from this feeling of continued hunger.

"Grape-Nuts and cream was the food I got and nothing has seemed to satisfy me like it. I never feel hungry, but have a natural appetite. Have had no nervous spells since I began this food, and have taken no medicine.

"I have gained so much strength that I now do all my housework and feel well and strong. My weight has increased 8 pounds in 8 weeks and I shall always eat Grape-Nuts as it is far pleasanter than taking medicines." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DR. STALL

STALL'S BOOKS

8 Pure Books on Avoided Subjects

What a Young Boy Ought to Know
What a Young Man Ought to Know
What a Young Husband Ought to Know
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
What a Young Girl Ought to Know
What a Young Woman Ought to Know
What a Young Wife Ought to Know
What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know

8 Books, $1 each, post free Table of contents free

Vir Publishing Co. 787 Church Bldg., 15th and Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The United States Children's Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop, director, has issued a bulletin on "The Prenatal Care," by Mrs. Max West. The new bulletin is the first of a series of government publications which will give mothers authentic information and complete instruction on the proper care of themselves in order that their children may be brought into the world with excellent chances for a healthy life. It is sent free on request.

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you mighlike such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Bx T, Washington, D. C.**

EQUAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The city council of Calgary, Canada, is reported to have decided to amend its city charter so as to give municipal franchise to all adult men and women, subject to the qualification that every voter must be able to read the second reader now used in the schools.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, providing for the submission to the states of an amendment to the United States Constitution forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex, favorably reported to the Senate last June, was brought up last week by Senator Wesley L. Jones. He urged the immediate consideration of the measure, in these words: "No one can say that there is no demand for its passage. Millions of voters from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states, where the broad expanse of territory and almost boundless horizon create a breadth of vision and desire for political liberty that take in the entire continent, have asked for its passage. The states of the East and the Middle West are agitated over it, and thousands of their citizens ask us to pass it. Political parties representing millions of male voters have declared in favor of it, and farmer and labor organizations, with millions of members, have endorsed it. Under these circumstances we should pass this resolution whether we believe in the merits of the proposition or not."

NEW Temperance PLAY **"It Biteth Like a Serpent"**

A drama for 5 male and 3 female characters. 3 acts, 4 scenes. Easy to stage and very effective. Send 60c for three copies and license to play. *Emmet G. Coleman, Author, Rocky Mount, Va.*

HYGIENIC EXHIBIT IN SCHOOL

Interest in the temperance cause has been intensified in Freeport, N. Y., by an hygienic exhibit of the seventh grade of the Lincoln School. It consisted of clippings, cartoons and drawings, gathered or made by the pupils on nearly every subject pertaining to the maintenance of a strong healthy body, and, consequently, a clear brain.

The teacher, Miss Elsie Dubois, stated to the W. C. T. U., who visited the exhibit in a body, that the class had spent ten minutes a day during the past year discussing these subjects.

There were drawings of a railroad locomotive, underneath the statement, "Our Railroads Demand Sober Employes"; of children in front of penny candy jars marked, "poison," "Most penny candy should be marked poison, and the dealers and manufacturers be in the penitentiary"; of boys being offered as a sacrifice to the cigaret moloch, and of a boy cigaret smoker being nailed into a coffin underneath which is written, "Don't get nailed in, boys."

Colored pictures of noted ball players, with the statement, "Reliable athletes must refrain from using tobacco and intoxicating drinks," and of certain generals with quotations against the use of liquor underneath, were also in evidence.

"The Transformation" (a fine looking man going into a saloon—a bum coming out) and "Feeding Boys into the Hopper of the Liquor Trade," were the subjects of the cartoons.

WHY, INDEED?

All the resources of science and civilization generally are now bent on the eradication of tuberculosis, typhoid and other diseases that affect the human family. Alcohol, considered as a disease-producer alone, is more destructive of health and life than all of these infectious maladies combined.

Alcohol is the greatest producer of disease, death, crime, vice, failure, unhappiness and general misery known to mankind.

Besides all this it is the greatest agency known for corrupt politics; the places for its sale are the rendezvous of vicious gangs; the manufacturers of alcoholic drinks have come to be a nation-wide influence with millions of money used to retain political machines, corrupt legislatures and control elections.

There is nothing fanatical or excessively virtuous in any of these statements. They are plain facts that appeal to common sense, and common honesty. And as they are facts, damaging, blistering, corroding facts, why should twentieth century civilization tolerate the promiscuous sale of alcohol? — *Nashville (Tenn.) Banner*

Miss Willard at the age of 21.

The Life of Frances E. Willard

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

Only a limited number of the first edition of this book in stock—You will want one of this edition, so kindly place your order at once.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building :: Evanston, Illinois

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS FROM TEXAS

Special Correspondence

In spite of the hottest September Texas has ever known our unions are increasing in membership and are holding regular meetings. Fort Worth (Central) union has not missed a single one. Recently one of the finest mothers' meetings in our history was held at the home of Mrs. Llewellyn, a new member. The subject considered was "Compulsory Medical Inspection in Our Public Schools." Mrs. W. R. McDill, the superintendent of the department of Mothers' Meetings, as always, brought forward new ideas for the consideration of the members. A resolution thanking the city commissioners for closing the pool hall at 9:30 p. m. and on Sunday was adopted unanimously and published in the local paper.

In the Labor Day parade in Fort Worth the union was represented by an automobile float bearing on each side in great letters the legend, "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and decorated gorgeously with white crepe bows. Mrs. Sikes, who loaned the machine, Mrs. Gaines, president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Stanford, ex-president of our federation, and Miss Armstrong rode in the auto and carried large white flags inscribed: "Purity in the Home," "Friends of the Laborer," "Up with our Union—Down with Booze," "For God and Home and Native Land." Mesdames Brewer, Hightown, Walker, Goodwyn, and others were ubiquitous! They followed the parade on each side of the street and distributed 5,000 handbills.

Sunday night Hon. W. P. Lane, state comptroller, addressed an immense audience at the First Baptist Tabernacle. The W. C. T. U. attended in a body. He was introduced by Rev. Frank Norris as "the next Governor of Texas." He told the audience that he was going to be Governor, and that he would see that Texas went dry. Mr. Lane has put hundreds of saloons out of commission since he has been comptroller, and he has his eagle eye on some in Fort Worth.

Individual members of the Austin union have indorsed him for governor.

Greenville union accomplished a great work at the Hunt county fair recently closed by distributing literature and securing subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

WHEN IN **New York** STOP AT
THE NEW FIRE-PROOF
NAVARRE
Seventh Ave. & 38th Street
BUSINESS MEN FAMILIES TOURISTS
Maximum of Luxury at Minimum of Cost.

ACCESSIBLE—QUIET—ELEGANT
Within Five Minutes' Walk of Theatres, Shops and Clubs. 300 Feet West of Broadway.
New Dutch Grill Rooms. Largest in the City. Electric Cars pass Hotel to all Railroads.
EUROPEAN PLAN
$1.50 per Day WITHOUT BATH $2.00 per Day WITH BATH
Suites, $3.50 and upwards
SEND FOR COLORED MAP OF NEW YORK
EDGAR T. SMITH, Managing Director
Plaza Hotel, Chicago, under same management.

ENGLAND'S LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR A SUFFRAGIST

Viscount Haldane of England, who recently came to this country to speak before the American Bar Association, was interviewed on woman suffrage as soon as he landed. He is quoted as saying: "I am in favor of the female force in life. Personally, I am in favor of the cause of the suffragists, but the methods of the militants have delayed equal suffrage in England for many years. I have no doubt that women will at length get measures in their favor. In the cabinet we are divided, some favoring suffrage and some opposing, and the opposition is divided as well." Miss Haldane, who accompanied her brother to this country, is also a believer in votes for women.

BLIGHTING EFFECT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The trade in intoxicants, like an octopus, is sucking into itself all the best forces of our nation. Its blight is on our homes. It accosts and tempts our youth as it comes to the threshold of life. It is wrecking the beautiful womanhood and sapping the strength of the manhood of our land.

We ask ourselves: How long is this evil to desolate our homes? When shall we be able to staunch this flowing out of the strength of the nation? And while some of us are sorely despondent, we hear a voice saying: "Who is on the Lord's side? Let him come unto me."—*Rev. John Clifford, D. D.*

I want to help you to realize that, except in very rare cases,

Your Health Is In Your Own Hands

and that by following my simple, hygienic directions, in the privacy of your room, you can reach your ideal in **Health, Figure** and **Poise.**

Write to me

I have helped 63,288 (to date) of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day, in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

Reduced the Weight of 32,000 women and have **Increased the Weight** of as many more

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to common sense.

You can—

Be so well that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your vitality, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed.

You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I work faithfully for each pupil. I am at my desk from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., personally supervising my work. When in Chicago come to see me.

No Drugs—No Medicines

I study your case just as a physician but instead of medicine, I strengthen the vital organs and nerves by exercise, correct breathing and carriage so that each organ does the work Nature intended. **I relieve such ailments as**

Indigestion	Torpid Liver
Constipation	Catarrh
Anaemia	Headaches
Sleeplessness	Weaknesses
Nervousness	Rheumatism

Sufferings of Pregnancy, etc.

Your correspondence is held in strictest confidence. The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my **Pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Dept. 37 **Susanna Cocroft** 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women. She personally attends to her work.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 7-9
Massachusetts, Worcester, Oct. 7-9
Vermont, Burlington, Oct. 7-9
Kansas, Winfield, Oct. 7-10
East Washington, Wenatchee, Oct. 7-10
Illinois, Galesburg, Oct. 9-13
Wyoming, Cheyenne, Oct. 10-13
Indiana, South Bend, Oct. 10-14
Mississippi, Tupelo, Oct. 11-14
Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Montana, *Glendive*, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 15-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Louisiana, Slidell, Nov. 18-20
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

October 15

Our books for this year will close upon the delivery of the morning mail OCTOBER 15. All subscriptions to be credited for premiums must be in on or before that date.

Fifty Subscribers

A letter from Cape May, New Jersey, contains the names of fifty subscribers to the yearly UNION SIGNAL. Such letters always cheer the workers at Headquarters, for they know that every reader added to THE UNION SIGNAL list means increased influence and better informed friends in the temperance work.

An Honorary Member

An honorary member sends a gift of sixteen dollars for UNION SIGNAL subscriptions to be sent to the members of the local W. C. T. U. with which he is affiliated. In this way he has made it possible for each one in the union to be a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The Crusader For Teachers

Every teacher should have the help afforded in *The Young Crusader*. The scientific temperance teaching furnished by the National S. T. I. superintendent is alone worth the price of the paper. Send in these subscriptions *now*. The circulation department is eager to welcome them.

A small boy with a rather lonesome expression walked into the county clerk's office in Denver, says the *Times* of that city. He gazed about him for a few minutes, and finally approached a deputy.

"Please, sir," the lad said, timidly, "have you seen anything of a lady round here?"

"Why, yes," answered the officer, "I've seen several."

"Well, have you seen any without a little boy?" continued the lad, anxiously.

"Yes," replied the deputy.

"Well," said the little chap, as a relieved look crossed his face, "I'm the little boy. Where's the lady?"

A Successful Failure

A judge of Knoxville, Tennessee, when asked if prohibition had failed in that city, answered: "If larger and more regular attendance at Sunday school, preaching, and other services in our churches; if a larger and more regular attendance at schools, by better-shod, better-clad children; if $40,000 more for increased room, better equipment and better-paid teachers; if sixty percent decrease in arrests for drunkenness and kindred crimes, if a decrease even greater in the percent of murder and all grades of crime; if $1,000,000 spent for necessaries is less helpful than the same amount spent for liquor,—if these things indicate failure, then prohibition has failed in Knoxville."—*Youth's Instructor*

J. G. Dailey's Famous Song

A Saloonless Nation in 1920

Octavo form - - 10 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

Drunkard's "Special"

Those who have had occasion to return to the suburbs late at night know that the presence of drunken men on the trolleys or steam lines is far from unusual and still farther from agreeable. If we can believe the press reports, one of the railways which runs from New York over into Jersey City has decided to put on a Drunkards' Special Car, whose purpose it will be to carry intoxicated persons from the city to their homes every Saturday night. It may take an extra policeman or two to persuade the "gentlemen" assigned to this car that they are "plain drunk," but decent, sober, self-respecting citizens have put up with the presence of these degenerates as long as they can, and it may sober up some young fools to find themselves put where they belong—among the "dead men."—*Exchange*

From the Literature Building

Topical Program

The announcement of a topical program will be hailed with delight for there have been hundreds of requests for one from all parts of the country. IT IS NOW READY!! It provides for two meetings a month, and the helps for each are clearly indicated. The programs will be furnished at 5 cents each, or $1.00 per 100, and a sample package of the helps, together with one copy of the program, for 50 cents.

The program is planned to commence with the November meeting. It is ready, therefore, in ample time to enable the unions to adopt it for the year's work.

Just Out

"Our Literature Building"—a National W. C. T. U. booklet destined to be as popular as it is useful and attractive. Its twelve pages tell the why, the what, the how, of this important W. C. T. U. enterprise. In word and in seven splendid illustrations the story is told, from its inception as an idea to its evolution as a concrete fact—as a far-reaching influence in the extension of total abstinence and prohibition principles. Every white ribboner wants to know about it. Every local union will want to include "Our Literature Building" in the list of subjects which claim special attention the coming year.

The booklet is printed in clear type on heavy cream paper, and on the cover page is a brand new picture of the exterior of the building. It is a fine specimen of the printer's and illustrator's art and craft.

Price 5 cents per copy.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Now is the time to renew the *Teachers' Subscriptions* to

The Young Crusader

The special teachers' rate is *Twenty Cents* for *Nine Months*, from September 1913 to June 1914.

Local unions, this is your opportunity to help your teachers secure live, up-to-date matter for use in their scientific temperance instruction work.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 16, 1913. No. 42

The Ribbon Round the World

GREETING FROM *THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE*
TO THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
ALPHONSO ALVA HOPKINS

THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE
President World's W. C. T. U.

Wear the White Ribbon around the world—
Purity's purpose in love impearled;
Love like a breath out of Heaven that breathes;
Hope, as from Heaven, its bow enwreathes;
Faith it embodies, in God and Man;
Work is its pledge, on the Master's plan;
Wear the White Ribbon the world around,
Till strong are the weak, and the lost are found.

Wear it where souls in the slime go down,
Lured to their death in the tempting town;
Wear it where men to the heights would climb,
Led by the lure of a goal sublime;
Wear it where youth must its path pursue
Ambushed by sin, to the good and true;
Wear it where womanhood fears and faints;
Wear it, that sinners may bloom to saints!

Over the waters, and round the globe,
Spreads the Great Curse, like a death-black robe,
Mantling the races of men with night,
Shutting them in from the Lord's own light,
Holding them down from the upward way,
Veiling the dawn of the Lord's own day;
Wear the White Ribbon till all shall be
Free from the Curse, and the darkness flee!

Far in the East, where the dawn grows red,
"Let there be light!" was the glad word said;
White o'er the world may its gladness glow
Clearer for all who the night must know;
Sweet as the sun may your bow of white
Seem to the souls in the darkest night,
Feeling their way until God is found!—
Then wear your White Ribbon the world around!

—*The National Advocate, October, 1913*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Brooklyn, N. Y.
October 23 to 28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Asbury Park, N. J.
October 29 to November 6, 1913

OUR WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE

The Countess of Carlisle, whom the World's W. C. T. U. is fortunate in having as its president, was very early in life affiliated with temperance workers, and after her marriage did much, with the assistance of her husband, to bring about needed reforms in England. She was born the Honorable Rosalind Frances Stanley, the youngest daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Adderley, and was married to the Earl of Carlisle, a British peer of a line over two centuries old. He was the ninth earl of Carlisle, the earldom having been created in 1661. His other titles are Viscount Howard of Morpeth and Baron Dacre of Gillesland.

Family's Opposition to Liquor Evil

Probably no members of the British peerage have been more out and out in their opposition to the evils that threaten the home life of the British people today than the Earl and Countess of Carlisle and their children. The chief object of their attack has been the liquor traffic.

The importance of their influence may be gauged by their high social standing in the hereditary nobility of Great Britain, and by their prominence in the larger and greater nobility of those who are enlisted in endeavors to make the world a better place for all humankind.

It is said that there is no royal residence to be compared in extent and loveliness to Castle Howard, the family seat of the Howards. In this beautiful home the Countess of Carlisle frequently has entertained the World's W. C. T. U. executive committee. Castle Howard is located at York, and is a magnificent place, with a dome two hundred feet in the air. *The Literary Digest* tells of the interest that attaches to this castle because of the fact that here the Earl and Countess of Carlisle gave to the world a unique and telling demonstration of their genuine conversion to total abstinence:

"Convinced that the drinking of liquors is only a source of evil, and never of good, and that the complete destruction of alcoholic drinks is essential to human happiness and progress, they proceeded to show their faith by their works. Castle Howard possessed wine-cellars, famous far and wide for their collection of rare old liquors. The Howards opened these rusty old vaults, removed all the vats, kegs and bottles and destroyed their contents. A storm of indignation arose from those who could not understand the conscientious and high-minded purpose of Lord and Lady Carlisle. Not content with the partial movement they made their severance with the liquor traffic complete by closing all the public houses and retail liquor stores on the great estates belonging to the family.

Historic Naworth Castle

"Naworth Castle, the family seat at Carlisle, is celebrated as one of the old border castles, built as a stronghold for defense during the troublesome times between Scotland and England, and preserved as a type of the extensive baronial seats which make the splendor of the early British nobles. The castle is full of reminders of Sir William Howard, the "Belted Will" of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," his library being here and his bedroom just as they were in ancient times. Connected with the estate is Lanercrost Priory, founded in the twelfth century, where King Edward made his temporary residence in 1280, and where two memorial tablets have been placed to sons of Lord and Lady Carlisle, one of whom is buried here and the other in the African desert."

Sons and Daughters Temperance Advocates

With the Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of Carlisle ranks as one of the most businesslike women, the most active in politics, and the most eloquent in platform speaking of Great Britain. She personally superintends all her enterprises. She goes about in the most unpretentious fashion, and is personally acquainted with every man, woman and child on her estates. When her daughter Lady Mary Howard chose to marry Professor Gilbert Murray, of Glasgow University, the good countess had great happiness, because she had no desire that her children should marry only those of wealth and rank. Of her eleven children, six are living. The four daughters (one of whom is married to Hon. Charles Roberts, M. P., and two of whom are single) are all enthusiastic temperance workers. Upon the death of the Earl of Carlisle in 1911, he was succeeded by his son, Viscount Morpeth. During the past year he also died and was succeeded by the second son, Honorable Geoffrey Howard, a member of Parliament, and known for his active service for anti-liquor legislation. At the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Boston, Lady Dorothy Howard represented her mother, the Countess, and at the coming Convention in Brooklyn, Lady Aurea Howard, the youngest daughter, will be present and speak for her mother.

"Therefore We Are No More Strangers"

INCIDENT OF THE BOSTON WORLD'S CONVENTION

One lone delegate on her way to Boston to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention of 1906 missed connection with the conventioners in New York and reached "The Hub" late at night after the entertainment committee had scattered. With difficulty she secured a room for the rest of the night. The following day when the convention opened the lone delegate found herself in one of the front rows of chairs. Above the platform hung the familiar picture of the founder and builder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, and above that a large banner bearing the welcoming message, "Now, therefore, we are no more strangers and foreigners." Obeying a sudden impulse prompted by the words, she turned to the tall delegate on the right and introduced herself. She found her neighbor to be Mrs. Mary B. Thompson from Australia. Searching in her memory for some topic of mutual interest, she recalled with a glow in her heart a dear friend who had gone from her West Virginia home to Australia, and after her return had been made honorary president of the state W. C. T. U. "Mrs. Thompson, do you know Mary B. Love?" she inquired.

"Mary B. Love," was the hearty response. "Indeed I do. She was our president when she lived in Australia. How we did love her." Needless to say from that moment the two white ribboners were "no more strangers" but friends.

Encouraged by her success, the lone delegate, who already began to feel her loneliness less keenly, turned to her neighbor on the left, and asked, "Where do you come from?"

"I represent the Chili W. C. T. U.", was the reply.

"Chili! That brings to mind a very dear friend of my sister, who lives just across the street from me—Mrs. M. Do you happen to know her?"

"Know Mrs. M.? Certainly I do. I know her very well. She was interested in the mission school with which I am connected. Tell me all about her."

"How delightful," cried the no-longer-homesick delegate, as she reached out her hands to the representative from Australia and the newly found friend from South America, to introduce them to each other. "What a friendly place this big world is when wound around by the white ribbon."

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, whose name is known the world over, will represent the Press department of the National British Women's Temperance Association at the World's Convention at Brooklyn. This leader of women has had an astonishing amount of interest and industry crowded into her life, part of it, no doubt, due to her amazing versatility of temperament with, as she herself expresses it, "a background of deep religious fervor and an abundance of light-heartedness." At eighteen she became voluntarily a teacher in a Chester boarding school and spent three years teaching there. Later the fascination of nursing overcame her, and she became "Saint Sophia" in the London hospital. Conceiving the idea of the necessity for women doctors in lunatic asylums for women, with the help of one of the consulting surgeons, who had been in the Crimea with Florence Nightingale, she obtained a berth as assistant manager of a private asylum for ladies. She has had one or two stirring adventures. She took out a shipload of clothing and blankets on Lady Henry Somerset's behalf to the exiled Armenians in Bulgaria, in 1896; and in 1897, a little band of nurses and supplies to the help of Greece, and the hemmed-in regiment of Greek soldiers under Colonel Vassos, in Crete during the Turko-Greek war, in which service she received the Order of the Red Cross from Her Majesty, Queen of Greece, sent through Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

OUR WORLD'S CONVENTION CITY

BROOKLYN'S NAVY YARD

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

Bow View of the Battleship, "New York," Now Building at the Navy Yard

"Build me straight, O worthy Master!
Staunch and strong, a goodly vessel,
That shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle."

Brooklyn, our World's Convention city, is not only a city of churches, but also a city of patriotic memories and a center of our national life.

Early in her history this country realized her need of a strong navy and facilities for fitting out her own ships. On February 23, 1801, during the administration of President John Adams, the navy yard of Brooklyn, New York, situated on the East River, was first established. Nor was it long in being called into active service, for while yet in its infancy the war of 1812 was declared, followed in less than half a century by the terrible Civil War, and in both these wars our navy yard played an important part, for here the country's vessels were fitted out and supplied.

The famous battleship "Maine," which in 1898 was destroyed in Havana Harbor, was completed in our Brooklyn Navy Yard about 1894; and while the heart of many a mother and wife throbs with pain merely at the mention of it, yet they do not regret laying their most priceless gifts upon the altar of their country.

The battleships "Connecticut" and "Florida" were also constructed here. But the pride of the Navy Yard is the "New York," the sister ship of the "Texas," which is one of the largest battleships afloat. This "New York," now under construction, is about eighty-six percent completed. It is hard to believe that such an enormous ship could possibly keep an even keel, or even float. She has a tonnage alone of 28,000. Then she carries ten 14-inch guns. Each 14-inch projectile weighs about 1,350 pounds. This means that 1,350 pounds can be fired in one broadside for a distance of over ten miles. Of the 5,000 men employed in the Yard, about 1,000 are working in connection with the "New York." When completed she will be manned by a crew of about 1,000 officers and men, and will have a maximum speed of twenty-one knots. Do you wonder that the boys of our Navy are proud of this new battleship?

"And everywhere
The slender, graceful spars
Point aloft in the air,
And at the mast-head,
White, blue, and red,
A flag unrolls the stripes and stars.
Ah! when the wanderer, lonely, friendless,
In foreign harbors shall behold
That flag unrolled,
'Twill be as a friendly hand
Stretched out from his native land,
Filling his heart with memories
Sweet and endless!"

In addition to the "New York," other modern ships are nearly always to be seen in the Navy Yard. Lately there have been anchored and docked there the battleship "Florida," the receiving boat "Washington," gun boat "Castine," torpedo "Henty," G. I. submarine, and the transport "Hancock." These are all quite different, each of a separate type. Especially unique are the submarine and torpedo boats.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard is the most important one in the United States. It covers an area of two square miles, and has about forty buildings of various sizes. Some are used for barracks, some for offices, others are workshops and foundries. There are also four dry docks, resembling four large cradles, where the ships are brought for repairs. In addition to these are the building ways, from which the "New York" was launched.

Just inside the main entrance stands a wireless, and close by is the first submarine built in the United States, in 1864 or 1865, called the "Intelligent Whale," which it closely resembles. It certainly is a queer looking black object, 28.8 feet long and 9 feet deep.

Shortly after the noon hour each day, an inspiring sight is presented to the visitor. The marines and sailors in full uniform form in rank beside their ships, to be dismissed from duty, and then march away in perfect step, heads erect, and shoulders squared—valiant representatives of a valiant people.

We are rightly proud of our "sailor lads." A fine crowd of men they are, and so courageous—willing to face death for their country and their home. Through the kindness of one of them, Lieutenant Newton, Junior Aide to the Commandant, the data and illustrations for this article were secured. Those of you who visit our Navy Yard will receive a treat not only in courteous attention and valuable information, but will also be entertained by the Navy Yard band, which gives concerts twice daily, except on the Sabbath.

The hearts of the mothers of America go with these magnificent battleships as they sail away, bearing with them of the flower of our land. And as the vessels dot the blue waters of every clime, unfurling to the breeze our beloved flag, the emblem of our national liberty, the prayers of thousands follow, that the God of our fathers may be the God of our sons, helping them to bring peace to the Nation. The fond farewell, as from time to time duty calls them away, is well expressed in the familiar lines:

"Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

Our white ribbon organization is represented in this work with great efficiency by Miss Emma Alexander, New York state superintendent of Work

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Interior View of Dry Dock No. 3

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

ON THE YUKON

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The delta of the Yukon River covers more than 2,000 square miles, and twenty-six of its discharging channels are each over 600 feet wide. Twenty years ago only the geographer remembered there was a Yukon River. Then a few years later, in 1896, came the discovery of gold on the Klondike, where the present town of Dawson is located. In six years' time $80,000,000 in gold was shipped from the Klondike. By 1898 Canada had carved the present Yukon Territory out of the old Northwestern Territory, had given it a Commissioner-Governor and a Legislative Council. Dawson is the capital.

Yukon Territory extends to the Arctic Ocean. Last winter seventy-eight degrees below zero were recorded in some places; it was sixty-eight degrees below in Dawson. For five weeks in mid-winter the sun's disc never once is seen in the capital city, but for four or five hours each day there is daylight, and at times the sunshine can be seen upon the mountain tops that surround the city. Does Dawson whine when the snowflakes fall in late August? Not she. She waxes eloquent over the charm of her "even summers"—no storms, no heat prostrations, and endless light of day. She exhibits proudly her enormous cabbages, giant cauliflowers, beets, peas, carrots and short season vegetables. She enthuses over her flowers in which the town is literally embowered. Such pansies! Such sweet peas! Such stocks! They were just as beautiful as ever after the hard freezes, and several flurries of light snow. Asters, four inches in diameter, glowing petunias and gorgeous nasturtiums, if they were cared for by wise virgins, were protected with canvas and thus had their splendor prolonged for weeks. The foolish virgins let them freeze in late August.

The children go to school in winter along electric-lighted streets. They return the same way. You will see Paris gowns at Dawson receptions. You will see beaded moccasins upon the feet of the highest ladies of the land in winter. There is warmth, comfort, luxury. Dawson is within one hundred miles of the Arctic Circle, as the crow flies, but if she were within the banana belt she could not enjoy herself more.

Your representative left Alaska August 25 for Yukon Territory. Arriving at Dawson the twenty-eighth, she was given a hearty welcome. By day her hosts were Rev. R. W. Hibbard and wife; by night she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paddock, the government gardener. There were good audiences most of the time. The Dawson *Daily News* gave a good deal of space to the work, and Mr. Victor, the moving picture man, offered the use of his Orpheum Theater for Sunday night services. A union of twenty-one was organized, probably the union farthest north in all the world. The president is Mrs. R. W. Hibbard, a young, bright and capable woman. A good corps of officers will push the work. One of the first things this far north union will do will be to hold a medal contest.

THE UNION SIGNAL is feeling proud. She has reached the Arctic Ocean. On the up-going ship was a young man who has spent three winters on Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean. He is now a SIGNAL reader, and that journal will reach him "ever and anon," via Dawson.

Bird's-Eye View of Dawson, Yukon Territory

This same bright-faced young man presented the writer with a pair of moccasins made of moose skin, topped with beaver, and elaborately beaded. They were made in the farthest north inhabited spot on the western hemisphere. It will be a temptation to wear them at the National Convention!

White Horse, also in Yukon Territory, was reached after a five-day journey by steamboat up the Yukon and Lake Labarge. These strategic points in Yukon hold an important part in the winning of the Northland. No one can go to the Yukon unless he passes through Alaska. No one can go to the main land of Alaska unless he first goes through Yukon Territory. Each section influences the other.

We reached White Horse in the rain on Sunday, September 7. Three times has your correspondent picked up her pen and three times has she laid it down. How can she give you a clear mental picture of conditions? There is little church influence and a strong liquor domination. No temperance speaker has been this way before and no one has really taken cognizance of reform movements. There are, naturally, misunderstandings, prejudices, and a feeling toward prohibition that runs the whole gamut from supreme indifference to actual hostility. Even Christians feel the influence. To go counter to it is like facing a hailstorm; it is like braving a seventy-miles-an-hour gale. This applies to all of this neglected field of the far north, reaching its climax in the Atlin district of extreme British Columbia (for Alaska, British Columbia and Yukon Territory lie in long, narrow strips, like the fat and lean of bacon. One is in Yukon today, British Columbia tomorrow, then back the next day in either Yukon or Alaska, and their interests are all bound up together).

It is very, very hard work to start temperance work under these conditions, but in White Horse came success. From three to forty-five attended our five meetings and paid close attention to all that was said. There are bright, capable women there, but as they have much to learn it was thought best to organize first a "Youmans" union. This is a plan used in Canada in just such places. The women pay their dues, join Canada's W. C. T. U. as members-at-large, receive the *White Ribbon Bulletin* for a year, read and study up, and in a few months' time are usually ready to be organized into a working union. Four "Youmans" members were gained, all ladies of prominence and solid worth. We believe this means a strong union later. We are indebted to the clergy of White Horse for courtesies shown.

Carcross was our next point. We worked up a night's meeting after we arrived, and it was not a dull one either. The Carcross boom is over, and the little hamlet is nearly deserted. We visited a fox farm where fifty-seven foxes are being raised for their pelts. One of them, a fine black fox, is worth $7,000, its owner said.

Our next week's work was in the Atlin district of Yukon. Another week like it would have turned one's hair white. Atlin was offish at first, but we won out, and regard our work at beautiful Atlin, under the shadow of the mountains and on the shores of the blue, blue lake, as a real triumph. Again we organized a "Youmans" union consisting of four of the best women in the town. Mr. J. A. Fraser, the government agent, the head of the Atlin district, showed us many favors.

So in this elbow between Alaska of the south and Alaska of the north, the elbow of a strip of British Columbia and considerable territory in Yukon, an elbow that every one must traverse to reach northern Alaska, we have secured a real foothold in the three strategic points, Dawson, White Horse and Atlin.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION

Lady Henry Somerset and Frances Willard Examining the Polyglot Petition

One of the most interesting relics that will be on exhibition at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, is the famous Polyglot Petition.

The petition is a remarkable document. It provides against legalizing the sale of opium and alcohol, and in favor of an equal standard of personal purity for both sexes. "The Polyglot" is so called because translated into and signed in so many different languages. If the names were written one under the other it would be more than five miles long. It has been circulated in fifty nations, receiving over seven million signatures and attestations. The United States signers were led by Neal Dow; Great Britain furnished 350,000 names; Canada, 67,000; Burma, 32,000; and in far-off Ceylon the signatures of 27,000 men were secured. The petition has been presented to the United States government and to Great Britain and her colonies by Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, a great meeting being also held in Canada in the interests of the petition, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens giving the address. In 1895 the petition was the central figure of the third biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U., held in London. In Royal Albert Hall, where a monster demonstration meeting was held, the countless folds of the petition encircled galleries and platform, like a huge white ribbon into which had been woven the symbolic badges of the great host of women who in every land are publishing the tidings of purity and total abstinence. Through Lady Henry Somerset's generous kindness, two richly bound and illuminated volumes containing the text of the petition with photographs of the signatures of all signers in Great Britain and the colonies, were presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and are now at Windsor Castle.

> We all believe that one of the choicest fruits of Christianity will be the growth of a bond of brotherhood and sisterhood so close among all nations, races and peoples, that we shall become truly kindred each to the other, and that great word Humanity, like a rolling wave of the ocean of God's love, shall wash out from the sands of time the words caste, creed, sex, and even that good word patriotism, because we shall feel that the whole world is our country and all men are our kin. Every utterance of appreciation, affection and friendship, every token of mutual co-operation; every stroke of honest hard work undertaken side by side; every sincere prayer, helps toward this beautiful day that we call the coming of the Kingdom of
>
> —*Frances E. Willard*

PETITION OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HOME ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD

Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers:

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the government partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that the law might do much now left undone to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

GOVERNOR HOOPER, THE UNDISMAYED

Governor Ben Hooper of Tennessee, undismayed by the apparent defeat of his efforts to secure the passage of measures providing for the enforcement of the prohibition law, has called a second extraordinary session of the legislature to reconsider the question, and has appealed directly to the people with the plain question: "Shall the laws of the state be enforced in the city as well as in the country or shall the outlawed saloons corruptly dominate not only the cities but the legislature and the entire state?" The action of judges in Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville in enforcing the law and compelling saloons to close is proof positive that the voice of the people is demanding that the majesty of the law be upheld.

UNCLE SAMMY'S PLEDGE

FRED P. FISHER

Old Sammy Smith was no fool. Everybody admitted that. He had said so repeatedly to himself, in his sober moments, trying to reassure himself against the disturbing and uncomfortable conviction which now and then would come to the front, that he was losing his self-control. He was no fool. He had a good mind. He was fairly well educated; in fact, he had an ambition in early life to be a lawyer, and had gone to college with that aim, but was obliged to leave school in his freshman year on account of failing health. So the old farm had claimed him, and he had given up his early ambitions and had settled down to the more unpretentious life of a tiller of the soil. He had been fairly prosperous in his earlier life and a little family had grown up around him. But of late years things had been going against him. He was well liked. was "Uncle Sammy," for thus he was known by everybody. He was a sociable, genial soul, good-hearted, ready to do anybody a kindness, fond of a story and good at telling one. And therein lay his weakness, for a weakness he had, though it must be confessed that Uncle Sammy was free from many of the vices common to humanity. But he had his chums and they were not of the best sort either, but they idolized him and crowded around him when he came to town and invariably wound up at "Bill's Place." Timid, refined Mrs. Smith was not one to assert her rights or defend her views but rather to suffer in silence, trusting that the God in whom she had implicit faith would some day, somehow, in answer to her daily prayer calm the stormy waters and bring Uncle Sammy's wrecked vessel safely into port. And yet her human eye could see no ray of light. Life to them was a mere existence and they were drifting steadily on.

Smith was no fool, but he was stubborn. He had tried to reform and failed, though he was careful to conceal this fact from any of his friends. He had finally surrendered himself to the inevitable downward trend, and with his foot on the brake tried to hold back the rickety old cart as best he could.

It was on a crisp January day when Uncle Sammy wended his way to town with his customary load of corn. It was nearly three weeks since he had been over the road and his old bay team could hardly travel fast enough to suit him. As he drove around down the street past "Bill's Place" he saw a new sign in place of the old one over the saloon. In large gilt letters it read, "Workingmen's Exchange." He hurried on to the mill, dumped his load, and drove around to the store to do his trading. The sun was already sinking in a fiery glow and it was stinging cold. While he was doing his errands he caught himself two or three times turning over in his mind that strange new sign of Bill's. The sign was not so new, after all. He had heard it before, but somehow it took hold of him, "Workingmen's Exchange." Bill had been East and had seen the sign in the big cities. It would catch the workingman. The boys at the saloon were all glad to see Smith, of course, and the hours went by so fast that he didn't notice them till a policeman stuck his head in at the door and yelled, "Close up!" The affable bartender apologized, said he had been so busy he hadn't noticed the time, and began putting things in order. While the moon was shining bright the cold had increased and the wind was whirling the snow into drifts along the road. It was a fearful night for a man in Smith's condition to be started on a four-mile ride, but he had traveled it many times in the dead of night in just that condition, and why not? All they had to do was to wrap him well in his buffalo robe, tie the lines to the high spring seat, and his trusty old team would never stop nor swerve from the right road till they turned in at the old farm gate, and there a dutiful son would take them in charge and see that the old man got into the house. The clock in the church tower struck the half hour after midnight as Smith was helped into the seat set high on the sideboards of his lumber wagon. He had brought in a big load and all he had to show for it were the few groceries scattered around on the bottom of the box. The wheels creaked noisily on the frozen snow and broke the stillness of the frosty night, about the only other sound along the way being the occasional mumbling of Smith to his steady old team as they jogged along, dreaming of the supper of oats that was long overdue. If one could have been near enough that night he might have heard every now and then the word "exchange," that seemed to escape the lips of the driver in a half conscious way as though the tongue could not utter the thoughts that were rambling through the muddled brain.

All went well till they struck the four corners by the schoolhouse, about a mile from home. Three farmer boys were returning home from a late party in the neighborhood. They recognized the team at once and knew well the condition of the driver on the seat. They were out for fun and they decided to give Uncle Sammy a lesson that he wouldn't forget. It was a simple trick and an easy one, but a very thoughtless one, to turn the horses' heads into the wrong road and start them on and leave the unconscious rider to his fate.

It was well past three o'clock on one of the coldest mornings of the winter when Farmer Tucker's vigilant wife heard the fierce barking of their shepherd dog and the creaking of the wheels on the hard, frozen snow of a wagon coming up the lane to the house. The wagon turned into the barnyard and stopped. She roused her husband and he opened the door and called out, "Hello! What's wanted?" No response. Again he yelled, "What d'yu want out there?" Still no answer. "Better go out and see," urged his wife. "Strange time for anybody to be driving in, and as cold as it is. Must be a team got loose from somewhere." Tucker pulled on his clothes and went out. The bright moonlight reflected on the snow made it almost as light as day, and as he approached the team standing near the barn he could see the half reclining figure of a man on the seat, partly covered by a robe. He spoke again but received no response and then climbed up on the wheel and took hold of the man and shook him, only to find that he was apparently dead. "I guess he's frozen to death," he called to his wife. "Let's get him into the house." They wrapped the stiff and seemingly lifeless form in the robe and carried it in. The man was unconscious and evidently badly frozen, but they could see that life was still in the body. When the light was turned full on the face Tucker recognized the features of old Sam Smith, who lived some six or eight miles down the creek valley. He had seen him that very afternoon, in "Bill's Place," but that fact he was careful not to disclose to his wife. They at once set about in good Samaritan fashion to try to save the man's life. For nearly two days he was unconscious and delirious, and his feverish brain would break out in exclamations that sounded like, "'Xchange, 'xchange—workingmen's exchange," till toward the close of the second day he rose up in his bed and sat wildly staring at the wall, his eyes glaring like a demon's while from his parched lips there burst out between his moans quick, sharp, broken sentences that seemed like the escaping cries of a captive soul.

"Exchange!—O, exchange! Exchange of what! O, what have I exchanged! What have I got for it all—for it all! Everything has gone—gone over the bar! What is the exchange—what have they given me! Gone, gone forever—hope, character, reputation, home, money, friends, ambition, soul, and body—O, everything. Poverty is on my track! Want dogs my footsteps and hides like a skeleton in my home! What are my companions? Those that feast on vileness! Yes, coarseness and cursing are the very breath of my nostrils! Shame—shame mounts with flaming wings to my temples, and humiliation stalks across my path at every turn! Disease has set his snare in my body! Purity has fled away! O—but, aha! Drink, I must have drink! This awful thirst is tightening its iron grip around my throat! Its fiery darts are shooting into my very soul! There they come! See!" and he fell back upon the pillow with the cold sweat standing out upon his forehead. The people standing about the bed looked at one another in amazement and could scarcely speak. During the night he opened his eyes and reason had returned. Mrs. Smith was bending over the bedside. He smiled and put up his hand into hers.

"O Mary, I'm so glad you're here. I'm suffering awful pain. Where am I? What is the matter? What has happened? I've had an awful dream."

"Yes, Sam, we know all about it. You have told us all in your dream. You must be very quiet now. You have had a terrible experience and you've had a *very* narrow escape, but the doctor says you're going to get well and you'll be all right again in time."

He was silent for a little while, and then his face seemed to light up with a new expression of firmness and hope that had not been seen there for many years. He looked straight into her eyes again.

"Mary, I'm *not* a fool, but I've *been* a fool. It was not all a dream. God has spoken to me and I have heard His voice. Mary, I have taken my last drink. I am ready to sign the pledge and keep it unto the end."—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*

PICTURESQUE ASBURY PARK

Boardwalk Casino, Asbury Park, N. J., Where the National W. C. T. U. Convention Will Be Held

Famous Points Near Convention City

Many famous points of interest can be visited from Asbury Park, all within a day's drive—each in its way full of remarkable interest or wondrous beauty. First, the old Monmouth Battle Field near Freehold must ever hold great historical interest to all who love a contemplation of the struggle for American liberty. Many evidences of the battle are still to be seen, including old Tennent Church, the first Presbyterian edifice in America, used as a hospital during the conflict which made the name of Molly Pitcher immortal. To the south are Belmar, Spring Lake and Sea Girt military camp. Further on is the famous "Deserted Village" of Allaire, a conspicuous factor in American history and but a short distance away from popular Lakewood, where the path continues on to Atlantic City. To the north stretch Allenhurst, Deal and beautiful Elberon, the Newports of the Jersey coast. Beyond lie city after city of such wonderful growth as only the Jersey coast can claim.

It was a most enthusiastic appreciation of Asbury Park's advantages as a place for recreation and rest that caused Julian Ralph, famous correspondent of the *London Mail* and *Harper's* in the Turko-Grecian war and a traveler in Europe, to write of Asbury Park's beauties thus: "Bought when it was a wholesome tract of oak and timber, ozone and white sand, Asbury Park was carefully planned before it was built, like a home or a yacht. The consequence is that without being too regular and checker-board-like it now presents the appearance of a beautiful lightly wooded park bisected by broad avenues, so generous as to be noble, if not royal. It lies between two lakes and has a third lake in the middle. These more than save it from monotony—they make it unique and beautiful. On the largest of these, called Deal Lake, lie the grounds of the local athletic club—the most beautiful and picturesque field for out-door sports that I know in America. Deal Lake offers nine miles of water surface navigable for small boats and so abundantly ornamented with pretty vistas and beguiling nooks and bays, so variously bordered with villas, parks, and forests, and so semi-tropical; and so highly suggestive of the best beauty spots of Florida, that if the pleasure-seekers put out in boats upon that lake they will not soon put back, or forget the happy experience. From being ridiculed and made the toy of newspaper wit, Asbury Park has come to be the best advertised and most-talked-of summer resort in the country. It was ridiculed because its local government was managed in the interest of good order and decency. But the more that was said about it in fun, the more it was seen to be the very choicest place for those who want rest close to the big cities, but without the uproar, turbulence and lawlessness of most places that are easy for the crowds to get at. Therefore it grew like a weed, until now it is the largest purely health and recreation resort of the land, and is visited each year by more distinguished folks, and by people from a greater range of country than any other such summer rendezvous."

Municipal Information Bureau, Asbury Park

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Road Transportation

Parties joining the official train should have their reservations made before reaching Chicago. Send at once draft or money order to Mr. C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Room 841, Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois, who will be very glad indeed to see that the desired space is reserved.

Railroad Fare

The price of a round trip ticket from Chicago to New York is $37.60. It may be purchased reading "via Washington, D. C." without additional cost, permitting stop-overs on return trip within final limits. Lower berth in sleeper one way, $5.00; upper berth, $4.00. Baggage to be checked through should be plainly marked, "White Ribbon Special."

Delegates wishing to join the official train after it leaves Chicago should notify Mr. C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Room 841, Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, stating at what station they will join, in order that arrangements may be made to stop at that station, and that sleeping reservations may be held as they may order.

The special train will be scheduled as follows:

October 21

Lv	Chicago.....	10:40 a. m. Central Time
Lv	Englewood...	11:00 a. m. Central Time
Lv	Ft. Wayne....	3:20 p. m. Central Time
Lv	Mansfield.....	7:30 p. m. Central Time
Ar	Pittsburgh...	1:40 a. m. Eastern Time
Lv	Pittsburgh...	3:50 a. m. Eastern Time
Lv	Altoona.....	7:20 a. m. Eastern Time
Lv	Harrisburg..	10:10 a. m. Eastern Time
Lv	Philadelphia.	1:00 p. m. Eastern Time
Ar	New York....	3:30 p. m. Eastern Time
Lv	New York....	3:35 p. m. Eastern Time
Ar	Brooklyn....	4:15 p. m. Eastern Time

The Union Signal

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MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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Partial List of World's W. C. T. U. Convention Delegates From Countries Outside of the United States

SOUTH AFRICA, Miss Emilie J. Solomon, Miss Anna M. Cummings, Miss Abbie Parks Ferguson.

AUSTRALIA, Lady Holder, Mrs. Rodi, Mrs. G. W. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Pengelley.

ARGENTINE, SOUTH AMERICA, Mrs. Mary R. Munroe.

BURMA, Mrs. C. Davenport, Mrs. J. M. Lobdell.

BELGIUM, Mlle. de Laveleye.

BERMUDA, Mrs. Eva Boyle.

THE BAHAMAS, Mrs. A. B. Ormsby.

CHINA, Dr. L. Pearl Boggs.

CHILI, Miss Adda Burch.

CANADA, Mrs. Gordon Wright, Mrs. J. M. Bullock, Mrs. S. G. McKee, Mrs. O. C. Whitman, Mrs. E. G. Waycott, Mrs. Asa Gordon and fifteen delegates.

DENMARK, Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen.

ENGLAND, The Lady Aurea Howard, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Reed, Miss Thorne, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, and many others.

INDIA, Mrs. Scott.

ITALY, Mrs. A. W. Greenman.

JAPAN, Miss Iwasawa, Miss Sadie L. Weidner, and Miss Cora Haller, who will represent Korea.

MEXICO, Miss Effa Dunmore.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Mrs. Cora C. Benedict, Mrs. Pippy.

NEW ZEALAND, Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew.

PALESTINE, Miss Mabel Beddow.

PORTO RICO, Miss Emma L. Bush.

PERU, Mrs. M. L. Munson.

SCOTLAND, Mrs. G. C. Milne, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Macnab, Miss Darling, Miss Gemmill, Miss Deas.

SWEDEN, Miss Hilda Carling.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Miss Elizabeth Campbell.

RÉSUMÉ OF PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

BROOKLYN, N. Y., OCTOBER 23-28, 1913

On Thursday, October 23, in historic Plymouth Church, a devotional service will be conducted by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood of Brooklyn, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work. The General Officers and representatives from many countries will participate in the services at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Special music will be furnished.

From 6:30 to 10:30 p. m. a reception for delegates and friends will be given by the New York W. C. T. U. at Hotel Astor, New York City.

During the evening the formal program of welcome addresses and responses will be carried out. Greetings from the Nation will be voiced by Hon. William M. Calder, United States Congressman from Brooklyn. The educational interests of the city will be represented by Prof. Franklin Hooper, LL.D., director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Rev. S. Edward Young, D. D., pastor of Bedford Presbyterian Church, will extend the welcome of the churches; Mrs. Frank S. Shuler, president State Federation of Women's Clubs, that of the women's clubs. Mrs. F. S. Bennett will bring greetings from the missionary societies; and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, general chairman of Convention committees and president of the New York state W. C. T. U., will give the welcome on behalf of the white ribboners.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice-President World's W. C. T. U., and the Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, will make introductory addresses. Responses to the greetings will be given by Miss Agnes E. Slack of England, Lady Holder of Australia, Mlle. de Laveleye of Belgium, Miss Emilie Solomon of South Africa, Miss Iwasawa of Japan, Mrs. Milne of Scotland, Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen of Denmark, and Miss Hilda Carling of Sweden. Many other delegates from distant lands will be introduced.

On Friday morning at ten o'clock the Convention will be called to order in the Opera House of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. A greeting from Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., will be presented by her daughter, the Lady Aurea Howard.

A welcome on behalf of the Borough of Brooklyn will be extended by the president, Hon. Lewis R. Pounds, by his Honor, Mayor Adolph Kline, and by Mr. William A. Marble, president of the Merchants Association. The reports of the honorary secretaries, the honorary treasurer, and of the World's white ribbon missionaries will complete the morning's program.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U., presiding, following reports of Branch Secretaries and a group of superintendents of departments, there will be numerous introductions. Leaders of delegations from thirty countries, fraternal delegates and distinguished guests will be presented to the Convention. Mrs. G. C. Milne of Aberdeen, Scotland, will address the Convention.

On Friday evening at 7:30 in the Academy of Music, Prof. John Hyatt Brewer will render an organ recital. At eight o'clock, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens presiding, addresses will be delivered by Miss Agnes E. Slack (England), Mlle. de Laveleye (Belgium), Mrs. Gordon Wright (Canada), and Mrs. Ormiston Chant (England).

On Saturday morning, October 25, in addition to reports of superintendents of departments, there will be addresses by Miss Hilda Carling of Sweden, and Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonia, and an In Memoriam service.

On Saturday afternoon brief addresses will be made by Mrs. C. Davenport of Burma, Mrs. A. W. Greenman of Italy, Miss Iwasawa of Japan, and Mrs. G. W. Cooper of Australia. At three o'clock there will be a pageant, in which 500 children will participate, illustrating the aims and methods of the children's work of the World's W. C. T. U., in charge of Miss Helen I. Root, state L. T. L. secretary of New York.

On Saturday evening at 7:30, Professor Chas. M. Yerbury, musical director of the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, will give an organ recital and the high school chorus and glee club will sing. Addresses will be made by Lady Holder, Australia, Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, China, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, England, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, United States.

On Sunday afternoon, October 25, in the Academy of Music at 3 o'clock, a mass meeting will be held, Mrs. Stevens presiding. Special music will be furnished and the speaker will be Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States Congressman from Alabama.

On Sunday night in Hanson Place M. E. Church at 7:30 o'clock, there will be a Young People's Rally with distinguished speakers from many lands. Miss Amy Swankie Cameron of London, England, leader of the young women's work in the World's W. C. T. U., will preside.

On Monday morning, October 27, will occur the election of officers and reports of superintendents of departments.

On Monday afternoon there will be an address by Mrs. Dr. Carl Ottosen of Denmark, and notable speakers will be heard in a symposium on Woman Suffrage. Australia, New Zealand, China, South Africa, Denmark, Sweden, England, and the United States will be represented, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will make the closing address. The report of the Committee on Resolutions will be presented at this last business meeting of the Convention.

On Monday evening an organ recital at 7:30, by Prof. R. Huntington Woodman, will be followed by musical selections by the choir of Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, seventy-five voices.

The most unique feature of the Convention will be the one hundred minute speeches by women from thirty countries.

A patriotic demonstration with the singing of national anthems will close the Ninth Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Numerous receptions and social affairs are being planned for the guests from other lands, and the City of Brooklyn will extend many courtesies yet to be announced.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

BIG SURPLUS OF WHISKY MAY CAUSE DISTILLERIES TO CLOSE

The question of whether it may not be wise for the distilleries all over the country to close down during 1914 because of overproduction and large stock on hand in their warehouses is being raised by several distilling firms of Kentucky, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. These men assert that the overproduction was so great during the fiscal years 1911, 1912, and 1913, that a "panic" in the whisky business will result in 1914 if something is not done to prevent it. One Kentucky distiller recently told the correspondent of the *Tribune*, "There has been such a nation-wide overproduction of distilled spirits during the fiscal years of 1911, 1912, and 1913, with 1914 starting off with the biggest deluge of all, that the trade of the country is justly alarmed. Propositions are being launched to curtail 1914 production, even to the extent of closing down distillery operations. Each of these years in turn has broken all previous production records in the history of the industry. As a result, there remains in the bonded warehouses of the United States, after a complete deduction of all withdrawals, a gigantic net total of 274,648,260 gallons."

All of which is in perfect accord with the explanation that has been given by the temperance people of the increasing consumption by the people of the United States of alcoholic liquors.

GREETING TO THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

The significant verses of greeting to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union which appear on our cover page this week were published in the October issue of *The National Temperance Advocate*, of which Alphonso Alva Hopkins is the editor. The lines show a fine appreciation on the part of the gifted author of the purpose and program of our worldwide organization in "winding the ribbon round the nations."

CONVENTION NOTES

Over thirty nations federated in the World's W. C. T. U., are to be represented at the World's Convention at Brooklyn.

Excursion and sight-seeing trips are being arranged for Tuesday, October 28, but plans will be made for three parties to visit Ellis Island, one each on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. James Sackett Benedict, wife of the American consul to Newfoundland, has accepted the presidency of the W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland, and will represent that country at the World's Convention.

Among the recent callers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at Evanston were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenman, of Italy. They expect to attend the World's Convention and Mrs. Greenman will represent the Italy W. C. T. U.

The sad news has been received of the death of Miss Amalia Nix, a member of the German Bund of Abstinent Women, federated in the World's W. C. T. U. She had been selected by the German white ribboners as their official representative at the World's Convention.

The Sunday evening meeting at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention will be an exceptionally interesting one. Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, United States Congressman for the state of Alabama, will deliver the address. Friends of temperance everywhere are interested in the Alabama situation at the present time, and are hoping that Representative Hobson may become Senator Hobson, as the result of the election to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of Senator Johnson. The date of this election has not yet been fixed.

EX-GOVERNOR PATTERSON'S CONVERSION

Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee, heretofore known as an ally of the liquor interests, has recently taken a public pledge of total abstinence, has joined the Presbyterian church, and declared that in the future he expects to take his stand with the moral and religious forces of the state and nation. Mr. Patterson will be remembered as the governor who was elected by the liquor interests of Tennessee at the time of the murder of Edward Carmack of sainted memory, and who later showed his friendliness to "the trade" by pardoning Duncan Cooper, the murderer. He has not declared himself in favor of prohibition, but has taken a stand for enforcement of the laws now on the statute books, and it is claimed that the enforcement of the liquor laws by a Nashville judge is largely due to the influence of Mr. Patterson. The friends of temperance and righteousness are hopeful that this change of heart of the former enemy of the cause may be permanent and may prove a helpful factor in solving the problems of our temperance friends in Tennessee.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS

Katharine Lent Stevenson

Read at World's Convention in Boston, Nov. 10, 1891, and again at World's Convention in Boston in 1906

They are coming, they are coming!
The all-conquering hosts of God!
Fair, white lilies springing stately
Mark the paths their feet have trod.
From the far-off Afric plain lands;
From dark mountains and from sea;
From far islands, and from main-lands,
March God's hosts to victory!

They are coming, they are coming!
Heart to heart and hand to hand;
Best and truest from all nations,
Our own brave white ribbon band!
One, though far-off seas divide them;
One, though first e'en now they meet;
One in thought, and one in purpose,
One in service—bond most sweet!

How our hearts rise swift to meet them
White-robed children of the light!
Gladly would we strew with roses,
Each step of their pathway bright.
Gladly do we hail their coming,
As a foretaste of that day
When as one all climes shall gather
'Neath our Master's glorious sway.

Oh! our ears have caught the music
Wafted from the heights above;
"God is love, and he is God-like,
Only he, who lives to love."
Love is service, fullest, freest,
Seeking naught, but giving all,
Pouring forth in glad libation
Life itself at duty's call.

They are coming, they are coming!
Marching to this music sweet;
What though long the road and weary,
What thought now of bleeding feet.
God is guiding, God is calling,
His own need is voiced through man's,
And each heart responds, "Send me, Lord."
At this "gathering of the clans."

FRIEND OF W. C. T. U. CALLED HOME

The W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia has been sadly bereft in the death of Mr. Charles W. Shelton, the beloved husband of the president of the District W. C. T. U. His was a soul as gentle as a child, but as strong as a giant to combat wrong. Mr. Shelton had been in failing health for months past, and when the summons came, it found him ready to meet his Master. The funeral was held in Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of which President Garfield was a member, and of which Mr. Shelton had been an official for forty years. The edifice was filled with sincere mourners; seats were reserved back of the family for clerks from the War Department, Mr. Shelton having been connected with the Department since he was mustered out of service, in 1863, and chief of the Recruiting Division since 1881. His beloved Sunday School class and the W. C. T. U. followed. Members of the W. C. T. U. participated in the service.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 9—*World's Temperance Sunday*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, HOTEL BOSSERT

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL ADDRESS, Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MAIL ADDRESS FOR CONVENTION, Academy of Music, Brooklyn W. C. T. U. Convention.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Ella A. Boole.

ENTERTAINMENT, Mrs. M. H. Park.

SEATS, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss.

RECEPTION, Mrs. Mary B. Thomas.

SUNDAY MEETINGS, Mrs. Sarah Tobias.

CHILDREN'S DEMONSTRATION, Miss Helen I. Root, Mrs. L. S. Bayliss.

AFTERNOON TEA, Mrs. W. W. Wickes.

DRAWING-ROOM TEAS, Miss A. P. Rowlandson.

BANNERS AND PACKAGES, Mrs. L. Haigh, 180 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM, Mrs. J. R. Strachan.

BADGES, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard.

PLATFORM, Mrs. C. E. Seberry.

EXHIBITS, Mrs. M. F. Johnson.

BANQUET HALL, Miss Louise Mills.

EXCURSIONS, Mrs. E. Rewerb.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Anna P. George.

FINANCE, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney.

The Entertainment committee will be at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, October 21, 22 and 23 for assignment of delegates and visitors.

NATIONAL W. C.T. U. CONVENTION

Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 29 to November 6

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, THE CASINO

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president New Jersey W. C. T. U., 704 Summerfield Ave., Asbury Park.

ENTERTAINMENT, Miss Elma A. Mathis, 936 Munroe street, Asbury Park, Mrs. L. P. Hyatt, Mrs. E. F. Whittier.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. Grace Kentgen, Asbury Park.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. Kate Raphael, The Gardiner, Asbury Park.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES, Miss Helen P. Strong, Matawan.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. S. Smock, Wickatunk.

BADGES, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

INFORMATION, Publicity Bureau of the city.

PRESS AND PRINTING, Mrs. E. E. Gebhardt, Clinton.

FINANCE, Miss I. L. Page, 311 De Mott St., West Hoboken.

SPEAKERS IN SCHOOLS, Mrs. A. Swan Brown, Passaic.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Northern California, Santa Cruz, Oct 13-19
Montana, Glendive, Oct. 14-16
Iowa, Des Moines, Oct. 14-17
Connecticut, Bridgeport, Oct. 15-17
Tennessee, Fayetteville, Oct. 17-20
New York, Brooklyn, Oct. 22
North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Louisiana, Slidell, Nov. 18-20
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

CONVENTION NOTES

Orders for tickets to the reception at the Hotel Astor, October 23, should be sent in immediately. If possible, the money should accompany the order. Tickets, $1.00.

Pastors of prominent New York City and Brooklyn churches are showing much interest in the World's Convention. Over fifty churches have asked for W. C. T. U. speakers for the Sunday morning service.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PRELIMINARY LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE, N.J., ENDORSED BY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

$2 Per Day for Room and Board

AMSTERDAM.....202 Fourth Ave.
ASBURY-KENILWORTH.....200 Asbury Ave.
BUCKINGHAM.....Summerfield Ave.
BELMONT.....300 Asbury Ave.
MADISON.....203 Sunset Ave.
NEWBURG.....206 Second Ave.
REGINA.....407 First Ave.
ST. CLAIR.....203 Second Ave.
ORMOND.....110 Second Ave.

$1.75 Per Day for Room and Board

GRAND AVENUE.....Grand Ave.
ROYAL.....510 Grand Ave.

$1.50 Per Day for Room and Board

ANNESLEY.....512 First Ave.
ATLANTIC.....209 Asbury Ave.
CHARLES.....306 Seventh Ave.
ELIZABETH.....601 First Ave.
PRINCETON.....319 Cookman Ave.
RUTHERFORD.....411 Lake Ave.
THEDFORD.....206 Sixth Ave.
GIRARD.....307 Sixth Ave.

$1.25 Per Day for Room and Board

ALASKA.....518 Monroe Ave.
FEDERAL.....516 Monroe Ave.
KINGSCOURT.....602 Grand Ave.
SUSSEX.....215 Second Ave.

Special Rates for Room and Board

THE RAVENSWOOD INN will make a special rate of two in a room at $10 each per week. House nicely located on Fifth avenue.

THE WYANDANK, 215 Third avenue, will make a special rate of $1.15 per day.

THE ELBERTA, at Fourth avenue and Emory street, will make a rate of $1 per day. Located next to the trolley.

Visitors desiring accommodations should address the ASBURY PARK-CONVENTION BUREAU, *900 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J., H. E. Denegar, Director.*

Hotels at Ocean Grove

Name.	Rate per week
MARLBORO	$20, $22 and $25
HONEYSUCKLE	$7
SEACROFT	$7
CARROLLTON	$7
THE COLONIAL	$7
THE BREEZE	$7
THE ST. CLOUD	$7
THE DUXBURY	$7
TERRACE INN	$6 and $7

Rooming Houses at Ocean Grove

Name.	Rate per week Two in room
THE COLONIAL	$4
THE OCEAN AVENUE	$3 and $4
THE ST. CLOUD	$4 and $5
THE ROOSEVELT	$6 and $7
THE SAGAMORE	$3.50
THE FERNDALE	$7
THE READING	$4 and $6
THE EMERSON	$4
THE WILKES BARRE	$3 and $4

Oregon Holds Its First Citizens' Convention

DECLARES FOR A DRY CAMPAIGN IN 1914—LARGE ATTENDANCE AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM—REV. EDITH HILL BOOKER ELECTED PRESIDENT

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP, Correspondent

The thirtieth annual state convention, held September 23-26 at Corvallis, Oregon, was notable as the first since the men of the state had granted to women the right of franchise. This was emphasized by the program, which denominated it a Citizens' Convention.

Oregon has many rich valleys between its mountains, but as the Willamette is the largest it is known as The Valley. Corvallis means "the heart of the valley" and is beautifully situated. Here is located the Oregon Agricultural College, perhaps the largest and best known school in the state. President Kerr joined with the mayor and other leading citizens in extending to the convention a hearty welcome. The members of the executive committee were entertained at luncheon by President Kerr, and most courteous attention was shown the delegates who visited the campus.

Corvallis' Generous Hospitality

The white ribboners of Corvallis were untiring in hospitality. Meals were served in the basement of the church, affording opportunity to form new friendships and cement old ones. The first afternoon the ladies' auxiliary of the Commercial Club "received" the convention at the club rooms, which were beautifully decorated in our honor with white flowers. The mayor, Fruit Growers' Association and others sent boxes of the finest apples to the convention, and the leading merchant displayed in his window a picture of Frances Willard. Certainly Corvallis, individually and collectively, left nothing undone to show its hospitality.

The decorations of the church—flowers, white bunting, pictures, banners and flags, formed a pleasing background for the earnest faces of the officers and delegates. As the state president was in the lecture field in New York, Mrs. Henrietta Brown, vice-president, who is called "the best loved white ribboner in Oregon," presided. Mrs. Brown is a former state president and has been connected with the state work for years. As a presiding officer she cannot be excelled.

The attendance at the convention was the largest ever known. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the earnest prayer of every one was for guidance to do what was best for our work and for Oregon, our Oregon. Rev. Edith Hill Booker was elected president by a large majority. All the other officers were almost unanimously re-elected. Mrs. Booker is too well known to UNION SIGNAL readers to need introduction. With her wide experience, great ability and consecration to the work she will lead Oregon to victory in outlawing the saloon.

White Ribboners Make Good Citizens

The reports of officers and superintendents were most excellent, and revealed the fact that the white ribboners of the state are in earnest and well fitted for the responsibility of citizenship. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Swope, gave an especially fine résumé of the work of the year. The treasurer named Benton, the entertaining county, as that making the largest gain. The legislative superintendent told of the seventeen laws "for protection of the home and punishment of the guilty" passed by the last legislature. Words of appreciation of Governor West were often heard, and there was much regret that he was unable to address the convention, as had been expected.

At the county president's hour, the presidents of Benton, Wallowa and Baker counties gave inspiring reports of work.

Coos county told of effective law enforcement. The large delegation from Linn county, including several honorary members, furnished a song, and Multnomah, the largest county delegation, led by Mrs. Mallett, who will be remembered as the efficient chairman of the Entertainment committee at the Portland National Convention, gave a rally cry showing its interest in the dry campaign. The county president's conference, presided over by Mrs. Mears, was interesting and helpful.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, led by Mrs. Gilham, the newly elected state secretary, gave a pleasing drill. Mrs. Wilson, "the circulation woman," had a decorated table, well placed, and did efficient work in securing subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. The Publicity and Press work was presented by Mrs. Kemp, National superintendent of the Press department.

Strong Resolutions Passed

The resolutions pledged modesty and temperance in dress "by influence and example of ourselves and our daughters"; opposed the recall of the sterilization law; expressed gratitude for the extension of the franchise and determination to help extend the privilege to our sisters in other states; recorded grateful appreciation of Governor West and endorsement of his opposition to capital punishment; deplored the action of the school board which continues to exclude the reading of the Bible from the Portland schools; endorsed "persons and parties, in state and municipal elections, who stand confessed before the world as endorsing the principles for which we stand"; pledged to follow the lead of our National President for national prohibition and endorsed the Hobson amendment; declared for total abstinence and the single standard of morals, for men and women.

Prohibition Campaign in 1914

The greatest interest of the convention centered in the decision concerning a campaign for statewide prohibition. An hour set apart for the discussion was in charge of Rev. Edith Hill Booker. The women of the convention were enthusiastic in urging a campaign in 1914. Mr. Wells of the Prohibition party told of the work it has been doing to find the sentiment of the state, which is for a 1914 campaign, and read a resolution passed by the state committee favoring 1914 as the year. After much earnest discussion a ringing resolution was unanimously passed that the Oregon W. C. T. U. would immediately "launch, carry forward, and vigorously prosecute" a campaign for statewide prohibition to be voted on at the 1914 election. Telegrams announcing this action were sent to the West Washington state convention and to the Oregon conference of the M. E. church, then in session at Eugene. It was learned later that the conference had given hearty endorsement to the 1914 campaign.

At the memorial hour tender mention was made of the sisters and members of families who had gone Home during the year.

The first evening was given over to earnest words of welcome and equally hearty responses and the reading by Mrs. Booker of the annual address of the president, Mrs. Unruh, who was in the East doing field work. Later, greetings were sent by the convention to Mrs. Unruh. Wednesday evening four young women and one young man competed for a diamond medal. The speakers were all excellent and it was only by a narrow margin the medal was awarded to Mrs. Edna Brown. Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler of San Diego, National lecturer, greeted her former comrades of Oregon and gave several readings while the judges were making their decision. Thursday evening the Y. P. B., under Mrs. Wheeler's efficient leadership, gave a splendid demonstration of their work. This was followed by an inspiring address by Rev. Edith Hill Booker on "The Flag." A large collection of money and pledges, with which to start the 1914 campaign, was then taken. At all these evening meetings, and during the day meetings of the convention, the best of music, both vocal and instrumental, was furnished by Corvallis friends.

The delegates united in declaring the convention the best ever held by the Oregon W. C. T. U. They returned to their homes with a new consecration and an earnestness of purpose which will greatly advance the work in the state during the coming year.

A FOOD DRINK

Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of my enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not an irritant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years. I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**.

Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

Maine W. C. T. U. to Work for National Prohibition

INCREASED EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO SECURE VOTES FOR WOMEN

Special Correspondence

The Maine W. C. T. U. convention met in Rumford, the guest of the Rumford and Mexico unions. The convention was cordially welcomed on behalf of the churches, the business interests and the educational institutions. The principal speakers of the convention were: Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President National W. C. T. U.; Miss Anna A. Gordon, National vice-president at large; Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National organizer; Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent; Mrs. Amelia Peterson, Worcester, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent, whose home is now in Bangor, Maine. The convention was large and enthusiastic. The treasurer's report showed a good balance on the right side, and a commendable gain in membership. The state headquarters, owned by the Maine W. C. T. U., advantageously situated in the city of Portland, is successfully managed and is a great help to the state work. The reports of THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* were encouraging, and a goodly amount has been contributed to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. The addresses of county presidents and state superintendents were lively and well received. Resolutions were adopted, commending the governor and other state officials for the faithful and strict enforcement of the prohibitory law; expressing appreciation of the help afforded by the Kenyon-Webb law; pledging continued work for national constitutional prohibition, and increased efforts to secure the ballot for the women of Maine. The importance of the educational phases of the temperance question was emphasized during the convention. All of the officers were reëlected. The invitation to hold the convention of 1915 in Holton was accepted, with the hope that it will be as pleasant and successful in all respects as was the convention this year.

Oklahoma W. C. T. U. Pleads for Better Law Enforcement---Bishop McIntyre Speaks at State Convention

Special Correspondence

In point of numbers, enthusiasm and general up-to-dateness, the sixth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state of Oklahoma, held at Guthrie September 24-25, was pronounced one of the best ever held in the state. The citizens of Guthrie did themselves proud in entertaining the white ribboners. Right royally were we welcomed by the city in the person of Mayor Nissly, whose heart is in the right place on the temperance question. The usual cordial welcomes on behalf of the churches, schools, clubs, etc., were extended. The cheerful hospitality of the hostesses in their homes provoked many appreciative remarks on the part of the delegates.

Our pathway was literally strewn with beautiful roses and carnations, the gift of a pioneer worker, Mrs. Furrow, and her family, leading florists of the city. The Chamber of Commerce, through its secretary, Mr. Fred L. Wenner, presented to the delegates souvenirs in shape of a Maltese cross tied with white ribbons. On one side were the letters, "W. C. T. U.," our motto, date of convention and picture of church in which it was held. On the other side was a picture of Guthrie's new municipal bathhouse and the advertisement of the mineral water recently discovered in that city. The W. C. T. U. finds no objection to advertising pure water as a beverage.

At this convention high water mark was reached in the matter of reports. The "addresses" given by the state vice-presidents and state superintendents, instead of the usual statistical reports, were of a high order.

Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, state president, delivered a masterly annual address which was ordered put into leaflet form. The reports of the state corresponding secretary and the state treasurer were most gratifying and showed there had been much W. C. T. U. activity throughout the state the past year.

Early in the convention the following resolution and telegram of greeting was sent to Governor Lee Cruce:

"Whereas, Prohibition became a part of our constitution by popular vote of the people and later was reaffirmed, and, whereas, an organization known as the 'Business Men's League' is making an effort to establish saloons in violation of the fundamental law of the state, therefore,

"We, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oklahoma in convention assembled implore the governor of the state to use the power of his office in upholding our state constitution and suppressing violations of our prohibitory law."

Mrs. R. D. Licklider of Oklahoma City delivered an inspiring address on "The Relation of Temperance to Missions." She used the charts furnished by the National W. C. T. U. as the foundation for her remarks. Rev. J. S. White, of Guthrie, delivered a splendidly prepared address on "A Fourfold View of the Liquor Problem" The address on "Children Need Models Rather than Critics," given by Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Marshall, Oklahoma, contained many practical suggestions to mothers, and was highly appreciated.

The crowning event of the convention was the great address on the last evening by Bishop Robert McIntyre. He depicted the evils of intemperance in such a way as to make his hearers feel that there should be no cessation of their labors this side of heaven.

Among the many other good things of this convention were the inspiring music by Guthrie's best talent, the displays, symposium, "Watchman, What of the Night," in which forty-five local presidents took part; the county president's march, Bible temperance drill by six Stillwater delegates. Strong resolutions were adopted favoring woman suffrage, and the destruction of cigaret papers by merchants, and deploring the present style of dress, etc.

About fifteen pioneer workers responded to the president's call to come to the platform. All the officers were reelected. Five life memberships and one memorial membership were received.

All in all the convention was a great success and the women went back to their homes more determined than ever to hold our prohibitory law against any attack of the enemy.

BROOKLYN'S NAVY YARD

(Continued from Page Two)

among Soldiers and Sailors. Thousands of comfort bags are distributed every year, both to the Navy and the merchant marine. In connection with the Navy Hospital almost the entire religious work is carried on by the W. C. T. U.

The battleship "New York," already referred to, is going into commission this winter. Eleven hundred comfort bags have been contributed by the unions of the state of New York for the enlisted men of this ship. It is expected that some of the country's big battleships will be at the Navy Yard during the days of the Convention and an opportunity will be given delegates and visitors to visit the yard and go aboard one or more of the Nation's dreadnaughts!

Our prayer is for universal peace which is as certain as are the promises of God, but meanwhile until the days are past when "wars and rumors of wars" and "garments rolled in blood" are the portion of the nations, our place is by the side of our brothers who fight our battles for us as together we work and wait for the dawn of the blessed day when war shall be no more!

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO FROM KENTUCKY

STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES IN MADISONVILLE

Special Correspondence

From beginning to end the meetings of the thirty-third annual state convention of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. were filled with a spirit of earnestness which will mean the ultimate death of the liquor traffic in Kentucky. One hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance and in every way the convention was a success.

An address of welcome on behalf of the city was made by Mayor D. W. Gatlin; Rev. J. M. Gordon welcomed the delegates on behalf of the churches; Professor Gatton on behalf of the schools; Mrs. Frank Brown on behalf of the Mothers' Club and Mrs. Mary Holeman on behalf of the local W. C. T. U. Responses were made by Mrs. Ella Baughman of Moreland and Mrs. Juliet Powers of Grayson.

At the conclusion of these addresses the annual address of the president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, was delivered. She said in part:

"The liquor forces see their days are numbered. They are casting to the right and to the left for the means with which to postpone action. Their only hope is delay. The most interesting witnesses of today are the liquor men themselves. Let us hear what some of them have to say:

What the Liquor Men Say

"The president of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, in an address before the convention in Louisville, Kentucky, this spring, declared: 'National prohibition is a live issue which cannot be ignored. While we do not feel that it is possible that so drastic a measure as a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States will ever be passed, yet it would not be wise to ignore the existence of the desire. We should utilize all valid means to prevent such a measure from coming to a vote.'

"That the convention considered this sound advice is proven by the fact, reported in the Louisville daily paper, that in executive session that convention voted to appropriate $50,000,000 for campaign purposes—more than $1,000,000 for each state in the Union.

What About Our Own Educational Campaign

"The president conservatively suggested an educational campaign to teach people 'a right idea as to alcohol, its use and benefits.' The president seems to have overlooked the fact that this educational work is well under way, as is evidenced by the other fact that seventy-one percent of the territory of the United States is under prohibition, local or statewide, and that other tremendous truth that fifty-five percent of the people of the United States live under prohibition of their own enactment; that this condition has largely been brought about because teachers in the public schools of the United States have, for the last twenty years, taught the children 'a right idea as to alcohol;' that much confirmation of this 'right idea' has been collected from the evidence gathered in divorce courts which shows that the cause of forty-three percent of the domestic troubles have their source in alcohol, and from prison records, which show that eighty-six percent of the inmates are really victims of this destroyer; that the taxpayer remembers that this means that eighty-six percent of the taxes used in the cost of criminal prosecution would not be needed if this cause of crime were removed; in fact, that men everywhere, because of 'this right idea,' are beginning to consider what shall be done to relieve evil conditions that arise from this same alcohol."

Sixty One-Minute Speeches

A unique feature of the convention was one minute speeches by the local presidents of sixty different unions.

The Sunday services of the convention were held at the Garrick Theater, in order to accommodate the large crowd who desired to hear the address of Hon. Daniel A. Poling of Columbus, Ohio, who is connected with the Christian Endeavor movement, and who was the speaker at both the afternoon and evening services. In Mr. Poling's address he gave the points of contact between all temperance organizations and emphasized the fact that the dominant note of the age was not tariff, not money, not imperialism, but human welfare; not the conservation of forests and minerals, but the conservation of men, women and children.

The remarks of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent Franchise department, who addressed the convention several times, were enthusiastically received.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, president; Mrs. Powers, vice-president; Mrs. Wheeler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Julia Gunn, recording secretary; Mrs. Nora Taylor, treasurer.

Woman Suffrage Paramount Subject at Nebraska Convention

INITIATIVE PETITIONS FOR SUBMISSION RAPIDLY ROLLING UP —MRS. M. M. CLAFLIN ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special Correspondence

The close of a busy and arduous year's work for the white ribbon hosts of Nebraska was marked by the coming together of the clans in state convention September 22-26 at Fremont. This city, third in size in the state, dispensed most charming and whole-hearted hospitality both of home and of thought. The large and lively union was ably seconded by the ministry and members of the churches, business and civic organizations and the people in general. The fact that the past summer has been one of unusual drought and heat was the basis of a fear that the size of the annual meeting might be materially lessened, but the voting strength neared the 200 mark and there were fully the usual number of visitors.

Franchise Emphasized

While all departments of work were accorded their full recognition, that of franchise was perhaps most strongly emphasized, because the initiative petitions for the submission of the amendment to strike the word, "male," from the constitution, are rapidly rolling up, and before the new year we shall be a campaign state. A fine spirit of coöperation exists—as it should—between the Woman Suffrage Association and the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha, president of the suffrage forces, spent one day with us and gave splendid testimony to the potency of the training the temperance women have had for suffrage work and their efficiency therein.

The election hour witnessed some changes in the officiary. Mrs. Frances B. Heald, who, as state president, has so valiantly and courageously led the hosts for seven years, and in whom "the hearts of the women did safely trust," declined to accept the office longer, and Mrs. M. M. Claflin of University Place, for fifteen years editor of the state paper, *The Union Worker*, was elected to succeed her. Mrs. Heald was made corresponding secretary. Her wisdom and experience will, therefore, still have an influence in the councils of the board of general officers. The other officers were reëlected.

The evening sessions were particularly enjoyable and were attended by audiences that taxed the capacity of the large church. The first evening, in addition to a beautiful bouquet of welcomes, was heard the president's address which, as always, was a paper of great inspirational and instructional value. Since Mrs. Heald's home was formerly in Fremont, and she is most dearly loved and admired there, her remarks were received by the citizens with peculiar interest. At the close of her address an ovation was given her. There were tributes of flowers and verse.

On the second evening occurred a children's beautiful demonstration. All the Sunday schools were represented and the songs, marches and recitations had the natural effect of inspiring hearers to redouble their diligence in protecting this flower of our civilization from the beasts of prey that threaten at every turn. The address of the evening was given by Hon. Arthur Wray of York, a rising young attorney who bravely declares that the moral and spiritual part of his life was largely moulded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Chancellor Talks on Suffrage

On Thursday evening a lecture on Purity, by Mrs. Gertrude Minore, illustrated with lantern slides, was the means of disseminating a fund of necessary information upon the evil of impurity. Rev. I. B. Sekreckengast, D. D., vice-chancellor of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, delivered a suffrage address which thrilled his hearers. He laid bare the utter fallacy of the adverse arguments of Dr. J. M. Buckley, perhaps the most scholarly among our opponents, and

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The Ballot for Women Key-Note of North Dakota Convention

MRS. ANDERSON RE-ELECTED FOR TWENTY-FIRST TIME —GOV. L. B. HANNA DECLARES FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

In the beautiful little city of Lisbon, nestling on the banks of the Cheyenne River, was held, September 25-29, the twenty-fourth annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Local arrangements were complete. Automobiles and carriages met delegates at the trains. Later, through the courtesy of the Commercial Club, they were given automobile rides around the city and boat rides on the river. This same Commercial Club contributed generously towards convention expenses.

The opening event was a delightful banquet at Hotel Bradford. Mrs. R. M. Pollock, editor of the *White Ribbon Bulletin*, was toast-mistress. Prominent citizens gave welcome toasts and fitting response was made by Mrs. A. D. Baughman, president of the Grand Forks union.

The next morning the convention proper was called to order by the president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson. Gratitude filled all hearts that, after three years of enforced absence from the active presidency, Mrs. Anderson was again in the chair, and the doxology was heartily sung. Rev. Alice R. Palmer conducted the memorial service, and assisted in various ways, giving two addresses and conducting physical drills. Rev. Nelle M. Osmun spoke on "Our Motto" and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers on "The Importance of Teaching Sexology." Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best discussed "The Moving Picture Show—Its Dangers and Possibilities," and Mrs. Hattie M. Wilson read, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them." Mrs. Ella M. Snow of the Sunday school department, who has recently returned from a trip abroad, gave interesting glimpses of the World's Sunday School Convention in Zurich, and graphically described two suffrage demonstrations she saw in London, one by militants, the other by non-militant women. Short addresses were also made by Mesdames F. H. Wilder, F. M. Wanner, C. F. Plummer, Cora B. Miller, Edna F. Salmons, J. J. Kohnen and Julia D. Nelson. Reports of the state corresponding secretary and treasurer were encouraging and showed a good gain in membership. State superintendents gave brief addresses, telling how their departments will help in the suffrage campaign. Others told how suffrage will help the work of their departments.

In the absence of the state musical director, Mrs. Walter R. Reed, Miss Marie Danielson took charge of the singing, favoring the audience with beautiful vocal solos, one of which was "Victory." The convention frequently sang, with much spirit, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." Mrs. C. W. Sprague was local musical director and secured the assistance of the best talent in Lisbon. Resident ministers were most cordial.

The state president, in her annual address, took a broad, hopeful outlook, recounting the victories of the past year, in state and nation, and calling the workers to greater consecration for the tasks just ahead. It was a strong, inspiring message and held the closest attention of the audience throughout. Never have we had a more enthusiastic convention. From the opening roll-call, when members responded by stating reasons for their belief in equal suffrage, it was evident to all that

The Keynote Was "The Ballot for Woman"

The guest of honor was Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U. We had heard much and expected more of this gifted speaker, but she exceeded our brightest expectations. The charm of her personality and strength of her logic have not been overstated and we shall always be glad she came to us at this critical time. We are sure she has won votes for us in 1914.

> "Votes for North Dakota women, sing it loud and clear,
> Sing it till the sleeping ones shall waken up and hear.
> Half-a-score of suffrage states are sending us a cheer
> While we are marching to victory."

So sang a chorus of white-ribboners, representing the ten suffrage states. The meeting was in the Armory that night and a larger audience than usual was present for the governor was to speak! What would he say about suffrage? There was no need to worry. North Dakota's chief executive was abreast of the times. "I don't know any good reason why women ought not to vote," said Governor Hanna. "I have my wife and two daughters, both old enough to vote, and I'd rather trust them than trust those people who have been here only a little while. I rather think the women want it because they want to keep us men a little bit straight—it's for moral reasons. They can count on my vote any time." And the governor further proved his sympathy with us by becoming a life member of the state W. C. T. U.

Sunday was a great day. A white ribbon love-feast, conducted by Mrs. Necia E. Buck, was a spiritual uplift. The convention sermon, by Mrs. Shepard, on "The Shadow-graph," was a powerful presentation of a great truth.

In the afternoon, Rev. F. L. Watkins, of the Enforcement League, a man respected and honored the state over for his fearless adherence to principle, gave an address on existing conditions regarding the enforcement of law. Mr. Watkins stated that since the passage of the Webb Law, illegal shipments of liquor into the state have fallen off fifty per cent. Very few druggists' permits are to be found and the policy of most district judges is to cease to grant them.

Sunday evening Mrs. Shepard again addressed a crowded house, treating equal suffrage from a Biblical standpoint and giving such arguments as might convince the most prejudiced.

On the closing day definite plans for the suffrage campaign were outlined by the state president. Mrs. Edna F. Salmons and Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie were elected delegates to the World's Convention. The state officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, who was thus elected for the twenty-first time; vice-president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie; recording secretary, Mrs. Necia E. Buck; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel; secretary Y. P. B., Miss Nelle M. Osmun; secretary L. T. L., Miss Georgie M. Chambers.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Fulton county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was recently held in Johnston M. E. church with eighty-six delegates present. In many respects it was the best convention ever held in this county, although in the past there have been many interesting meetings. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, the convention speaker, conducted an interesting Bible reading and delivered a masterly address at the evening meeting.

The convention of the Wells county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. was held in the M. E. church at Poneto, September 30-October 1 with forty-two voting delegates present. Reports from the different departments were followed by an address, "A Swarm of Bees," by Rev. J. B. Bair, pastor of the Baptist church. He characterized the work of the white ribboners as a *big, brave, busy, brainy, burying* job. At the close of his address, Mr. Bair read a poem of his own composition, "The Greatest Curse," which he dedicated to the Wells county W. C. T. U. A sumptuous dinner and supper were served in the basement of the church. In the evening a grand gold medal contest was held. Miss Margaret Evans of Bluffton being awarded the medal. On the following morning Rev. D. A. J. Brown, pastor of the Methodist church, gave a splendid address. Mrs. E. A. Willis was re-elected president.

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The October number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* will prove of special value to all schools contemplating the prize essay work. The form in which the scientific articles appear in the magazine is much better than the leaflet form, as they can be easily preserved and used from year to year. The urgent requests coming from librarians for all back numbers of the *Quarterly* show that the librarians at least, appreciate this truth. A complete file of the *Quarterly* should be kept by all those interested in scientific temperance instruction.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION VOTES TO START POSTER CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Jennie W. Rooke Elected President

Special Correspondence

The annual state convention of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. was held in the city of Central Falls on September 25-26, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic in the state's history. Some months ago the president, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, was obliged to resign her office because of removal from the state. Since that time the vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Jennie W. Rooke, has led Rhode Island's forces, and she presided at the annual meeting. On the platform with her were Mrs. D. K. Livingston, Mrs. J. K. Barney, and Mrs. Mary A. Babcock. The last two are honorary presidents, and by vote of the convention Mrs. Livingston was also made an honorary president. Rhode Island now has the distinction of having four honorary presidents, the fourth being Mrs. Emmeline B. Cheney, who sent a letter of greeting to the convention. In place of regular reports of department work, unique and interesting demonstrations of most departments were given.

The Central Falls ladies gave a reception to Mrs. Livingston and the state officers in the parlors of the convention church. It was voted immediately to inaugurate a poster campaign, also to adopt the card system in the "Win One" campaign. By a unanimous vote Mrs. Jennie W. Rooke was elected president, and all other officers re-elected. Delegates to World's and National Conventions were elected. The first evening, after short speeches of welcome by the mayor of the city, the superintendent of schools, and the pastor of the convention church, an address was given by Mrs. Livingston. The following afternoon was devoted to a symposium on "Why is active membership in the W. C. T. U. the privilege as well as the duty of the women in the churches, the missionary societies, the philanthropic and charitable organizations, the suffrage organizations and the clubs, and the teachers, young people and home-makers?" The convention was preceded by a grand gold oratorical and musical prize contest.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Illinois: $186.75.

District of Columbia: No. 2, $14.

North Carolina: $9.50.

New York: South Lima $1, McDonough, Haskinsville, Wallace, Lyon Mt., Plattsburgh, Rouses Point, Schuyler Falls, West Chazy, S. Hannibal, Middleville. Albany (Madison Ave.), Java, Charleston Four Corners, St. Johnsville, Adams, Antwerp, Black River, Carthage, Clayton, Henderson, LaFargeville, Watertown, Brushton, Ft. Covington, Rochester (15th Ward L. T. L. 25c), Saranac Falls, Danby $1, Slatersville Springs, W. Dryden $1, W. Groton, Niobe, Mattawan $1, Poughkeepsie $3, Nichols $1, Spencer, Cossayuna $1, Bridgeport $1, New York City (F. E. Willard). Error in last report: Montezuma should have read $2. Total, $68.25.

South Carolina: Trenton L. T. L. $1.

District of Columbia: $4.

New Jersey: Newark (Home Miss. Soc. Halsey St. M. E. Church), Woodbury, Burlington, Bridgeboro Y. P. B., Allendale, Stanhope, Trenton No. 1 $5, Goodwin Y. P. B. $3, Delanco Y. P. B., Florence Y. P. B., Riverside Y. P. B., Newark (No. 1), Franklin Furnace, Bradley Beach, Englishtown $1, Keyport, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Port Monmouth, Asbury Park (Monmouth Y. P. B.), Bound Brook, S. Bound Brook Y. P. B. $1, Greenwich, Oradell, Florence $1, Tuckerton, Blairstown, Hope $1, Phillipsburg, Washington $1, Pleasantville, Hopewell, Windsor $1, Oak Ridge. Total, $66.

Vermont: $25.28.

Indiana: Rockport, Lagro, Portland $1.50, Milo 60c. Total, $6.10.

Kansas: $19.26.

New Mexico: Denning, Roswell. Total, $4.

East Washington: $38.

Massachusetts: $33.75.

New Hampshire: Portsmouth, Center Sandwich, N. Charleston, Somersworth, Hampton. Total, $10.

Georgia: $3.75.

Mississippi: Saltillo, Eupora $4, Ackerman, Starkville, Inka, Waynesboro, Vicksburg, Booneville, Columbus, Newton, Okolona $5, Meridian, New Albany, Sherman, Winona, Hattiesburg, Ripley, Montrose, Corinth, Gulfport, Pachuta, West Point, Quitman, Tupelo, Oxford. Total $55.

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MISSOURI'S CIRCULATION RALLY

From the Missouri state convention comes the report of an intensely interesting circulation rally. A large delegation of four hundred members, filled with enthusiasm and seated in the auditorium of the great State University at Columbia, made a splendid setting for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* demonstration. Most telling testimonials were given, and it is indeed a pleasure to quote from them:

Mrs. Kate Newton, former State president, said, "If THE UNION SIGNAL could go into the home of every white ribboner in our state and then she in turn gain one new subscriber, it would do more than any other one thing to bring statewide prohibition in Missouri. Readers make workers, workers increase our membership, and an increase in numbers brings a triple-fold increase in power and influence."

Mrs. Nelle Burger, newly elected state president, declared that no matter how busy the day, work must stop for a few minutes when THE UNION SIGNAL comes —long enough for her to read first the editorial pages and then the notices of new publications, so that she may be informed as to the latest and best from Headquarters. She said she would not have been able to answer the questions that daily came to her desk, while corresponding secretary, without the aid of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Miss Roena Shaner, vice-president, is known the state over for her zeal in always presenting the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* wherever she lectures. She, too, realizes that added readers to these papers mean added workers for the W. C. T. U. enterprises of Missouri.

Miss Ross Hayes, state Y. P. B. secretary, told how invaluable THE UNION SIGNAL was to her, and was most enthusiastic in urging every member of the Y. P. B. to become a subscriber to the Y. P. B. edition. Mrs. Mollie Blount, state L. T. L. secretary, finds THE UNION SIGNAL of greatest assistance in her work and could not conceive of an L. T. L. leader without it. Mrs. Blount grew eloquent in her sincere appeal for *The Young Crusader*—the very best paper published for children. She never misses an opportunity to work for the interests of *The Young Crusader*.

Mrs E. A. P. Hayes, mother of the efficient state Y. P. B. secretary, called attention to the fact that THE UNION SIGNAL is largely responsible for giving Missouri its present Y. P. B. secretary. "We have always had the paper on our library table—have read and studied it and your Y. P. B. secretary has been raised by its teachings," said Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls told of the estimate the St. Louis women had of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL—one of its progressive unions has decided to send this number of the paper to every member in the union, and the union numbers 248 members.

Another friend said that she could not let the little demonstration close without telling of the honorary member in the southern part of the state who had just given money to make every member in the local union of which he was a member a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

The entire afternoon could have been given to words of cheer and appreciation concerning the benefit of THE UNION SIGNAL to the workers all over the state, but the interesting conference was brought to a close by the securing of fifty-seven subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, forty to the Campaign Edition and eighty-one to *The Young Crusader*. and thus the work for the circulation of the official papers goes on in the great state of Missouri.

NOTE: We shall be interested to receive reports from other state conventions of circulation rallies.

NO MOVING SALOONS IN OHIO

It is reported by the press that Attorney General Hogan of Ohio has found that the constitution forbids a moving saloon and has instructed the state liquor commission to issue no license to railroad companies to sell drinks on the trains passing through Ohio.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARAMOUNT

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

upon the ruins constructed a stable argument for the belief in woman's ballot.

The music furnished for the evening programs was of the highest order. Mrs. Albert Eddy sang "Victory" with a spirit that made us sure "the victory will come, surely come."

Mrs. Marie Wilcox of Osceola preached a strong convention sermon on "The Woman Whom God Chose," the text being "For thou hast found favor with the Lord."

The memorial hour was led by Mrs. Heald. "On Heights of Power" was tenderly sung and the names of departed ones lovingly remembered, the delegations rising as their own were mentioned. When near the close of the list the names of Mr. J. D. Nesbitt and our dear late vice-president, Mrs. Susie K. Daily, were mentioned, the entire audience arose to pay tribute.

If the coming year's work proceeds as earnestly and as expeditiously as the convention just closed, we may thank God and take courage that the day of reckoning with the unspeakable liquor traffic is indeed nearer.

STORY OF THE POSTER CAMPAIGN

Because of the great interest shown in the poster used on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL of September 18, we take this opportunity of informing our readers of the work being done by the Associated Charities of Boston, under the name of "Poster Committee." The poster referred to and a series of similar ones were prepared by Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, who is the moving spirit in this work. She has secured the coöperation of physicians and educators, and under their guidance prepares these posters, raises the means and then endeavors to enlist the general public in purchasing and posting them. Through Mrs. Tilton's efforts the city government of Cambridge bought and displayed her posters on city property, and she has likewise interested other city and town governments. At the National Conference of Charities at Boston in 1911, alcohol problems were given great prominence, and this present work is an outgrowth of that conference carried on by the initiative of the Associated Charities.

Forest Home, Wisconsin, Miss Willard's Childhood Home

"I wonder if we shall ever know anything, see anything, or go anywhere?" cried Frances Willard on a lonesome day in spring, at Forest Home.

That Miss Willard did go somewhere, did become the friend of humanity the world round, is charmingly told in

The Life of
Frances E. Willard
by ANNA ADAMS GORDON
Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 23, 1913. No. 43

Literature Building of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Dedicated to the Cause of Temperance, the Cause of Total Abstinence and Prohibition, the Cause of Humanity, in the Name of Humanity's Christ.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Ex-Governor Patterson Declares for National Constitutional Prohibition—Acting Governor of Texas Proclaims November 2 as Temperance Day—When the Nation Shall Go Dry—Relation of the Social Evil to Drink—Growing a Race of Sober Men—Fourteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism.

Ex-Governor Patterson Declares for National Constitutional Prohibition

TELLS THE STORY OF HIS CHANGE OF HEART

Confessing with fervor that he has cast off the shell of his environment and entered upon a new and he hopes a happier and better life, ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, at a law-enforcement mass meeting held October 11, at Murfreesboro, explained his change of attitude on the subject of prohibition, state and national. He said, in part:

"I know that no man in Tennessee who has been my real friend will ever find it in his heart to censure. There are others who will charge me with inconsistency; those who have used me to their own advantage, and those who wish to be unmolested while they coin money from the wails of children, the tears and heartaches of women and the degradation of men.

I Am Glad I Am Inconsistent

"To those who charge inconsistency, my reply shall be an admission to the fact. I am inconsistent—my views now are not what they were—I am glad I am inconsistent. How has this change come about? It did not come through me or by me. I have felt, my countrymen, like one groping in the dark.

"I know suffering and sorrow, and I have pitied it in others. I have felt my weakness and insecurity and need of help. I could not find it in cold logic and reason. I looked for it in my own mind and conscience and could not discover it.

"I then cast aside all pride of opinion, all thought of what the world would think or say, and bowed my head before the throne of Almighty God and asked for strength and light. At last I found it there—my doubts are dispelled—the curtain of the night has parted and the way is clear.

"From now as long as life lasts I am the uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic. Its ugly and venomous head should be struck wherever it is raised.

"Failures have been recorded and failures will be recorded in the attempt by the state alone to control or destroy this evil.

The Great Battle to Be Fought

"The great battle to be fought is to dissolve the connection of the United States government with the manufacture and sale of liquor and interdict it by a constitutional amendment. This and this alone will strike the last and decisive blow for redemption.

"In this mighty effort the friends of law and order everywhere, from ocean to ocean, will be enlisted. When the victory is won, its fruits will be the richest and most stupendous ever won in any contest since time began."

Acting Governor of Texas Proclaims November 2 As Temperance Day

PAYS TRIBUTE TO W. C. T. U.

Governor Colquitt of Texas, who is the avowed friend of the liquor interests, may be somewhat surprised to read of the proclamation from the administrative offices of the state that November 2 is to be observed as Temperance Day. It is to be hoped that he may take time to peruse and seriously consider the facts stated in that interesting document, issued by the acting chief executive, Lieutenant Governor Will H. Mayes. During the absence of Governor Colquitt on a trip to Panama, the acting governor has not only appointed a day for the purpose of considering the great subject of total abstinence and prohibition, but has urged the people to take advantage of their privileges, and has called special attention to the great conventions of the World's and National W. C. T. U. We quote from the proclamation:

"*To the People of Texas:*

"The public mind is directed, as never before, to the appalling evils due directly to the use of intoxicating liquors. It is a matter in which every citizen having at heart the welfare of the people and the good of the country, is vitally concerned. The intemperate use of liquors is the largest factor in crowding our penitentiaries with convicts, in filling our asylums with insane, in the causation of chronic diseases, in pauperizing thousands of homes, in increasing the number and costs of our courts, and in bringing misery, woe and poverty to numberless men, women and children. Most thinking people are now agreed that the use of intoxicating liquors, in even a moderate degree, is harmful, and is, therefore, intemperate.

Tribute to W. C. T. U.

"The World's W. C. T. U. convention is to be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 23 to 28, followed by the National W. C. T. U. convention at Asbury Park, N. J., on October 29 to November 6, 1913. During these two weeks many of the brightest women of our land and of the entire world will be assembled to discuss and adopt methods for still further impressing upon the people the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors, to the end that attention be called in every possible way to the fact that the use of intoxicants, opiates and narcotics results in great harm, not only to the users, but to their families, their friends, society and the state.

Proclaims November 2

"Therefore, I, Will H. Mayes, acting governor of the state of Texas, having in mind the good of all the people of the state, do proclaim Sunday, November 2 as 'Temperance Sunday' in Texas, and urge that, where church rules do not prohibit, ministers of all denominations and in all of the churches where the people gather for worship, deliver sermons and addresses upon some phase, or phases of the temperance question. I respectfully ask that men, women and children, even at inconvenience to themselves, attend the services where such sermons or addresses are to be delivered and especially that an effort be made to impress upon the youth of the land the evils resulting from drink.

"I also request that all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, or temperance organizations, and all fraternal, social and literary clubs coöperate with the churches in efforts to direct the attention to this important subject, and to secure the largest possible attendance at such meetings. Such coöperation on the part of all parties interested in any way in spreading temperance will not only result in much encouragement to the thousands of self-sacrificing workers, but will redound in immediate and lasting good to our state."

CHICAGO'S SEVEN REASONS

The following seven striking reasons for abolishing the saloon in Chicago are given by A. G. Fegert in *Christian Progress*, a paper published by the Christian Endeavorers of that city:

The Juvenile Court.
The Domestic Relations Court.
The Police Court.
The Morals Court.
The Insane Court.
The Divorce Court.
The Criminal Court.

In these courts is reflected the human misery caused by the saloon.

Children whose parents have been arrested for drunkenness are brought into the Juvenile court. They are known as dependents. Their natural guardians, their parents, are unable to care for them, so the state must guard and guide these little ones and pay for their keep. Charge this up to the saloon.

Husbands are haled into the Domestic Relations court and frequently compelled to support their wives and children. The saloon gets the money that the home should have.

Monday mornings and most other mornings in the police court are taken up with disorderly cases of men and women who, being crazed with drink, have done some damage, insulted or assaulted some person or in some other way misconducted themselves. It costs the taxpayers money to operate the police courts, the police department, the house of correction and other institutions to which these disorderlies are committed. Charge it up to the saloon that sold the stuff that crazed the people and made them disorderly.

Most of the immorality committed in a big city is caused by drink. The report of the Chicago Vice Commission showed how intimately connected are the saloons and brothels. Brutes who seduce girls first get them under the influence of intoxicating liquor, thus reducing their power of resistance. So many cases of immorality find their way into the Chicago courts that the "Morals court" was established to try only these cases. Charge most of them to the saloon.

Charge to the saloon over sixty percent of the cases that are tried in the insane court. Men and women are sent to the insane hospitals in different parts of the state, supported from the funds in the state treasury. Chicago's production of insane is about one hundred a week. Dunning hospital—the only one in Cook county—is so full that patients are compelled to sleep on the floors. Chicago gets the license money from the saloons and the county's and state's taxpayers must pay for the care of the victims of drink—robbed of their reason by the saloon.

Homes are wrecked by the saloon. Forty-six percent of wrecked homes is the ratio to be charged to the liquor traffic according to a statement issued by Judge Gemmill. The divorce courts untie the marital bonds of many husbands and wives who would "love, honor and cherish" each other were it not for the destructive work of the saloon.

The saloon breeds criminals. The Criminal court records show that about ninety percent of the offenders spend their time and money in the saloons and adjoining poolrooms. More parasites bred by the big community parasite—the saloon!

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

WHEN THE NATION SHALL GO DRY

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

We have raised our cry to heaven
That the grace of truth may fall
On the fireside and the workshop,
On the legislative hall;
That this Nation hear the summons
And the Master's call obey,
And by might of right put alcohol
Forevermore away.

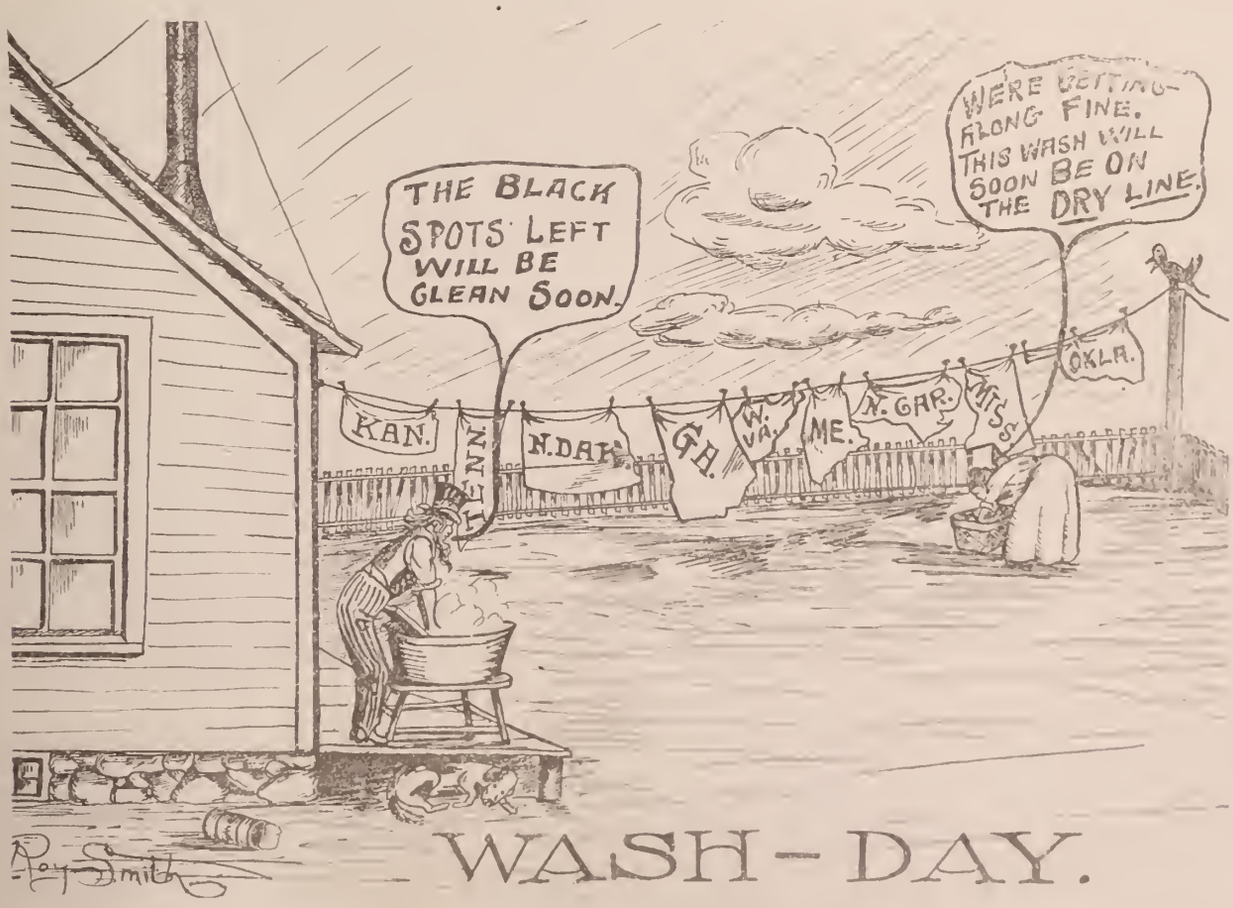
In the solemn, glad assurance
That our God Himself doth guide,
Let true men and patriots gather
For this battle, to His side;
Lift right hand in oath to heaven,
Raise the holy battle cry:
"In the name of Christ and Childhood,
"Lord, this Nation shall go dry."

Shall the manhood God created
Still to death and ruin reel?
Still the youth of Home and Nation
Writhe beneath the rum-fiend's heel?
Nay, no quarter to Knave Alcohol,
His hour has come to die;
By God's grace, we'll lead the nations
Till the earth shall ALL go dry.

For the Nation MUST go dry,
Yea, the Nation SHALL go dry!
And Old Glory in its beauty
O'er a sober land shall fly.
We can see the day approaching,
Praise the Lord, 'tis drawing nigh!
Soon we'll hail the great deliverance
When our Nation shall go dry!

Lord, this Nation shall go dry!
Lord, this Nation shall go dry!
And Old Glory in its beauty
O'er a sober land shall fly!
We can see the day approaching,
Praise Thy Name, 'tis drawing nigh!
Haste, we pray, the great deliverance
When this Nation shall go dry.

Till the earth shall all go dry,
Till the earth shall all go dry,
And each flag that waves beneath the sun
O'er sober lands shall fly.
That glad day is fast approaching,
By God's grace, 'tis drawing nigh!
And our hearts prepare hosannas,
For the earth shall soon go dry!



WASH-DAY.

Nine Are Now on the Line and the Rest Are in the Wash!

RELATION OF THE SOCIAL EVIL TO DRINK

REV. WILLIAM BURGESS, Chicago, Secretary American Vigilance Association

"Is it possible that, in the bosom of civilization itself, may be engendered the malady which shall destroy it? Is it possible that institutions may be established which, without the help of earthquake, of famine, of pestilence, or of foreign sword, may undo the work of so many ages of wisdom and glory?"—*Macaulay*

It has ever been assumed, by the official mind of human governments, that the attitude of law in regard to certain commercialized evils is to license or regulate. Thus, gambling has often thrived as a commercialized practice under license or official connivance.

The inevitable result of such a policy is to perpetuate the evils. Traffic in vices may be suppressed, or restrained, by prohibitory law, but never by license, toleration, or permission.

Is not this the meaning of Lord Macaulay's prophecy of the destruction of civilization by the very institutions which it establishes?

Here are the twin demons—liquor and lust—whose mighty power for evil has been raised to such colossal proportions, that it menaces the destruction of legitimate commerce and foreshadows the doom of American manhood and womanhood.

And these two gigantic commercialized evils have been fostered and established—the one by license—the other by a form of regulation which gives to them sanction and protection.

"'Tis here they learn
The road that leads from competence and peace
To indigence and rapine . . . . . .
Th' excise is fattened with the rich result
Of all this riot. The ten thousand casks,
Forever dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas finger of the state
Bleed gold, for Parliament (Congress) to vote away.
Drink and be mad then; 'tis your country bids
Gloriously drunk—obey the important call;
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more."

The liquor traffic in its present form is the very creation and agent of government; it is the most prolific source of poverty, and crime, and the ally of all forms of vice, without which the market of lust could not remain open.

The liquor interests are bound up in the so-called social evil. The two are directly and intimately associated. To attack either of them is to excite the activity of the other, openly or secretly, in its defense.

Speaking, a few months ago, before a club of business men, the writer called attention to the fact that these two evils assumed the dignity and rights of a commercial enterprise and he urged that legitimate commerce must rid itself of this association and that commercial clubs and boards of trade must insist upon a complete severance from all patronage and fellowship therewith. A gentleman present rose and asked "whether it was meant that the liquor interests are to be regarded as allied with the house of ill-fame," to which the writer answered, that it is notorious that brewers' and distillers' delivery wagons make frequent visits at the back doors of brothels and if any of the brewers have refused a share of the business they have not yet made it known.

It should be observed that this relation of the liquor interests to houses of ill-fame is made a part of the business of such houses and that both the keepers, and the inmates generally, admit that they could not run the business without liquor.

> The greatest adjunct and the greatest supporter of vice is the saloon. There is no institution quite so damnable in breaking down the efficiency of government, and the integrity of the home and the nation.—*Dean Walter T. Sumner, Chairman of the Vice Commission of Chicago*

The Report of the Chicago Vice Commission (1911) refers to the fact that the Brewers' Exchange, which is composed of ninety percent of the brewery companies of Chicago, recently affirmed that it is opposed to the sale of liquor in connection with prostitution. But, the report adds:

"In spite of this fact hundreds of prostitutes (928 counted by the Commission investigators) are permitted and encouraged in no less than 236 saloons, which were investigated by the Commission. Many of these disorderly saloons are under the control of brewery companies, as will be seen later in the report. These saloons are frequented by immoral women, who openly solicit for drinks and for immoral purposes and receive the protection of the saloon-keepers and interests.

"An investigation with reference to 236 disorderly saloons shows that representatives of fourteen brewing companies are on the surety bonds for sixty-three of these saloons. In addition there are a number of individuals on the surety bonds for other disorderly saloons who are also connected with brewing companies, but are not given as being representatives."

The Kansas City inquiry on the vice conditions of that city, reported the declared causes of the first act of prostitution, on the part of 226 girls. These were as follows:

Dancing	24	At school	11
Drinking	26	Coaxed	78
Shows, etc.	10	Forced	17
Buggy Riding	14	Betrayed	29
Park	17		

Thus, more than ten percent of these 226 girls declared their ruin, as wholly through drink, and if one reflects upon the other eight causes, there will be little doubt but that liquor was a chief contributing agent in most of them.

The wail of the fallen girl in a majority of instances is, "I never would have yielded but for drink," whilst the hopeless prostitute cries, "I could not face the horrors of it without liquor."

Macaulay's prophetic words reach us as a warning. The American nation stands upon a height of vantage such as no other nation ever enjoyed. Yet our very advantages may contribute to our downfall unless these perils are stayed. Wealth itself facilitates the toboggan slide to ruin. The American people are already spending more money *per capita* on these twin commercialized vices than the people of any other nation in the world. Can any other cities name the vast sums expended on liquor and lust which are estimated for—say New York and Chicago. In the latter city the actual profits made, in commercialized vice alone, as estimated by the Vice Commission, are nearly sixteen millions annually—the stock in trade being the bodies and souls of girls, and the buyers men and boys, while the sellers are the slave holders of the white slave trade.

The strength of the nation is already seriously tapped—and but few of us are aware of it. With scientific accuracy the government furnishes records of our Army and Navy. More to be feared than all war, are the evils which are now decimating the ranks of the men picked from the flower of American youth, as soldiers and sailors, but condemned by their practices to physical diseases and soul corruption.

The essential thing, in this connection, is that this amazing degeneracy is the result of the combined vices of liquor and lust—both of which are commercialized—and that what is true of our Army and Navy is also true—perhaps not in so great a proportion—in the rank and file of all the men in civil life, throughout the country.

Let the people of the United States, from its humblest citizen to its honored President, reflect.

The vices which weaken our Army and Navy are the same which weaken also the boys and men of civil life and our girls are every year becoming less and less qualified for the motherhood of America's future citizens.

The remedy is—where? Not alone in the voluntary service of benevolent agencies, supplemented by education and social hygiene, but equally—if not more—in tearing down, root and branch, the twin institutions—the commercialized saloon and the house of shame.

NOT A WORD IN ITS DEFENSE

EX-SENATOR W. R. WEBB

The only pretext for perpetuating the saloon is that it is a power for evil too strong to be overcome. Not a voice is raised in its defense. It cannot be defended upon the moral or economic or political side. Morally, it degrades; economically, it impoverishes; politically, it corrupts. It smirches the legislature, soils the executive and stains the judiciary. It brutalizes the husband, desolates the wife, debauches the son, betrays the daughter. It slanders the pulpit, it ridicules the church, it robs the children of their birthright of good training and education. Not a word in its defense except that it is too strong for us. I would rather be defeated in fighting such a monster than tamely to surrender.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911; REINTRODUCED AUGUST 5, 1913, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

GROWING A RACE OF SOBER MEN

WILLIAM A. McKEEVER, Professor of Child Welfare, University of Kansas

It is difficult for the dweller in the saloon-ridden city to interpret the tone and sentiment of the typical Kansas character. It is quite as difficult for the permanent dweller in the "sunflower state" to exercise patience and forbearance in his criticism of the city which tolerates the open saloon. Why does this radical difference in opinion exist? A difference in biography is the simple and unquestionably correct answer. The hatred of the saloon business and the disgust at the very sight or odor of intoxicating liquors, which marks the native Kansas character, is not an inheritance; it is an acquisition. During all his lifetime he has been taught to despise the liquor traffic and to set himself up against its encroachments. On the other hand, the native and adult dweller in the saloon-cursed city has never known what it is to be free from the presence of the nefarious traffic. The saloon with its crime and debauchery and stench has always been a part of his environment, and he has become so accustomed to this situation as scarcely to question the possibility of existing normally without it.

During my travels about the country, I have made extensive inquiry into the psychology of the saloon business, and am satisfied that the paragraph above sketches the situation correctly, and points out clearly the moral issue for the reformer. I am, therefore, more than ever ready to urge that prohibitionists and temperance workers turn their efforts more directly toward prevention, and less toward the cure of the liquor habit. During the past thirty years the Kansas people have undergone a slow evolution of sentiment in respect to the saloon. By hard struggle, and through the vote of a then relatively sparse population of male citizens, the prohibitory amendment of Kansas was enacted. But for many years following its first trial it remained much in disfavor, and many of those who voted for the measure were led to doubt its wisdom. So the fight went on. Many of the twelve hundred open saloons in the state continued to do business in defiance of law, enjoying both patronage and favorable sentiment.

A Subtle Force in Instruction

Fortunately, an obscure clause in one of the Kansas statutes required that every school child be given instruction as to the hurtfulness of alcohol. Thus, every schoolhouse became a center for manufacturing sentiment against the saloon. Boys and girls were taught to have feelings of repulsion and disgust for the entire alcoholic business. Only whispered sentiments favorable to drink were passed around, and the young did not hear them. As a result of this entire generation of law enforcement and instruction of the young, Kansas has grown a new race of men and women practically all of whom are bitter enemies of King Alcohol. There now remains in the state no party or sect or organized faction which pretends to favor either the saloon or the use of alcohol. This new generation of men and women is now constituted of our voters, our law-makers, and our substantial citizenship, and every year their sentiment on the saloon question grows more and more one-sided and favorable.

ONLY ONE REAL ISSUE

There is, therefore, only one great issue in regard to the prohibition movement, and that is to make conditions such that youth will grow to full manhood without ever tasting intoxicants; and to instil in the growing youth a thoroughly adverse sentiment as to the entire alcohol business. Kansas is doing this.

The Truth Has Not Been Told

The liquor trust and the vicious interests connected with it, have scattered abroad many glaring falsehoods about prohibition in Kansas. They have subsidized a few magazines, bought up a large amount of space in certain disreputable newspapers, and scattered abroad millions of false and defaming circulars. But the other side of the story has never been completely related. It is true that liquor is both sold and drunk in Kansas. It is also true that there is considerable thieving, housebreaking, and other petty crimes. There is constantly in the state a floating population that comes from the saloon districts of other states. Many of these people suffer from alcoholism, and must have their indulgence, but they drink clandestinely. So traffic in alcohol in Kansas is little more in evidence than are the other forms of criminal conduct. Not one child or youth in a thousand of our population sees or hears about—or even thinks about—the use of alcohol during his ordinary routine of life. As a consequence he is growing up a total abstainer, his habits are becoming thus fixed, and he will always be an ardent defender of our prohibitory laws.

Let us be understood as to our main point here. These tens of thousands of young sons of Kansas are clean and absolutely sober, not because of any peculiar inherent trait, but simply because of the result of having grown up in pure environment.

A Remarkable Economic Result

In her natural resources, Kansas is only a reasonably wealthy state, but she has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and much of this getting ahead may be indirectly attributed to prohibition. By comparing actual liquor statistics with a certain neighboring saloon-ridden state, it is found that prohibition sentiment in Kansas means a saving of forty-five million dollars annually. Let us make out the account thus:

Annual saving on account of prohibition	$45,000,000
Interest on same, six per cent	2,700,000
Ten year gain, account of prohibition	450,000,000
Annual interest on same, six per cent	30,000,000

Is it any wonder that Kansas is such a prosperous state? That notwithstanding almost the entire loss this year of her usual corn crop of 150,000,000 bushels from drought, she is still in good circumstances. By actual count last May, her bank deposits amounted to $600 per family. Her jails and poorhouses are practically all empty. Forty-six of her counties have sent no one to the penitentiary during the year just passed. Her children and young people are thronging the schools and colleges. She

(Continued on Page Twelve)

THE LAST DRINK

FRANK KAVANAUGH, Moberly, Mo.

I had worked third shift at Colfax less than three months, but during that time I had become quite a society man. I was invited out practically every night, and when I wasn't I had calls to make, which usually kept me up until nearly midnight, at which time I relieved Collins.

After the party or dance was over and we—I mean the young fellows of the little town—had accompanied our girls home, it was our habit to meet in Feland's saloon, where we would talk and drink until nearly midnight, with the result that I often went on duty pretty well jingled. I wouldn't be drunk, understand, but in that state where things looked queer and unnatural to me; the rough edges were filed off the corners of life, as it were, by the effects of the liquor.

One night, early in the winter, I took a girl home from a dance, and, on my way to the depot, stopped in, as usual, at Feland's, where the gang "set 'em up" around. There were seven of us. That meant that within half an hour I had taken seven drinks. No wonder strange things happened that night. I was the receptacle for enough alcohol to make a porterhouse steak disintegrate. Instead of cutting my stomach into pieces it went to my brain. After the seventh drink, the others left the saloon, but as it was not quite midnight, I stayed for another drink and a chat with the bartender.

"This one's on me," he said in a sudden fit of generosity, and as I nodded, he began to mix the cocktails. "I'm sure the road's got a good fellow on after midnight now," he continued. "The last good fellow here was Caskey. Brown, the man here before you came, was sure a self-centered guy. Why, he wasn't in our place once all the time he was here. Caskey was sure a good fellow, though."

"They promoted Brown, didn't they?" I asked as I dreamily watched him pour the cocktails into the tall-stemmed glasses.

"Yes; he went up to the headquarters office," said the bartender. "Here's how." And we drank.

"What became of Caskey?" I asked.

"Oh, he's out in Utah now. They canned him off this road for coming over here to get a drink and forgetting to stop a train he had orders for. The freight he let pass met a passenger train about five miles above here, but they saw each other in time to stop, and so nobody was hurt. But Caskey was a good fellow, all right."

I took my last drink for the night and walked over to the depot. Old Collins was putting on his coat and gathering up his lunch basket and coffee pot. He made his coffee on the office stove, for he was a sober old fellow and wouldn't drink anything stronger than the Java.

"Feel all right, sonny?" he asked, as I looked over the thirty-one clips to see if he had any orders on hand to sign for.

"Sure," I answered. "Why?"

"If I were you, my boy, I'd cut out Feland's. More than one good man has gone the boomer route by dabbling with the stuff he hands out."

I became angry. "Why you old homeguard," I exclaimed, "if you don't report me, no one will ever know whether I go there or not."

The old man made a grimace, as if controlling himself. "They knew all about Caskey, and I'm sure he was never reported from here."

"But Caskey let a train get by him. Catch me doing anything like that!" And I smiled in a very superior way as the old man turned and walked out.

The big, fat stove was red hot, and I soon became warm and sleepy. Nothing was doing on the wires except a car report from a station some fifty miles down the line. I leaned back comfortably and listened to the report, but suddenly it stopped. The lights grew dim and I could see them only through a haze. The liquor had reached my brain. I was brought to my senses by the sound of my call coming impatiently on the wire. The operator at the other end was signing "DS" and I knew from that it was the dispatcher and by the way he handled the key, that he had been calling for some time.

"OS extra south," he said when I answered. Which meant that he wanted a report on when they had arrived and left my station.

"No OS," I answered. I figured that if a train had passed I surely would have heard it, even if I were taking a catnap.

Then he sent an order: "No. 98, engines 1240 and 1008 will meet extra '553' at Colfax."

"Sure the '553' hasn't passed?" he asked again.

"Sure," I answered.

"Should have passed thirty minutes ago," he said, and closed his key.

Until then I had not thought to look at the clock. I glanced up. The hands pointed to 2:30. I had been asleep more than two hours and perhaps, after all, the extra had passed. And if it had—well, they would need a wrecker, some doctors and nurses and a few coffins, that was all. I would probably follow Caskey, if they didn't soak me for murder.

I stepped out on the platform and glanced up at my semaphore in doing so. It was down, showing white! I was sure I had left it red when I took the office over from Collins. I had no recollection of turning it since that time. I looked down at the rails. A sheet of frost covered them. I made a mark on the nearest one with my thumb and watched to see how long it would take the frost to obliterate the imprint. By that means I wished to assure myself that a train couldn't have passed within the last thirty minutes without showing a mark on the rails. I watched that mark for some minutes and it appeared as plain as when I made it. My heart grew lighter. Then I glanced up in the direction of town and back at the rail. The mark was gone! As long as I kept my eyes on the spot the change had not been appreciable, but it disappeared the instant I had glanced away.

I heard another call from "DS" and went in and answered.

"Nothing from '553' yet?"

"Nothing," I answered. "What is it?"

"Theatrical special. Craig pulling it. Should have been there an hour ago."

My hair began to rise. I was perfectly sober now, and suffering. For Craig had been the man who found me, a disheartened kid, less than four months before, loafing around the dispatcher's office, waiting for something to turn up. My money was gone. I was hungry. The big fellow took pity on me and asked me to his home, where I stayed several weeks, during which time he had introduced me to the men in the general office, to the trainmaster, and had been instrumental in getting me the job I was holding. For he was a man the officials knew and valued and so a friend of his landed a job much easier than the unknown little tramp. His wife had treated me as she would have treated a son; I had played hours at a time with the baby; had made myself perfectly at home, in fact. And it was such a home as I appreciated, for I was but a boy. And now I was Craig's murderer! Above the anguish at the thought I remembered something I had forgotten for a long time—that when I was sent to Colfax, Craig loaned me ten dollars, to "start on" as he had put it. I had neglected to repay it, for Feland's bill was rather large every payday and other expenses ran high in the social circle I was in. How small I felt myself at the recollection of the debt!

I knew what it would mean if he hit No. "98." That was the fast meat train starting each night from a great packing house center at the other end of the division. It made passenger time. From the starting point to my station the road followed the river, a course of cuts and curves. The men who pulled the "98" were not molly-coddles. A man who knew fear would have lasted about one run. They had to be men with good, red blood in their veins—and plenty of it—to rattle ahead of forty refrigerator cars around the bluffs and curves on that run. They made the time, but in doing so looked Death in the face and bluffed him every foot of the way. And I had put Craig and his big passenger engine against the two moguls on one of those curves. I had sent him to eternity and made his wife a widow and his baby an orphan.

I must have aged twenty years in ten minutes. I felt the hangman's noose around my neck; I heard the boys on the

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

"Villa Reale," Meeting Place of the Congress

Fourteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism

OVER 1,000 DELEGATES FROM 44 COUNTRIES IN ATTENDANCE NEXT CONGRESS TO MEET IN THE UNITED STATES

For most of the data contained in the following report, we are indebted to Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.—EDITOR.

The fourteenth biennial international congress against alcoholism, held in Milan, Italy, September 22-27, was a most successful and inspiring meeting. It was attended by over 1,000 delegates from forty-four countries. The following governments sent representatives: Austria, Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chili, China, Columbia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Holland, Hungaria, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New South Wales, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America.

The hearty welcome extended by Italy, a wine-producing country and one whose prosperity is so largely dependent upon its viniculture, was most significant of the way in which the thoughts of men are widening on the subject of temperance. Equally noteworthy was the greeting to the Congress from 21,000 Italian doctors.

The chairmen conducted the meetings in the French language. Naturally a good deal of Italian, much French and German, and but very little English was used. At the request of various chairmen, Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., translated to the Congress the most important parts of any discussion from French into English. On one or two occasions speakers advocated the Gothenburg or some similar system for the management of the liquor traffic, and each time the American and British delegates strongly opposed it.

One of the most helpful discussions for the wine-making countries in Europe was on the use of grapes for non-fermented wines, and the concentrated juice mixed with the yolks of eggs was shown in bottles, also several samples of different colored non-alcoholic wines. These wines are being used in some hospitals with excellent results. Italy raises one million pounds a year ($5,000,000) by the manufacture of intoxicating wines, but does not manufacture spirits. One speaker protested against teetotalism, and stated that if Italy became prohibition territory, millions of people would necessarily be obliged to leave the country. This is the prevalent idea in France and in Italy, but the distribution, in connection with the Congress, of many kinds of nourishing liquids made from grapes, must have told its own story. It was clearly shown how fermentation lessens the phosphorus and the albumen in the grape juice.

Papers and discussions on "Moral Decadence Caused by Alcoholism," "The Economic Importance of the Liquor Traffic," "The Economic Effects of Alcoholism," "Alcoholism in the Colonies," "Employers and Workmen in the Fight against Alcoholism," "Counter Attractions to the Public House," "The Treatment of Inebriates," "Temperance Teaching," and other subjects filled the days.

> This Congress, perhaps even more than previous ones, indicated the growing solidarity of the war, wide as civilization, now being waged against the use of alcohol, embodying as it did the protest of well-wishers of their kind against the havoc produced by alcohol consumption everywhere. Its very existence denotes the permanent revolt of humanity against liquids so impregnated being common beverages.

Among the speakers were Dr. Filipetti, president of the Congress; Dr. Ferrari, general secretary; Dr. Hercod, Dr. J. Bergman, Dr. Holetscher, Dr. Forel; Mayor Cotterill of Seattle, Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, Miss Agnes E. Slack, and Miss Marie Brehm.

After an address in French by Dr. Eggers of Bremen recommending the adoption of the Gothenburg system, Miss Agnes E. Slack asked and obtained permission to translate to the Congress Dr. Eggers' observations, as she felt certain many who were well-known leaders in their own countries, would strongly differ from him. She stated that the temperance organizations of Great Britain are opposed to the system, and she felt sure that every American delegate present would say the same of their temperance organizations. A most emphatic affirmative response came from the Americans, and the Swedish and Norwegian representatives spoke to the same effect.

The twin drug of alcohol, opium, was the subject of a special conference at which Dr. Legrain spoke of the alarming increase of opium addiction in France, especially in the navy, and Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington, who presided, described the pending opium treaty signed by thirty-eight nations, which awaits the signatures of seven more nations, namely: Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, and must thereafter be ratified by the forty-five nations of the world and applied. Its purpose would be world-wide prohibition of opium except as a guarded medicine. Pending the long task of completing the treaty, for which Dr. Crafts reported that he had organized an international committee at the Hague, he urged that the citizens of each nation should see that the evil was abated so far as the national constituency could reach, especially in the foreign settlements of China. Dr. Crafts also spoke twice in the regular session of the Congress, first on the protection of Africa against the white man's rum and in the second case on temperance education, illustrating the value of hand charts for use in schools and elsewhere. In a side meeting of the "Blue Cross," to which those temperance organizations which are avowedly Christian were invited, Mrs. Crafts spoke of the Christian work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, especially its introduction of quarterly temperance lessons into the Sunday school army of the world, thirty million strong.

The chief social functions were a reception by the municipality of Milan at the Villa Reale and a three hours' boat ride on Lake Como.

In the words of one of the delegates, "All who took part seemed to share the view expressed in the famous declaration of the Kaiser that 'The nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol will win the battles of the future.' These international discussions of temperance topics introduced by carefully selected and acknowledged experts whereby all may study the experiences of other communities, become increasingly illuminative and useful."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

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CAMPAIGN YEAR AHEAD

In the calendar of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union every year is a campaign year, but all signs indicate that the twelve months upon which we are soon to enter will be distinguished by the variety, strenuousness and enthusiasm of the campaigns waged in the different states. In some the slogan will be "votes for women," in others "constitutional prohibition for the state." Campaigns of education and agitation by means of posters, publicity methods, and organization will be pushed by other states. But whatever the line of endeavor, all will be but a means to an end to secure from Congress the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of all alcoholic liquors.

Can They Succeed?

The editors of the liquor papers cannot be accused of being unduly optimistic concerning the success of those who are working for state and national prohibition, and yet there is no literature which contains more of encouragement for temperance workers than that to be found in some of the liquor organs. Take for instance the following statement of the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal:* "The united forces of the opposition will strive to write prohibition into the federal constitution. If they succeed, it is the death knell of the liquor interests as a recognized industry." The paper then asks the question, "Can they succeed?" and follows immediately with a statement of the possibilities: "To amend the constitution requires the ratification of three-fourths of the states, or 36 out of our 48. Of these nine are now entirely in the prohibition column and eighteen more are in major area and population under local prohibition laws; it will not be difficult to swing these eighteen in line if the question of national prohibition is raised. The irritation aroused by the inefficiency of local or even state prohibition turns the mind and purpose of its friends to a national policy with the strength of the whole government behind it. Thus we may safely count on twenty-seven states as sure to ratify the national amendment; nine more are needed, and judging from recent experience, especially the West Virginia case, the possibility of getting them is not a superhuman task. The moral and religious forces of the nation are against the liquor business. Unify these forces in support of a definite policy and the end is here."

If the liquor editor is a true prophet, we are nearer the consummation of our desires than we imagined, for as with one voice the temperance organizations of the nation are now declaring (as has the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years) for national constitutional prohibition. The securing of the nine states is not indeed, as the liquor paper remarks, a superhuman task, but even if it were, when the moral and religious forces of the nation under the leadership of Him who turneth upside down the way of the wicked, undertake in deadly earnest to secure the passage of a national constitutional prohibition law by Congress, there is little doubt of the result, and even the liquor interests realize that with such a combination of circumstances "their discomfiture is sure."

Why So Many Unemployed Men?

With the approach of winter, the great cities are thronged with men who are chronically out of work. Through the summer months they manage to eke out an existence, many of them living as tramps or vagabonds, depending upon charity, but with the advent of the cold season, they flock to the congested centers, and become wards of the city and county. This condition of affairs has long been a problem which sociologists and political economists find themselves unable to satisfactorily solve. Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, in a recent number of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, tells of a prize that was offered during the winter of 1913, for the best statement of five reasons for unemployment, to a group of typical "out of a job" individuals, to whom free breakfasts were being served. The paper which took the prize gave as the fourth reason the "drink habit," and as the second, "incompetency, both from birth and bad habits. Employers naturally take only the best, and not the others until they are obliged to do so," the contestant remarked. Dr. McAfee, commenting on these various reasons, says, "Certainly many observers would put this last one—the drink habit—first, for there can hardly be anything that explains the second reason better than the fourth reason. The papers reported as a great novelty recently a man who was looking for work and did not drink a drop. Most of us who have tried to help men to positions, especially lowly ones, have found that our chief difficulty. We are all watching the lines of the fight against the saloon and observing how largely they are economic. It seems incredible that a sane civilization can much longer permit so ruinous a phase of its life to continue."

Ex-Governor Patterson Declares in Favor of State and National Prohibition

Since the last issue of the paper, word has been received from the president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., that ex-Governor Patterson has announced his change of attitude on the question of state and national prohibition, and now declares himself in favor of both. This latest development in the character of the ex-governor is precisely what was to be expected if he has really experienced a change of heart. No man who permits his intelligence and conscience to direct his judgment can come to any other conclusion than that ex-Governor Patterson is said to have arrived at—that the only adequate solution of the great problem of the drink evil is state and national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. If a man who for so many years has favored and abetted the liquor interests and law-breakers can by the grace of God be made to see the truth, workers for a prohibition nation ought not to consider any case with which they have to deal hopeless.

ARKANSAS TEMPERANCE LAW UPHELD

Supreme Court Declares It Is Constitutional

There is great rejoicing by the temperance hosts of Arkansas over the disposition of the state supreme court of Senate Bill 118. The measure has been sustained by that tribunal, and it is conceded by those opposed to it that virtually every saloon in Arkansas will, in all probability, close on January 1, as a result. It is estimated that Little Rock alone will lose more than $80,000 a year from licenses collected from the saloon. The bill, which was passed by the last legislature, provides that no liquor shall be sold except upon petition of the adult white citizens (including women) of an incorporated town, the names of all such petitioners to be published at least twice in the town paper.

ICELAND WOMEN GIVEN FULL SUFFRAGE

When signed by the King of Denmark, the bill granting the women of Iceland full parliamentary suffrage, will become a law. The bill was first passed by Parliament in 1911; it has just been passed a second time without opposition. Municipal suffrage to self-supporting widows and spinsters was granted by Iceland in 1882, and twenty-seven years later these rights were extended to all women who paid taxes. As an illustration of the friendly attitude of the government to the cause, *The Woman's Journal* recalls that in order to meet the expense of sending delegates to the International Woman Suffrage Congress at Buda-Pest, it was arranged that the island should have one less mail delivery for a year.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23-28, 1913

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. MEETING at MILAN

IN CONNECTION WITH CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

On behalf of the World's W. C. T. U. the writer held two women's meetings in connection with the Congress. The chief aim was to induce Italy to become a part of the World's W. C. T. U. Miss Slack presided at these meetings and the following speakers gave most efficient assistance: Dr. Ferrari, Madame Camperio and Mme. Jose of Italy; Mlle. de Laveleye of Belgium; Mme. Kuntzel of France; Miss Solomon and Mrs. Fehr of South Africa; Frau Delbruck of Germany; Fraulein Grenvingk of Russia; Baroness de Knoop of England, and Mrs. Don P. Blaine and Mrs. W. F. Crafts of the United States.

Dr. Ferrari, the secretary of the Congress, was most helpful, and arranged for one meeting to be held in the Congress Hall. Thirty-two Milanese ladies signed the pledge and joined our cause. Dr. Ferrari and Mme. Camperio have offered to plan meetings for the writer in Italy in the spring so that a union can be organized in Florence, Rome, and if possible in other cities. The addresses of so many white ribboners from different countries made a pronounced impression on the Italian ladies, and something of the inspiration of a World's W. C. T. U. convention was given to them. I realized more than ever what a wonderful force the World's W. C. T. U. can create by such women's meetings in connection with these international congresses. French is widely understood throughout Italy. In fact Mme. Camperio spoke in French in preference to her own language, Italian.

Dr. Ferrari is a great power in Italy for total abstinence, and a most forceful, eloquent speaker. He has become enthusiastic that the white ribbon movement be organized here. In view of the difficulties in Southern Europe, the results have surpassed my expectations. The writer and two other ladies were elected members of the permanent International Congress Committee.

Greatest Evil of the Time Overlooked

A MILWAUKEE MINISTER'S VIEWS

Carlyle once said what he had against the majority of men was not that they were deliberately bad, which was not the case; neither were they downright fools; but that when it came to intelligent thinking, they were muddleheads, as he put it.

I am continually reminded of it when I contemplate the innumerable plans that exist today for improving our social conditions and note what they include and what they overlook. We have practically annihilated the curses of yellow fever and malaria over vast districts that used to be periodically decimated by these plagues. We are gradually winning the fight against diphtheria and pneumonia and are making immense progress even with tuberculosis. The best brains of the medical profession are at work on the problem of cancer. The life long awfulness of the results of "opthalmia neonatorum," with its filling of our blind asylums and its direct relation to immorality and vice, is now a matter of every-day discussion.

Drink Business Goes On

And yet we let the drink business go on. Wisconsin legislators publicly declare that they consider it a "legitimate business," and men treat the whisky vender as if he were not a distributor of the seeds of poverty, degradation, disease, crime and death!

Yet what else than these are the facts in the case? It reminds me of the answer made by a guide up in the north woods of Wisconsin to an eminent Chicago physician who happened to be my guest at Sunday dinner in our camp. He turned to our guide and said: "Mr. Kelley, I wish you would name to me the prevalent cause of mortality among the residents of this district, as your experience among them may have found it."

The question was rather a profound one to spring on Mike, certainly in just such language, but he proved fully equal to it. "Well, Doc," he answered, "if what you're after is what folks ginerally dies of, up here, why, it's usually bad whisky that gits 'em!"

Tremendous Temperance Lesson

The ravages caused by drink in a dozen of the comparatively thinly settled portions of Wisconsin constitute the most awful temperance lesson of which I have any knowledge—and I've been pretty generally over the world, too. The worst of it is that there are a thousand localities in the land to which Mike's blunt statement would equally apply.

One of the most experienced and respected newspaper men in Milwaukee said recently that he himself expected to live to see the liquor traffic wiped out in the United States! When a newspaper man, with all his experience, can be an optimist to such a degree as that, surely a preacher can!—From *Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Journal*.

DELAWARE COURT UPHOLDS KENYON-WEBB LAW

The Sussex county court of General Sessions of Delaware has rendered a decision, upholding the Kenyon-Webb law and the Hazel Act, passed at the last session of the legislature, prohibiting the intrastate shipment of liquor into dry territory.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

OUR WORLD'S WORK AS FRANCES WILLARD SAW IT

White ribbon women in almost every civilized nation under the sun are working to perfect the network of that mental and spiritual telegraph whose central battery is the heart of Christ, and along which, when it is builded, shall flash those danger signals which shall blight what is evil and brighten all that is good.

We all believe that one of the choicest fruits of Christianity will be the growth of a bond of brotherhood and sisterhood so close among all nations, races and peoples, that we shall become truly kindred each to the other, and that great word Humanity, like a rolling wave of the ocean of God's love, shall wash out from the sands of time the words caste, creed, sex, and even that good word patriotism, because we shall feel that the whole world is our country and all men are our kin. Every utterance of appreciation, affection and friendship, every token of mutual coöperation; every stroke of honest hard work undertaken side by side; every sincere prayer, helps forward this beautiful day that we call the coming of the Kingdom of Christ.

We are a world's republic of women, who recognize no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship. "There are bands of ribbon white around the world," and you and I, bound by their pure white clasp, thank God and take courage to wage our peaceful war "for God and home and every land." We belong! Let every lip echo the words; let every heart cherish them. Each of us is as much a part of the world's union as is any other woman; it is our great, growing, beautiful home. The white ribbon includes all reforms; whatever touches humanity touches us.

Very sacred seems the comradeship of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Nothing in life has so satisfied some of our hearts. It is a high and holy calling. As I have long believed, it is God's way out of the wilderness for half the human race. In its glowing crucible, the dross of sectional enmity is being rapidly dissolved; the trifling occupations, the narrow aims, the paralyzing indolence of women, are barriers burned away by its all-conquering heat; while their once impoverished lives are expanding into wide areas of gracious strength and heavenly magnanimity.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 9—*World's Temperance Sunday*

MODERATE DRINKING and EFFICIENCY

REV. C. F. AKED in New York American

It is now stated that Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany experimented on himself and found that liquor, even in small quantities, lessened his capacity for work. And it is added that he has more than once expressed the opinion to members of his own immediate circle that immoderate drinking is one of the greatest factors in retarding the development of nations. But as nobody defends immoderate drinking this opinion does not count for much. What does count is the fact—if it is a fact—that the experience of the Kaiser brings him into line with the best thinking of our time. It is "moderate" drinking which does the harm to men and women who have to do the world's work and win through their long day with "efficiency."

Alcohol is the sworn foe of efficiency. No man or woman does better work for drinking it. Worse work will be done—less in quantity and feebler in quality. When you find a man who does splendid work, and drinks, and you ask the reason why, these experiments explain. He would do still better work at less cost to himself if he did not drink, while the average brain—and most of us possess no more than average brains—every day loses in capacity by reason of moderate drinking.

A French Warning

Will the Kaiser have the courage of his convictions? Will he hold out against the drinking customs of his country and of the world? And will an imperial government dare to do what the republican government of France has for years been doing? We must wait and see. For the French government issues under its own name and as a government document a tremendous warning. In the barracks, in schools, in postoffices where I have seen it, the French government causes to be exhibited a poster setting forth in a few well-written and cogent sentences the evils of indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Will the Kaiser do as much?

One city in America, and only one, has followed the lead of the government of France. Cambridge, Mass., has published the same warning. By authority of the mayor and park commissioners there is exhibited in all parks and public buildings of Cambridge a poster which begins with the statement that

"Experiments show that even moderate drinking hurts health and lessens efficiency," and which ends with the statement that

"Arrayed against Alcohol are Economy, Science, Efficiency, Health and Morality."

"JOHN BARLEYCORN" IN VILLAGE LIFE

TRAGEDIES OF SMALL COMMUNITY REVEALED

As the result of an investigation of 220 families in a small town of the middle west, Arnold L. Gesell has written a remarkable article entitled, "The Village of a Thousand Souls," which is published in the October number of *The American Magazine*. He treats the subject from the viewpoint of a eugenist, and on the subject of alcoholism he says:

"The examination of our map shows thirteen saloons. It is not surprising that our census should therefore reveal thirty-six families in which there is alcoholism. This is a proportion of sixteen percent. These alcoholics are in nearly every case the fathers—from whose loins, as the Scriptures tell us, spring children. For a generation there has not appeared in this village a woman who could be considered alcoholic. This latter fact, no doubt, has been a eugenic advantage to the population, because alcohol can poison the embryo through the maternal circulation if in no other way. But we must remember that every newborn babe is the product of the germinal protoplasm of the father as well as of the mother and that alcohol may undermine his germ plasm to such an extent that an inferior child will be born.

"The hereditary effects of alcohol are many; and 'they are never on the right side.' Our village map shows it in clear association with feeble-mindedness and insanity in thirteen cases at least. We may feel sure that alcohol operates as a contributing, if not as an initiating, cause in the production of defects and deficiency of the nervous system. In men it has been estimated that twenty-four percent of the mental diseases are due to alcohol, which, combined with syphilis, accounts for almost one-half of all the cases of insanity committed to institutions.

* * * * * * * *

"We shall not draw the curtain from the beastlike brawls of thirty-three years in thirteen village saloons, nor from the brutalities of the drunken fathers toward children and mothers of children, because these noisy scenes, however distressing, are only incidental to the silent drama of human reproduction, upon which the eugenics of the village depends."

ON THE "WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL"

As we go to press the General Officers and others from National Headquarters are on their way to the World's Convention at Brooklyn, New York. The "White Ribbon Special" left the station of the Pennsylvania Lines at Chicago on Tuesday forenoon, October 21, carrying a large, happy company of Illinois delegates and white ribboners from the West and the South.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

THE UNION SIGNAL has received word of the marriage of Mrs. Harriet E. Beckley, president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., to Mr. W. G. Wakefield, a rancher of Aztec, N. M. The ceremony took place at Antonio, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield will be at home in Tucson, December 1.

Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler of San Diego, Cal., National lecturer, is spending seven weeks in Oregon. She is welcomed by good audiences and secures new W. C. T. U. members at each meeting. From Oregon she goes to North California, where a month's work is awaiting her. Mrs. Wheeler is a pleasing speaker and her presence added much to the interest of the Oregon state convention recently held at Corvallis. She is especially interested in the work of the Young People's Branch.

Effective work accomplished during the year was reported at the thirteenth annual convention of Oklahoma county (Okla.) W. C. T. U. held September 11-12 in Edmond. The Oklahoma City medal contest work deserves special mention, Mrs. Dalton of Willard union, county superintendent, holding sixteen medals. The Edmond union had helped to put out a pool room. The fact that Central union is in the center of Oklahoma City and holds its meetings in Carnegie Library furnishes an opportunity to W. C. T. U. workers to keep in touch with civic matters. The president, Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in city and state. Mrs. Mary K. Applegate, by a unanimous vote, was again elected president of the county. Reports, papers, and a matron's grand gold medal contest were all enthusiastically received.

MISSOURI'S HOFFMAN MEMORIAL CONVENTION

Special Effort of the Year to Secure Woman Suffrage

Special Correspondence

The thirty-first annual convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U., held in Columbia, September 30-October 2, is now past history, but long will the memory of its enthusiasm and inspiration remain fresh in the minds and hearts of the 389 delegates in attendance.

It was expected that this would be a wonderful convention—wonderful because it was to be held in the auditorium of our State University; because it was to commemorate the life and death of the peerless Clara Hoffman, by the presentation of her bus to the University students; because it was to be honored by the presence of our National President, and vice-president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon—and the expectations were more than realized.

An air of sadness permeated the convention hall on the first morning when it became known that the much-beloved president, Mrs. Kate F. Newton, through illness would be prevented from attending her last state convention, as she had previously announced, as its presiding officer. This sadness was only relieved through the following days by cheery, hopeful telegrams from her.

Most impressive and uplifting were the memorial services conducted by Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, in which we were reminded particularly of the home-going of our own Permelia Curtis Mahan, but the tenor of the service was joyousness for future meetings, not sadness for past partings, and in conclusion "The Homeland" was sung by Miss Ross M. Hayes, state Y. P. B. secretary.

The key-note of this most wonderful convention was "Hope." It was expressed in the excellent reports of the organizers, the Branch secretaries, the department superintendents and the state officers, reaching its climax in the report of Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, corresponding secretary, which inspired all who heard it with a deeper sense of responsibility and a greater desire than ever before to press forward in temperance work. The Young People's demonstration, which took place on Wednesday evening of the convention, should not be overlooked, not only because it manifested, through the young men and young women who took part, the wonderful possibilities of that very important department of work in Missouri, but because it was later participated in by Miss Gordon, who appeared on the platform with a company of little people carrying the flags of the different nations federated in the World's W. C. T. U. As she presented them one by one, she spoke of the representatives from the different countries who will be present as delegates at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, and told something of the work that is being done by white ribbon sisters in other lands.

The women of the Missouri W. C. T. U., as well as all who sat under the voice of Mrs. Stevens on that night, rejoiced to hear her say, "I have attended conventions and conventions—conventions held in churches, halls and opera houses, but never before have I attended a state convention held in the auditorium of the state university." Mrs. Stevens further proclaimed, as she always does, optimistic hopes, not only for a dry Missouri, but a dry land and a dry world.

Words are inadequate to describe the ceremony which took place at the unveiling of the bust of Clara C. Hoffman, who for twenty-five years stood at the head of Missouri ranks. Miss Roena Shaner, state vice-president, presided, and it was most opportune that the initial address of the hour should be delivered by Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, president of Forest Park University, St. Louis, and co-laborer of the departed leader in the early days. At the foot of the pedestal supporting the bust, friends and loved ones laid flowers in token of love and veneration for the pioneer leader of Missouri and one who had also a national reputation as a speaker and worker. The beautiful marble likeness was presented in behalf of the state by Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, who said in part:

Unveiling of the Bust of Clara C. Hoffman

"I am reminded this morning of the legend of the sculptor who failed to bring from the marble the grand ideal his soul conceived. A prayer burst from his sorrowing breast: 'O God,' he cried, 'I have done my best.' That night an angel came and wrought upon the marble statue, bringing it to perfection. When the heavy hearted sculptor returned, he beheld a glorious image, and,

"There on the wall just over his head,
In letters of gold these words he read,
'When the workman hath wrought the best he could,
Whatever the work, God makes it good.'
The sculptor has long since passed away,
His statue has mouldered to decay.
But the words that the angel left behind,
Are still fulfilled to all mankind,
'When the workman hath wrought the best he could,
Whatever the work, God makes it good.'

"When Clara C. Hoffman wrought upon the crude marble of the womanhood of Missouri, she cried out in despair, as she, too, endeavored to bring from the marble the grand ideal her soul conceived, but once again the words of the angel have been fulfilled:

"When the workman hath wrought the best he could,
Whatever the work God makes it good.

"The work of Clara C. Hoffman has been 'made good' in the lives of the women who are present this morning, in the lives of thousands of women in the state who pay loving tribute to her memory. She wrought with infinite patience and skill; she trod the jungles of ignorance and prejudice; she bore scorn and vituperation that the beautiful ideal she cherished might be brought to perfection. These words from her pen come forcibly to the mind this morning: 'No one can ever write the history of Missouri and leave out of that writing the tender, sacrificing, enduring love and labor of Missouri's white ribbon army.' I would change it to read 'No one can ever write the history of Missouri and leave out of that writing the patient, tender, sacrificing, enduring love and labor of Clara C. Hoffman.' Missouri's history is enriched because she labored, toiled and loved.

"Dean Jones, on behalf of the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I present to you this morning the dearest possession of our organization, this beautiful marble portrait of our beloved. It will always be ours to possess; it will be yours to guard and keep. We entrust it to the keeping of this great University with the prayer that the noble life of Clara C. Hoffman may be an inspiration to the youth of Missouri which eventually will bring the dearest desire of her heart—the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Missouri."

In the absence of President Hill the address of acceptance of the Hoffman bust was given by Dr. J. C. Jones, Dean of the Department of Arts and Science, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri:

"*Madame President, Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union:*

"One of the most important and beneficial results that comes to the individual or to the community from the study of the past is undue exaggeration of the present. Modern civilization is prone to be too content with its achievements and too sure of their superiority over those of the ancient world to be willing to be taught by the experience of the past. We are, therefore, just learning of the value of that education which comes from daily sight of the images of those great souls who in the various fields of human endeavor have served their city, state or nation.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

State-Wide Prohibition in 1914 Colorado's Goal—State Convention Outlines Plan

Special Correspondence

The first day of a glorious October found the white ribbon clans of Colorado in thirty-fourth annual convention in beautiful Fort Collins, whose miles of great trees fluttered banners in our honor.

As Mrs. McIntyre read the Crusade Psalm she asked the women to imagine they were in that little church in Hillsboro in 1873, and then, as if inspired, she led them in a march around the church singing, "Give to the Wind Thy Fears," and later, in prayer, as realizing that we are still fronting the same sneering but trembling foe.

You can imagine how such a service keyed the convention up to a high note of sacrifice, and when the president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, in the most masterly address of her years of service, called upon the women to spend and be spent for the sake of a dry Colorado, the response was an enthusiasm that stood the test of three work-filled convention days.

The citizens made us feel that a dry college town was just the place for dry educators like the W. C. T. U., for the welcomes, from the mayor to the L. T. L. singers, were alive with up-to-date views on their problems, which they realized were the very ones we were trying to solve. This was notably true of the addresses of the president of the Agricultural College, Dr. Lory, and of Professor Dunn of the public schools, which were remarkably thoughtful and suggestive of the supreme importance of preventive education and legislation.

Significant of our success in that direction was the report that nearly a thousand scientific temperance essays had been written in the grade schools as well as many in the anti-narcotic contest during the year.

The Y. P. Branch was splendidly represented by a row of young men good to look upon, as well as the sweet girls who usually are with us, and the Ft. Collins L. T. L. lived up to its reputation of being one of the most active and efficient in the state.

Making those dear to us here and in the better country, memorial and life members, appealed to the women as never before, and in a few moments $1,200 was raised, which will serve the double purpose of honoring our beloved and carrying forward the cause to which they have given loyal service.

The days were full of good things, but one of the best was the quaint, pathetic address of a real foreigner who does real things for a colony of real German Russians on the western slope, and who, with her devoted husband, Rev. Mr. Bechtel, is seeing marvelous results of their labors.

Ex-Governor Stubbs, who was expected to crown these wonderful days with the story of conquering Kansas, telegraphed his inability to be present, but his place was acceptably filled by the fighting district attorney, Mr. George A. Carlson, whose unreportable address would have made the dry sleepers in local option towns wake up if they could only have been there to hear.

This being a campaign year, it goes without saying that the old officers were all re-elected, with the exception of Dr. Maude M. Sanders, the very able vice-president, who has served the state since 1908. She has so many demands upon her time in Denver and as the efficient superintendent of Sunday School work that she would not again permit her name to be used, and Mrs. F. I. Smith of Denver was elected in her place.

Mrs. Hawley, honorary president, in an evening address made her audience see the many lands visited in her round-the-world trip and in her characteristic and inimitable way wove in vital temperance truths. The program of the last evening was enriched by Mrs. Hawley's masterly interpretation of her poem, "Christian Citizenship."

A welcome visitor was the Rev. A. J. Finch, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, whose brotherly speech was prophetic of the victory of the united temperance forces in 1914. God speed the right.

GROWING A RACE OF SOBER MEN

(Continued from Page Five)

has more college students per capita than any other state in the Union. But the story of the prosperity of Kansas, so largely attributable, we believe, to our prohibitory sentiment, is too long to be related here.

The best people of Kansas are almost passionately interested in the enforcement of their prohibitory laws. The situation is not much unlike that of the housefly question in a good home—everybody is swatting, not the fly in this case, but the bootlegger. In the mind of the ordinary Kansas youth the liquor vender is a more despised person than the thief, or the bank robber. The constitutional amendment is supplemented by all the statutes considered necessary for enforcement of the measure. Drug stores are not even permitted to sell alcohol for medical purposes. The district judge is authorized to sentence the bootlegger to the penitentiary in case of a second offense. There is now a woman serving a nine-year sentence in the state prison for attempting to carry on the liquor traffic in Kansas, and recently a woman was sent up for a year and a day for the same offense.

Only One Real Issue

There is, therefore, only one great issue in regard to the prohibition movement, and that is to make conditions such that youth will grow to full manhood without ever tasting intoxicants; and to instil in the growing youth a thoroughly adverse sentiment as to the entire alcohol business. Kansas is doing this.

O Kansas! Thou land of the brave!
Thou symbol of struggle and freedom!
Where love ever reigns in the home and none is afraid of his neighbors;
Where poverty, wretchedness, crime and remorse now scarcely e'er enter;
Where manhood no longer is wrecked by the terrible alcohol demon;
Where eagerly maidens and youths, all buoyant with health and ambition,
Share with their elders the plans and the work of upbuilding an empire;
Where sweet little children, reared by the care and protection of parents,
Run out in the sunshine to play, as happy and free as the song-birds.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

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Stomach, Nerves and Thinker Restored by Grape-Nuts Food

The number of persons whose ailments were such that no other food could be retained at all, is large and reports are on the increase.

"For twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia, finding no food that did not distress me," writes a Wisconsin lady. "I was reduced from 145 to 90 pounds, gradually growing weaker until I could leave my bed only a short while at a time, and became unable to speak aloud.

"Three years ago I was attracted by an article on Grape-Nuts and decided to try it.

"My stomach was so weak I could not take cream, but I used Grape-Nuts with milk and lime water. It helped me from the first, building up my system in a manner most astonishing to the friends who had thought my recovery impossible.

"Soon I was able to take Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and lunch at night, with an egg and Grape-Nuts for dinner.

"I am now able to eat fruit, meat and nearly all vegetables for dinner, but fondly continue Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper.

"At the time of beginning Grape-Nuts I could scarcely speak a sentence without changing words around or 'talking crooked' in some way but I have become so strengthened that I no longer have that trouble." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"PROHIBITION FOR WASHINGTON IN 1914"

"SALOONLESS NATION IN 1920" THE POPULAR SONG OF THE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth annual convention of the Western Washington W. C. T. U. met in the city of Chehalis September 26-30, and was remarkable for its large attendance and the great interest sustained from first to last. A gentleman prominent in the activities of another organization who was present the last afternoon of the convention, said, "Few organizations could hold so large an audience and sustain such great interest through five days and evenings of continuous meetings. Indeed I doubt if any but the W. C. T. U., or perhaps the Methodist Conference, could do so."

The banquet in the Christian church Friday evening proved a great attraction, every seat being taken and a number being turned away. The "feast of reason and flow of soul" which followed the disappearance of the creature comforts provided was of a character and quality to do credit to any organization. The excellent program was closed by Rev. J. A. Sutton of Tacoma, who responded to the sentiment, "The Final Grapple," and aroused his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm for "A Saloonless Washington in 1914."

Keynote of Convention Statewide Prohibition

Without apparent haste or worry, with steady persistence, through meetings of official board, executive committee, special committees, and in open convention, the work was carried on, and a mass of business transacted of such importance and quantity that had it been laid en masse before the delegations at the opening meeting it would have been thought impossible of accomplishment. But no time was wasted. The members realized that they were there for business and to that business they gave their time and their best thought. The keynote of the convention was "Prohibition for Washington in 1914" and how best and most surely to accomplish that consummation entered into the consideration of all questions. The chief recreation of the large congregation was singing, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" which they did many times a day with great enthusiasm amid the waving of flags and banners.

On Saturday evening the diamond medal oratorical contest was the center of attraction. Seven contestants presented the program. The medal was awarded to Mrs. Emma Anderson of Everett, and presented by Miss Mary L. Page, state vice-president. Washington makes a specialty of contest work and it will be remembered that it was one of Washington's stalwart young men who last year carried off the grand diamond medal at the contest which took place at the National Convention at Portland.

A vast deal of work was reported through the superintendents as having been done by the faithful women of the local unions during the year. If all these reports reach the National superintendents they will add materially to the sum total. For the coming year each superintendent is determined to show what her department can do to help bring statewide prohibition.

The convention was favored with the presence of Rev. Edith Hill Booker, National evangelist and president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. Mrs. Booker preached the annual sermon Sunday morning in the convention church. Other pulpits were filled by state speakers, so the church-going people of the entertaining city were made quite aware of the fact that they who are turning the drink traffic upside down were come thither also. The church proving inadequate to hold those who desired to attend special services, "The Rink" was secured for the Sunday evening meeting. Mrs. Booker, in her usual impressive manner, conducted the devotional service, after which the state president, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, delivered her annual address.

Impressive Street Parade

Among those in attendance was Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck, chairman of the Washington state Prohibition party. Mrs. Hallenbeck is also a member of the W. C. T. U. and was made chairman of a committee to arrange for street meetings, Mrs. A. E. Danforth, president of Pierce county, assisting. All members not engaged in committee work formed in line Saturday evening and marched through the principal streets of the city singing prohibition songs and carrying flags and banners. The music furnished by the State Training School Band added much to the effectiveness of this occasion.

On Sunday afternoon the convention church was filled with an appreciative audience to listen to the program presented by the children under the management of Mrs. Flora H. Wartman, state superintendent of the L. T. L. Branch. The little people acquitted themselves with great credit and won enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, L. T. L. superintendent for King county, gave a well illustrated talk. A Chehalis L. T. L. was organized before convention adjourned and arrangements were made for organizing a Y. P. B.

"Reminiscences of a Prosecuting Attorney," by Mr. B. L. Hubbell of Kelso, formerly attorney of Cowlitz county, proved not only interesting but full of information concerning "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," resorted to by those who make it their business to disobey and defy the law. Mr. Hubbell did good work in ridding his county of blind pigs and their ilk. Attempts were made to both bribe and frighten him from his course but he stood firm during his term of service. It is to be feared that the temperance forces do not always stand as loyally as they should by one of their number who in the prosecution of his official duties incurs harsh and unjust criticism. In this we could learn a needed lesson from "our friends, the enemy."

Plans for Statewide Campaign

A notable feature of the program was the discussion of plans for statewide prohibition. Mrs. Mabel Buland Campbell, Ph.D., spoke on "Preliminaries," setting forth very plainly the legal phases of the situation and the requirements that must of necessity be complied with in order to "vote in" prohibition. In enacting the legislation necessary to make the initiative effective the last legislature made the provisions so difficult as almost to forbid the attempt to secure any law by initiative. But the friends of prohibition are not daunted, but are going ahead confident of success.

Mrs. Flora H. Wartman, state L. T. L. secretary, inspired the delegates to go home and plan for a band of "Young Campaigners" in every town. Mr. George B. Conger, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, closed the conference with an enthusiastic address on "Unity, Harmony, Victory," in which he paid a glowing tribute to the worth and work of the W. C. T. U., both as an educational factor and a force in the active campaign.

On the last evening the "Rink" was again the scene of a great gathering. Excellent music was rendered by local talent. Mrs. Booker gave the address and held the closest attention of the great throng of people, many of whom had come expecting to hear, as one of the speakers of the evening, Hon. Ernest Lister, governor of the state, who was unfortunately detained by other matters. At the close of the meeting a crowd gathered about Mrs. Booker to express their appreciation of her address. Many of these gave their names for membership, quite a large number being added to the local union. At this and previous meetings Mrs. Powell of Chehalis sang "Victory," to the delight of the audience, and Mrs. Wade, state treasurer, gave one of her inimitable dialect recitations.

One of the pleasant social features of the convention was a banquet tendered the official board at the Savoy Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Corey. Mr. Corey is a local banker, who has stood manfully for prohibition "through thick and thin" and who deserves the support of the temperance forces for his adherence, against much opposition, to this righteous principle.

Consideration Shown Women Voters

The auto ride given the delegates by the business men of Chehalis was much enjoyed and the thoughtfulness of the gentlemen highly appreciated. The women of Washington do not discover that they are treated with any less respect or consideration since becoming voters! On the contrary, their opinion of this or that candidate or measure is eagerly sought and aspirants for public positions strive for the recommendation and support of the women voters.

The election resulted in leaving the affairs of state in the hands of the same officers who have long served the organization. The convention closed with the feeling on all sides that the state W. C. T. U. of Washington is stronger than ever before and better equipped for service, and it is with the most optimistic sentiment that this body of Christian women, backed by so many of the splendid men of the state, enter upon their "final grapple" with the liquor traffic. The friends of the traffic are already discouraged, as well they may be, for the forces of righteousness and decency all over the state are lining up grandly for statewide prohibition. "The Lord of Hosts is with us," and "victory will surely come."

Washington Business Men Favor Prohibition

At a recent luncheon attended by sixteen prominent business men of one of our largest cities, some of whom were not total abstainers, a poll was taken on statewide prohibition. Every vote was for prohibition! The persistent campaign of educational work is bearing fruit. The hour is at hand when the traffic in alcoholic poison must be eliminated, and business men are recognizing that this is fully in keeping with the spirit of progress which is leading our nation on to mighty achievements. Many thousands of votes will be cast for prohibition by those who have never posed as adherents of the cold water propaganda.

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Dainty embroidery novelties made with your own hands. For **fifteen cents** we will send you designs for 22-inch **centerpiece** for punchwork, sheet of ten **flower sprays**, and entire **alphabet of script initials**, with large illustrated book of designs and instructions. For **thirty cents** we will send the above and also a handsome design for one of the new vanity bags, all stamped on dainty linen ready to embroider. Kaumagraph Co., Dept. T-10, 209 W. 38th St., New York

GLIMPSES OF THE NORTHLAND

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

For four *weeping* days we stayed at Skagway. Again and again we tried to hold meetings. Your representative paddled up and down the wet streets until it was a mercy she did not grow webs between her toes. A union of seven members was the final result. Mrs. Grace Zinkan, our good hostess, was made president and a faithful one she will be. Mrs. May Kennedy, a young woman whose people back in the "States" are loyal W. C. T. U. workers, was made secretary. She will make a worker as tried and true. Mrs. L. A. Harrison, whose mother, Mrs. Shorthill, was once Alaska's provisional president, was made treasurer, and she, too, will measure up to requirements. Skagway union is all right, but its bed is certainly not to be one of downy ease.

Skagway is a city of flowers. She glories in them and has held two fairs to show what magnificent blossoms can be grown in a land which outsiders consider an ice-bound coast. Never were there such superb pansies—two and one-half and three inches in diameter—asters more than six inches across, sweet pea hedges nine feet five inches high, full of bloom, and as beautiful clarklas, dahlias and nasturtiums.

At Wrangel a quickly gotten up meeting was held with the natives, and a union of three was formed, of which Mrs. Jessie Card is president, Mrs. Tillie K. Paul Tamaree, secretary, and Mrs. Ada Taylor, treasurer. The white union has promised to mother this native branch. Everything seemed promising for a fine mass meeting in the evening. It was well advertised, the sun came out and all seemed lovely. Nevertheless that afternoon while the writer was speaking at the Ladies' Aid, there came the unmistakable hoarse, three-times-repeated roar of the "Humboldt's" pipes. It was ahead of time! Away went that mass meeting! The speaker groaned mightily. Then that perverse, possessed "Humboldt" sailed calmly to a cannery a short distance away and stayed there thirteen hours!

Then came Ketchikan. Something told that blessed woman, Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, the Alaskan corresponding secretary, who is enough of a prophet to see far ahead, that the speaker was on board the incoming boat, so when we pulled up to the dock an astonished woman looked down into the faces of two little misses, Perie and Aline Spaeth, waiting to greet her! Mrs. Thompson, the president of the Ketchikan union, soon planned a meeting, and that firm friend of the white ribboners, Rev. Mr. Mitchener, extended an invitation to occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

The speaker was holding forth Sunday night when the shrill whistle of the "Dolphin" was heard. The discourse was brought to a sudden end, and she made a wild dash for the Spaeth home for coat, dress, suit-case, basket and boxes, two of them (and no time to do any combining). Then she made for the boat, with nearly the entire Spaeth family carrying parts of her luggage. The boat signaled that she would stop only half an hour; hence all this haste! Then the "Dolphin" calmly went three blocks and stayed until four o'clock in the morning!

The writer has traveled seventy-five hundred miles in Northern waters. Including the journey to and from Seattle, more than 10,000 miles have been covered to give the Northland this three and a half months of labor. Ten new unions and two L. T. L.'s in Alaska, besides a good beginning in Yukon Territory and Upper British Columbia, are the results.

Not a day of the time has your representative been out of sight of snow upon the mountains. She has been in fogs and in storms, but has been a good sailor. The land of Alaska is fair, with people who, when once they know you, are of the friendliest sort. It is a land big with promise, a hard land for us to conquer, yet one white even to the harvest. "Let us go up and take the land. We are well able to possess it."

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The little dollar of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is a big illustrated weekly [illegible] at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without fail, [illegible] the price, it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on events going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your medium. If you want a paper for a family [illegible] reader, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. [illegible] would appreciate a paper [illegible] clean, lively, breezy, here it is! [illegible] the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The [illegible] are glad to [illegible] New [illegible]

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THE PIONEER PROHIBITION STATE OF MAINE:
For the last fifty years every Governor of Maine, with three exceptions, has declared in effect that prohibition has largely contributed to the moral, the social, and the economic welfare of the state.

GOVERNOR STUBBS, KANSAS:
"If the prohibitory law had not given Kansas a better civilization and a higher type of manhood and womanhood, it would have been repealed years ago."

GOVERNOR BURKE, NORTH DAKOTA:
"Under prohibition the people of this state are better fed, better clothed, better schooled, and are better citizens."

GOVERNOR CRUCE, OKLAHOMA:
"Since the closing of saloons the banks have more money, the stores are selling more goods, real estate is worth more, and the whole state is more prosperous."

GOVERNOR BREWER, MISSISSIPPI:
"I am a red-hot, uncompromising prohibitionist, in favor of statutory prohibition, and of every species and form of state prohibition and national prohibition."

GOVERNOR KITCHIN, NORTH CAROLINA:
"Under prohibition there has been a marked diminution in crime, business has increased, and politics and government have been relieved of one of their most corrupting influences."

GOVERNOR HOOPER, TENNESSEE:
"The consumption of liquor in this state has greatly diminished, and the crimes resulting from the traffic have decreased in number."

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois
Price, each, 5 cents; per fifty, $2.00; per hundred, $3.50

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Boxed and ready for mailing, 35 cents each; per dozen, $3.00.
Special rates made to states ordering one hundred or more.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

MISSOURI'S HOFFMAN MEMORIAL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Eleven)

"The occasion which brings us together today is to do honor to the memory of Clara Cleghorn Hoffman, and in the minds of those who conceived and arranged this impressive ceremony this thought was most prominent. And well it might be: The pioneer in any good cause is always worthy of our honor, whether it be in conquering the forest and the savage and in blazing the path for civilization or in pushing forward the boundaries of human knowledge by discovering and exploring some hitherto unknown realm of truth. In the work of temperance in this state, Mrs. Hoffman was a pioneer and she endured all the perils and all of the pains of those blazing a way for the human race through the black forest of ignorance and over the barren plains of prejudice. As a leader of the temperance forces, her quarter of a century of devoted service to the youth of this state, her untiring labor in raising the standard of manhood, her heroic courage in attacking the evil influences which would corrupt our youth, single her out as a Missourian of distinction and full worthy of the honor which we would do her today. I cannot, however, escape the conviction that the presentation of this bust of a Missouri pioneer who has done a worthy work for this state, indicates not only a desire on the part of those presenting it to do honor to an illustrious Missourian, but also indicates their appreciation of the value of placing before the youth of this state, gathered here in the state's highest institution of learning, the image of a woman worthy of emulation. The mighty influence which in years to come will be exerted by this mute image upon those who at their daily tasks look upon the noble face and reflect upon the great service to humanity and virtue of Clara Cleghorn Hoffman, cannot be estimated by any human arithmetic."

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That Your Whole Being Vibrates Health

I CANNOT tell you *how happy I am* that I have been able to bring health and strength to 63,117 women up to the present time. Just think! this means a whole city. It is to my thorough study of anatomy, physiology and health principles, and to my 12 years' personal experience before I began my instructions by mail, that I attribute my marvelous success. It would do your heart good to read the reports from my pupils and I have done all this by simply studying Nature's laws adapted to the correction of each individual difficulty. If vital organs or nerve centers are weak, I strengthen them so that each organ does its work.

I want to help every woman to be perfectly, gloriously well, with that sweet, personal loveliness which health and a wholesome, graceful body give—a cultured, self-reliant woman with a definite purpose, full of the health and vivacity which make you a

A Better Wife A Rested Mother A More Valued Friend

I bring each pupil to symmetrical proportions and I teach her to *stand* and to *walk* in an attitude which bespeaks culture and refinement. A good figure, gracefully carried, means more than a pretty face. I want to give you

Write to me Today.

A Good Figure

Too Fleshy? I have reduced 32,000 women. One pupil writes me: "Miss Cocroft, I have reduced 78 pounds and I look 15 years younger. I feel so well I want to shout! I never get out of breath now.

"When I began I was rheumatic and constipated, my heart was weak and my head dull, and oh dear, I am ashamed when I think how I used to look! I never dreamed it was all SO EASY. I thought I just had to be fat. I feel like stopping every fat woman I see and telling her of you."

Too Thin? "I just can't tell you how happy I am. I am so proud of my neck and arms! My busts are rounded out and I have gained 28 pounds; it has come just where I wanted it and I carry myself like another woman."

"My old dresses look stylish on me now. I have not been constipated since my second lesson and I had taken something for years. My liver seems to be all right and I haven't a bit of indigestion, for I sleeps like a baby and my NERVES are so rested. I feel so well all the time."

The vital strength gained by a forceful circulation relieves you of such chronic ailments as

Constipation	Torpid Liver	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Weaknesses	Dullness
Irritability	Nervousness	Sleeplessness
Sufferings in Pregnancy	Catarrh, etc.	

Many women suffer uncomplainingly from ailments which may lead to graver troubles and lead to much unhappiness.

You Can Be Well Without Drugs

I strengthen the muscles and nerves of the vital organs, lungs and heart and start your blood to circulating as it did when you were a child. I teach you to breathe so that the blood is fully purified.

I wish I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to make you realize that you do not need to be ill, but that you can be a buoyant, vivacious, attractive woman in return for just a few minutes' care each day in the privacy of your own home.

I give each pupil the confidential treatment which her particular case demands.

Write me today telling me your faults in health and figure, and I will cheerfully tell you whether I can help you. I am at my desk from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m.

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for perfect health, for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of woman. She personally supervises her work.

It was most fitting that the act of unveiling should be performed by a granddaughter, and one who bears the name of the honored one—Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City. Mrs. L. M. Stevens spoke impressively of Mrs. Hoffman's work and remarkable personality, as did Miss Gordon.

George Julian Zolnay, artist and sculptor, whose skill and handiwork is responsible for the bust, in its completeness, voiced a fitting close to the ceremony when he said that for two reasons it had been the most pleasing piece of work he had ever perfected—first, because it had brought him in touch with the most wonderful of all women's organizations, and second, because his study of the life and character of Clara Hoffman had given him a deep and lasting admiration of her and the cause she served.

A UNION SIGNAL demonstration of unusual interest was conducted by Miss Addie A. Austin, National superintendent of Literature, a report of which was given in last week's paper.

Space will not permit of all which might be said of this soul-inspiring conclave, but the election of Mrs. Nelle G. Burger to succeed Mrs. Kate F. Newton as president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. will be of interest to other states. It is needless to say that Missouri is proud of Mrs. Burger in this capacity, for she has long been a moving spirit in the cause she represents.

Professor William A. McKeever, well-known to UNION SIGNAL readers, has been transferred from the position of Professor of Philosophy in Kansas State Agricultural College to that of Professor of Child Welfare in the University of Kansas, Lawrence. This is probably the first chair of the kind in the United States. He will continue to issue the Home Training Bulletins, charging as hitherto 2 cents for samples and 1 cent for quantity orders as a means of helping out the expense. So far, the nine numbers listed below have been issued. No. 10 will probably treat the subject, "Teaching the Child to Play."

No. 1. The Cigaret Smoking Boy.
No. 2. Teaching the Boy to Save.
No. 3. Training the Girl to Help in the Home.
No. 4. Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation.
No. 5. A Better Crop of Boys and Girls.
No. 6. Training the Boy to Work.
No. 7. Teaching the Girl to Save.
No. 8. Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex.
No. 9. The Boy's Vacation Employment.

"The open saloon is the greatest stumbling block in the pathway of boys and girls; it is not a square deal to them to permit their future welfare and happiness to be menaced by this evil."

STATE W. C. T. U CONVENTION CALENDAR

North Carolina, Weldon, Nov. 8-12
Louisiana, Slidell, Nov. 18-20
Florida, St. Augustine, Nov. 18-21
Georgia, Bainbridge, Nov. 18-22

"After reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic."—*Abraham Lincoln*

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

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WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTION REPORTS

The November 13 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be devoted to a report of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, the issues of November 20 and 27 to that of the National Convention, and the December 4 issue will contain the good things from both great meetings not included in previous papers. These valuable numbers will give among other things the greeting of the Countess of Carlisle, World's President; the address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President; also a report of addresses by Lady Holder of Australia, Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England and many other speakers of worldwide fame. It will also contain a report of addresses of Congressman Hobson, Dr. W. L. Pickard, Mr. Daniel L. Poling, and other prominent temperance leaders. The four Convention copies will be sent to one address for fifteen cents.

WHAT ONE MAN DOES FOR OUR PAPERS

The official papers of the National W. C. T. U. have a firm friend in the person of Mr. George F. Honey of Gresham, Oregon. Quite recently he offered to pay half the expense of sending THE UNION SIGNAL to every member of the local W. C. T. U., provided the union would, in each case, pay the other half of the subscription price. Because of this Gresham is the banner union in Oregon, having forty-seven members and forty-seven UNION SIGNAL subscribers. *The Young Crusader* is being made known to the boys and girls of Mr. Honey's town by means of the following proposition on his part: He agrees to send "this desirable paper" for one year to the first 125 boys or girls who will write their name and address plainly on a postal-card (one subscription to a family) and mail the same to Mrs. J. M. Shoemaker, president of the W. C. T. U., Gresham, Ore. The offer has been published in the *Gresham Outlook* with a word of exhortation from Mr. Honey not to "miss this opportunity."

YOUNG CRUSADER IN EVERY FAMILY

Our little L. T. L. social netted us five dollars, which we shall use in placing the *Young Crusader* in every family represented in our legion.

—*Spring Lake (Mich.) Austin L. T. L.*

A FINE SUGGESTION

To the children in my room receiving the five highest marks each month I shall give a *Young Crusader*. I think it will be the means of spreading temperance sentiment through my class and even among the parents.

—*A Philadelphia Friend.*

THE LAST DRINK

(Continued from Page Six)

road mention my name with an oath and a sneer; I felt the sharp cut of the glances flashed at me from the eyes of the people who had been my friends—the rough, kind-hearted men who would burst noisily into the office when my signal stopped them and pass a joke while waiting to get "complete" on their orders. But, worst of all, I could see the horror of the look in the eyes of Craig's wife, when she learned that the man her husband had done so much for had sent him to a death among a lot of flying steel and scalding steam. For I knew that if the trains went together he would die on his seat. He was no quitter; the yellow streak had been left out when he was made. He would stay with the "553" as long as there was a chance of saving the passengers behind him. I did not give a thought to the people he was pulling. They were something intangible, unknown. I had not the fine sense of obligation due to patrons of the road that an engineer has.

I had no gun. I was sorry I had made it a practice never to carry one. Death by my own hand was preferable to the agony I was suffering. My mind went over the past hard, love-hungry life. Since the time I had left the orphan asylum I had known no home; enjoyed none of the inside pleasures of home life except those few weeks at Craig's. All the pent-up love of a homeless boy had gone out to Craig, his wife and the baby—and the baby had been very demonstrative in returning that love. I seemed to feel his soft little arms around my neck. Ugh! I spat in disgust. I was a brute; an imbecile; a thing unclean. I was not fit to be eaten by buzzards. To have traded the love of even a dog for a bartender's appellation of "good fellow" would have been bad enough, but to trade the love of a child for such a name was a sacrilege. The baby would hate my name when he grew up to realize the enormity of the crime I had committed; when he grew to know that I had made him fatherless.

Ten minutes more of such thoughts would have driven me crazy. I have been told since that great mental anguish will cause brain lesion as surely as will a blow on the head with an iron bar. I believe it. But I saved my mind. I called up the dispatcher and confessed:

"Better order out the wrecker," I told him. "I've been asleep. They've met by this time somewhere up the river. I'll go for Collins or the day man and get one of them to work the remainder of my shift. And I'll be here when you send the officers of the law for me."

"'Bust' that order," came the reply. "There is no extra '553.' Craig is at home, I suppose. If you had been older we'd have fired you some time ago, but I wanted to give you a chance to straighten up, because I think you have good stuff in you. Cut out Feland's. Do that or get off the road. You can give '98' a clear board; there's nothing against her tonight."

"I asked Collins to stay around," he added, "and to turn your semaphore white in case you went to sleep. I think this scare will be a lesson to you."

Just then Collins stepped in. I had my head on the telegraph desk and was crying. The reaction had been too great for me. He said nothing and went out again, closing the door softly behind him.

After that night I did not stop at Feland's saloon on my way to work. I have seen the swinging doors of many a saloon since then, but always from the outside. I'll have to confess that I cried again that night. After the head end of "98" shot by that morning, the smokestacks of both engines spitting sparks into the frosty air, I thought of the cheery greeting I had heard yelled from both cabs, and how I might have sent those friends of mine to death. I forgot I was a "good fellow;" a cog in the wheel of a great railroad system; a man. I went into the office and cried as a two-year-old does after mashing his finger.

Some two years or more after that night I followed Brown up to a better position. But long before promotion came I had ceased to be a "good fellow" in the bartender's estimation.

DR. STALL

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8 Pure Books on Avoided Subjects

What a Young Boy Ought to Know
What a Young Man Ought to Know
What a Young Husband Ought to Know
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
What a Young Girl Ought to Know
What a Young Woman Ought to Know
What a Young Wife Ought to Know
What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know

8 Books, $1 each, post free Table of contents free

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"I wonder if we shall ever know anything, see anything, or go anywhere?" cried Frances Willard on a lonesome day in spring, at Forest Home.

That Miss Willard did go somewhere, did become the friend of humanity the world round, is charmingly told in

The Life of
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by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 30, 1913. No. 44

Labor Day Floats in the South and East

FORT WORTH (TEX.) REPRESENTED IN DEMONSTRATION

In the Fort Worth Labor Day parade the W. C. T. U. float attracted much attention. Decorated with quantities of white crepe paper, it displayed pennants with the telling sentiments, "For God and Home and Native Land," "Purity in Our Homes," "Up With Our Union, Down With the Booze." Five thousand handbills headed, "W. C. T. U." and containing thought-arresting facts concerning the liquor traffic, were distributed to the assembled crowds

SCRANTON (PA.) WHITE RIBBONERS IN PARADE

The W. C. T. U. float was part of the equal suffrage division of the Labor Day parade, and met with marked applause all along the way. The women carried white parasols stenciled with the letters, "W. C. T. U." and were yellow sashes inscribed with the words, "Votes for Women". There was also an automobile decorated with W. C. T. U. emblems and filled with older members of the union, some of whom have been, for many years, on the firing line.

Special Articles in This Issue

White-Ribboners en route to World's and National Conventions—In Defense of American Womanhood—Meeting of American Prison Association—Canada Alive to Need of Temperance Legislation.

Annual Meeting American Prison Association

MRS. MINNIE BARKER HORNING, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Penal and Reformatory Work

The five day program of the American Prison Association's annual meeting was filled to overflowing with papers and discussions on almost every topic relating to prison reform. The writer looked in vain for any subject whatsoever dealing with the causes of crime. Preventive measures in abundance, the care of prisoners, their parole and sentences, were discussed, but only here and there, in a few papers, were mentioned the reasons for their being in durance.

The entertainment committee had planned automobile outings to give their guests an idea of the completeness of their penal institutions and the beauty of their city. The first drive was given to the women delegates, and the woman's prison was inspected. The girls of the penal department were playing a game of baseball, the superintendent, Miss Emily Rhoades, acting as umpire. The inspection of the building showed thorough care and the highest grade of housekeeping.

The women are divided into two classes, the penal and the correctional, and occupy different wings of the building, only meeting each other in chapel, and then they have no communication. The colored women have a separate floor to themselves, each having her own little room, and separate tables in the dining rooms are provided for them. In this institution there seemed to be a predominance of the colored race.

The second automobile tour was given to the delegates in general, each choosing a route, either to the state's prison, the boys' school, the woman's prison or the girls' reform school at Clermont. The latter was the writer's choice. Here we found a large group of buildings on the cottage plan. Each girl has her small but individual room and all are spotlessly clean. Institutions of this kind are getting away as fast as possible from the dormitory system. Dr. Kenosha B. Sessions is in charge of the school and well she fulfills her trust. We visited the girls in their school room, went with them to their singing class and enjoyed their music. The domestic science class entertained us by serving frappe and home-made cookies. Everywhere thrift and cleanliness and fine moral and educational training were shown.

The city of Indianapolis had an exhibit displayed in the long corridors of the state house. Every correctional, penal and humane institution of the city was represented by charts, pictures and posters. Samples of the handicraft of the men and boy prisoners were shown in metal work, molding, shoe-making, free hand drawing and painting, the making of clothing and numerous other industries. A facsimile cell of the men's prison was in place, and a room from the woman's prison was exhibited. The work of the girls and women was shown in beautiful needle-work, crochet, tatting, embroidery, also laundry work, at which they are experts.

In the posters in the state house exhibit, the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of this department looked for something relating to the cause of crime. She found "Agencies that Prevent Crime," prepared by the Indianapolis Bureau of Legislative Information, "Family desertion law, laws contributing to delinquency, child labor, sterilization, truancy, segregation of feeble-minded women, exclusion of children from poor asylums, juvenile courts, schools for defectives," but nothing about a prohibitory law. This also caught her attention—"Aids to consumption. Avoid these if you wish to safeguard against the disease"—a picture of a saloon and young men at the bar and under it "Intemperance and Other Excesses—The Saloon."

The pictures of the Indianapolis Independence Day parade showed the W. C. T. U. float, and it was worthy of a place in the exhibit.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis of New York, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women, was a prominent figure of the meetings. She spoke before the Woman's Club of Indianapolis on "Why Boys and Girls Go Wrong," dwelling chiefly on the woman's side of the question, and said among other things, "So long as there is a demand for the delinquent woman just so long will she exist in compliance with the economic law of supply and demand. Just so long as the woman alone is punished for the breaking of the law, and not the man, just so long will the demand for the woman exist." She declared the double standard of morals to be the chief cause of crime among women. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth said in one of her several addresses (for she is a great favorite at the Association meetings), "I believe so strongly in the power of woman's influence in the world that over and over and over I thank God that I am not a man."

Governor Foss of Massachusetts made one of the most convincing and thoughtful addresses of the series. "The Ideal Prison System for a State" was his subject, and he emphasized the need for classification of prisoners. He said: "In Massachusetts last year two-thirds of all our commitments to jails, houses of correction and state penal institutions were for drunkenness and for default of fines imposed for drunkenness. These numbered 18,564.

"While we all recognize the necessity of still further protecting the community from the inebriate, we must first admit that merely sending a man to jail does not cure his drinking. This fact stands out first among all the data of scientific penology.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

PROMINENT WORKERS OF FOREIGN LANDS

Mrs. Mackenzie,
President National W. C. T. U. of South Africa (newly organized)

Miss Jane Darling,
World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Gifts and Bequests

Miss Anna Y. Thompson,
President of the W. C. T. U. of Egypt

IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN WOMANHOOD

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

[In *The Christian Standard* appeared an article by Mark A. Collins, entitled "Are American Women Degenerating?" The following is Mrs. Stevens' response, to which *The Standard* also opened its pages.—EDITOR]

It is a misrepresentation to say that the women of Los Angeles had the opportunity of closing the saloons of that city. The issue was not clear-cut or clearly understood. A very few weeks after the women of California were enfranchised, a vote was precipitated on the temperance question. The new voters were not ready for it, and the liquor element used various tricks to mislead the voters, for the issue was not clearly stated. One of these was for the license workers to wear very pale blue ribbon, which many thought was the white ribbon.

The women of Colorado did not have the power to make Colorado a dry state. There are about 58,000 more men voters in Colorado than there are women voters.

The statement made by Mr. John Hecker that "twenty women to one man in Denver drink intoxicating liquor, and they drink more than men," was not considered seriously, nor is it a statement of facts. Mr. Hecker's well-known relation to the liquor traffic did not lead the people to place much reliance upon what he said concerning women drinking.

If half of the women belonging to a respectable woman's club in Philadelphia favor having a bar in connection with the club, it is very unlike women's clubs as I know them. I have not had time to look up this statement, but I will promptly do so. I know a great deal about women's clubs, and gambling and drinking are *not* "important features" in them. Speaking for the clubs in my home state, and there are a great many of them, I am confident that there is no gambling and no drinking of alcoholic liquors connected with them. It may be true that in some *license* states, where the city and state uphold the license liquor-selling, some women may drink to excess at social gatherings, but it is also true that many men do the same.

If President-elect Wilson placed the ban on the inaugural ball because of the character of the dances the committee had decided upon, it is very probable that he talked the question over with the four *women* members of his family—women of high moral tone, who certainly would utter a protest against any indecent transaction.

The brewers, the distillers, the liquor-sellers, would not be so strenuously opposed to woman's ballot did they not realize that the majority of women are opposed to the liquor traffic and would vote for its extermination.

Woman's ballot certainly will not contribute to degeneracy or moral decay if church membership is an indication of Christianity, or if arrests or imprisonment is an indication of crime, inasmuch as there are more than twice as many women church members as there are men, and more than twenty-five times as many criminal arrests of men as of women.

Canada Alive to Need of Temperance Legislation

"ALBERTA DRY IN 1916"

MRS. JACKSON SILBAUGH, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The provincial convention of Alberta was held October 26-29 at Olds, a town about sixty miles north of Calgary. Previous to this year, Alberta and Saskatchewan have been united into one district, but so rapidly has the work grown that the best interests of the cause made a separation advisable. Our Canadian sisters are truly alive to the truth that only earnest, untiring labor can redeem any land from the curse of rum. Convention reports showed from twenty-five to one hundred percent increase over last year. The liquor forces, too, are redoubling their efforts to defeat all temperance measures. Rumor tells us that they raised over $100,000 for this purpose in the province of Alberta. After eighteen days of work, closing with the convention, one is compelled to admit the possibility of "Alberta Dry in 1916."

A day and a half spent in the provincial legislative halls at Edmonton brought out some interesting facts. There is agitation in the committee rooms to give the women provincial suffrage. Such a bill has not been introduced, but another session may see its introduction and passage. In order that such a measure may have a chance of passing it must receive the approval of the Cabinet; and this body is wise enough to sanction what strong public sentiment demands. In theory Alberta has local option, but in practice it seems to have failed, our forces always losing out on some technicality of the law. According to some legal authorities, the "Direct Legislation Act" passed at the last session promises relief. Faulty as this law may be it is a step in the right direction. On all questions pertaining to revenue the people have the right to initiate legislation by petitioning the provincial legislature, praying for the passage of a certain measure. Technically that legislature must either enact such a law or submit it to a vote of the people.

Nominally the saloon system in Canada is not identical with ours; but the effect we are assured is exactly the same. There are no saloons as such; they are all "hotel bars." Unless a man is a regular druggist, in order to secure a license he must represent himself as a hotel keeper. This plan may not seem so malicious, but the destruction of life and property is just as great proportionally as through our saloon system.

Temperance sentiment is having its weight with political parties. The Conservative party has pledged itself to submit a plebiscite to the people calling for a vote on the liquor question. If sixty percent of the voters declare in favor of prohibition the sale of intoxicants must cease.

At the provincial convention the white ribboners laid plans for a great campaign of education and organization. Knowing that our people perish for lack of knowledge special stress will be placed upon the distribution of literature in all missionary districts. Department work is to be pushed vigorously.

In passing it is only fair to note the perfect harmony among the workers throughout the province. It is not the harmony of indifference or death, but the harmony that exists under a faithful and trusted leadership. Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, the provincial president, was for years one of our own North Dakota women, receiving much of her training under that statesman-like woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson. The confidence of the Alberta women in Mrs. McKinney was shown by the unanimous ballot for her re-election. As good generals alone cannot make good armies, so the credit for the efficient work must be shared by her able corps of officers down to the woman in the ranks who simply does her duty as a faithful white ribboner.

In closing, a word of personal appreciation: Never was the work more enjoyed than in coöperation with these Canadian sisters. Their esteem and universal hospitality will always be a bright spot in the memory. The little golden souvenir spoon, attached to a great bouquet of home-grown flowers, presented to the "guest from afar," with the kindly, loving words of presentation, made the two songs "America" and "God Save the King" all blend in one: Although under two flags, the Redeemer of mankind brought us together with one thought—the salvation of human souls, to hasten the time when the sun of two hemispheres shall shine upon sober nations; when the peace of heaven shall at last be brought to earth.

TEMPERANCE BIBLE RECITATION

MRS. EDITH HILL BOOKER

[This reading appears in three sections, the whole with a view to a harmonious as well as euphonious reading, and not as an exhaustive or topical Bible study. The location of the texts is arranged in simplest form to attract little attention in reading. The "S" refers to the American Standard Version.]

I. Personal Abstinence

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted. —*Gal. 6:1.*

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.—*Gal. 6:2.*

For every man shall bear his own burden.—*Gal. 6:5.*

Let us therefore not judge one another any more: but judge ye this rather, that no man put a stumbling block in his brother's way, or an occasion of falling. —*Rom. 14:13 S.*

It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—*Rom. 14:21 S.*

Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.—*I Cor. 10:31.*

Know ye not that ye are a temple of God?—*I Cor. 3:16.*

If any man is marring the temple of God, God will mar him.—*I Cor. 3:17 Roth.*

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body.—*Rom. 6:12.*

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness.—*Rom. 13:13.*

Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee.—*Lev. 10:9.*

Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.—*Prov. 20:1 S.*

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is riot.—*Eph. 5:18 S.*

Be not among wine bibbers.—*Prov. 23:20.*

For the drunkard shall come to poverty.—*Prov. 23:21.*

Nor drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God.—*I Cor. 6:10.*

They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.—*Is. 24:9.*

Woe to the crown of pride of the drunkards of Ephraim, and to the fading flower of his glorious beauty, which is on the head of the fat valley of them that are overcome with wine!—*Is. 28:1 S.*

The crown of pride of the drunkards of Ephraim shall be trodden under foot. —*Is. 28:3 S.*

But these also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are gone astray; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are gone astray through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment.—*Is. 28:7 S.*

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that tarry late into the night; till wine inflames them.—*Is. 5:11 S.*

Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink.—*Is. 5:22.*

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath complaining? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?—*Prov. 23:29 S.*

They that tarry long at the wine:
They that go to seek out mixed wine. —*Prov. 23:30 S.*

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red,
When it sparkleth in the cup,
When it goeth down smoothly.—*Prov. 23:31 S.*

At the last it biteth like a serpent
And stingeth like an adder.—*Prov. 23:32.*

II. Prohibition

There is crying in the streets because of wine; all joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone.—*Is. 24:11, R. V.*

O Jehovah, thou God to whom vengeance belongeth,
Thou God to whom vengeance belongeth, shine forth.—*Ps. 94:1 S.*

O Lord, how long shall the wicked,
How long shall the wicked triumph?—*Ps. 94:3.*

They slay the widow and the stranger
And murder the fatherless.—*Ps. 94:6.*

Shall the throne of wickedness have fellowship with Thee,
Which frameth mischief by statute?—*Ps. 94:20.*

Who will rise up for me against the evildoers?
Who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?—*Ps. 94:16.*

Will ye not receive instruction to hearken unto my words? saith the Lord. —*Jer. 35:13, R. V.*

The words of Jonadab the son of Rechab, that he commanded his sons not to drink wine, are performed, and unto this day they drink none, for they obey their father's commandment: but I have spoken unto you, rising up early and speaking; and ye have not hearkened unto me.—*Jer. 35:14, R. V.*

Blessed art thou, O land, when thy king is a son of nobles and thy princes eat for strength and not for drunkenness.—*Eccl. 10:17.*

It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine;
Nor for princes strong drink.—*Prov. 31:4.*

Lest they drink and forget the law,
And pervert the justice due to any that is afflicted.—*Prov. 31:5 S.*

If thou forbear to deliver any that are drawn unto death
And those that are ready to be slain.—*Prov. 24:11.*

If thou sayest, Behold we knew not this;
Doth not he that weigheth the hearts consider it?
And he that keepeth thy soul, doth he not know it?
And shall not he render to every man according to his work?—*Prov. 24:12 S.*

Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil, that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter.—*Is. 5:20.*

Which justify the wicked for a reward, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him.—*Is. 5:23.*

Woe to him that getteth an evil gain for his house, that he may set his nest on high.—*Hab. 2:9.*

Woe unto him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity!—*Hab. 2:12.*

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken.—*Hab. 2:15.*

Yea, moreover, wine is treacherous, a haughty man that keepeth not at home; who enlargeth his desire as hell, and he is as death, and cannot be satisfied, but gathereth unto him all nations, and heapeth unto him all peoples.—*Hab. 2:5 S.*

Shall not all these take up a parable against him, and a taunting proverb against him, and say, Woe to him that increaseth that which is not his! how long? and that laden himself with pledges!—*Hab. 2:6 S.*

Shall they not rise up suddenly that shall bite thee, and awake that shall vex thee, and thou shalt be booty unto him? —*Hab. 2:7 S.*

Because thou hast plundered many nations, all the remnant of the peoples shall plunder thee, because of men's blood and for the violence done to the land and to the city and to all that dwell therein.—*Hab. 2:8 S.*

For their vine is of the vine of Sodom,
And of the fields of Gomorrah!
Their grapes are gall
Their clusters are bitter.—*Deut. 32:32.*

Their wine is the poison of serpents
And the cruel venom of asps.—*Deut. 32:33.*

III. Privilege

The river of God is full of water.—*Ps. 65:9.*

When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I, the Lord, will hear them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them. —*Is. 41:17.*

I will open rivers in the high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water.—*Is. 41:18.*

For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty and springs upon dry ground. —*Is. 44:3.*

The beasts of the field shall honor me, the jackals and the ostriches, because I give waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen.—*Is. 43:20.*

Thou gavest them water for their thirst.—*Neh. 9:20.*

Who turned the rock into a pool of water,
The flint into a fountain of waters.—*Ps. 114:8.*

Thou visitest the earth and waterest it,
Thou waterest its furrows abundantly. —*Ps. 65:9.*

Thou settlest the ridges thereof,
Thou makest it soft with showers.—*Ps. 65:10.*

For Jehovah, thy God, bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and springs, flowing forth in valleys and hills.—*Deut. 8:7 S.*

Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.—*Is. 12:3.*

Unto him that was thirsty they brought water.—*Is. 21:14.*

He shall drink of the brook in the way,
Therefore shall he lift up the head.—*Ps. 110:7.*

If he (thine enemy) be thirsty, give him water to drink.—*Prov. 25:21.*

Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward.—*Matt. 10:42.*

David longed and said, O that one would give me water to drink of the well of Bethlehem.—*I Chron. 11:17.*

Elijah drank of the brook.—*I Kings 17:6.*

David said, Give us pulse to eat and water to drink.—*Dan. 1:12.*

And their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the youths.—*Dan. 1:15.*

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WHITE RIBBONERS EN ROUTE TO WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS ON "WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL"

Editorial Correspondence

"Northwest, Southwest, Middle West, West is best! Come West!"

This was the greeting given by the delegates traveling from states between the Canadian and Mexican borders, as they welcomed the Nebraska comrades at Lincoln and Omaha. From the far northwest they started over the O. W. R. and N. from Portland, Thursday, October 6, at ten a. m. The delegation included Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, corresponding secretary, of West Washington W. C. T. U. Oregon was represented by its president, Rev. Edith Hill Booker, and Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, National Press superintendent. An hour earlier Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, president, Mrs. Celia Noll, corresponding secretary, of Southern California W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Paterson, an honored Crusader, left Los Angeles. At Denver, with Mrs. Beckley-Wakefield, president of Arizona W. C. T. U., they joined the party, all spending a quiet and restful Sunday at the Auditorium hotel—a homelike place, furnishing the best of service without a bar. Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Munns spoke at the church services in the morning and in the afternoon a special meeting was held in the First Baptist church, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of Colorado W. C. T. U., presiding. Mrs. Antoinette Hawley, for the state, and Mrs. Bradbury, for the city, spoke words of welcome. The visitors responded briefly, the keynote of their remarks being the dry campaigns now launched in Colorado, Washington, Arizona, Oregon and the possible one in California.

Famous Horseshoe Curve on Pennsylvania R. R.

The courteous consideration shown the party coming over the Denver and Rio Grande railroad was spoken of appreciatively many times. When ready to leave Denver, Dr. and Mrs. Hungerford joined the party and it was found the Burlington railroad had provided a special sleeper. To Mr. Simpson, the tourist agent in charge, and the Burlington road, the party was indebted for a most delightful trip. Nebraska white ribboners were out in force at Lincoln and Omaha to greet the travelers and bid good-bye to the Nebraska delegation of twelve led by Mrs. M. M. Claflin, the newly elected president, and Mrs. Frances B. Heald, who is retiring from that office. They brought with them packages containing sandwiches, salads, cakes, fruits, etc. Trainmen were invited to share in this feast of good things and the hour was most enjoyable. A beautiful vesper service, conducted by Rev. Edith Hill Booker, followed.

Afterwards a round, composed for the occasion, to the tune, "Scotland's Burning," with which to greet the comrades joining the party in Chicago, was practised.

"Saloons are dying,
saloons are dying,
Oh joy, oh joy!
Ballots, ballots, ballots, ballots,
Kill them plenty in 1920."

During the night Mrs. E. B. Hurford, former president of Iowa W. C. T. U., and her husband, joined the travelers. At Chicago, the party was met by a representative of the Burlington road, and Mr. Smith of the Pennsylvania road.

Impromptu Service at Chicago

While waiting at the Union Station in Chicago for the delegates from Illinois and other states to join them the Western white ribboners made excellent use of their time by conducting an informal service of Scripture reading and song.

One of the many centers of attraction at the station was the big, burly policeman who wore upon his uniform a bow of white and gave as a reason for his allegiance to the cause that in his duties as patrolman at the busy, bustling city station the liquor curse was constantly brought to his attention. "Don't I see it every day and every night right in my place at this station," he said, "and ain't I glad to wear the white bow and help these blessed women stop it all."

At 10:44 a. m. the "White Ribbon Special," a vestibuled train of eleven coaches, pulled out of the station. Almost immediately the white ribboners, nearly one hundred and fifty in number, were made the recipient of numerous courtesies on the part of the management. Its representative, Mr. Smith, spared no pains to add to the comfort and pleasure of the travellers. Porters passed through the cars, giving to each passenger a fragrant white carnation and later, in the interim between luncheon and dinner, choice confectionery was offered. As the train stopped at Fort Wayne to take on part of the Indiana delegation, a large basket of exquisite fruit, each piece tied with white ribbon, was sent on board. This was the gift of the Flower Mission department of the Fort Wayne W. C. T. U. Delightful interruptions of the trip were the stops at stations to take on delegates from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and other states. Among them were Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president Ohio W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president Michigan W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Lenna Yost, president West Virginia W. C. T. U.

To all intents and purposes the preliminary meetings of the great convention began almost from the minute the "Special" pulled out of Chicago. Leaders of delegations and chairmen of committees began to call together their women for conferences; women interested in plans looking toward suffrage or prohibition campaigns the coming year sought each other for an interchange of ideas. "What do you consider the best way to cover every square foot of our territory?" "What publicity methods are you using in your campaign?" and similar queries were frequently heard.

At eventide little groups in the different cars gathered for vesper services—songs of faith and confidence in coming victory, prayer for Divine guidance and power to overcome the forces of evil. Dusky-faced porters paused in their work to listen with serious, interested, reverent faces to the message in song:

"All round the world the ribbon white is twined;
All round the world the glorious light has shined;
All round the world our cause has right of way;
We'll raise the anthem swell of victory some glad day."

Every one of the sixty minutes of every hour of Wednesday was filled to its utmost capacity with "golden gossip"—the only kind W. C. T. U. members indulge in—and with plans and preparations for "the King's business." Shortly after three p. m. the train pulled into the New York Central Terminal Station. There a special car to Brooklyn awaited the party, now about 250 strong, and a little after four o'clock we were welcomed at the Brooklyn station by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the hostess state, and

New York Terminal Station

(Continued on Page Two)

WHY THE WOMEN OF ALBERSON GAVE THANKS

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

"I think it's terrible!" flashed Mrs. Warwick as she stood at her front window watching William Carson waddle into the back door of the corner drug store in search of his morning drink. "I thought when the town went dry we'd be spared such sights, but there goes old William as bold as if that drug store were an open saloon. Mrs. Carson cried like a baby when she was talking to me yesterday. She said the doctor told her the old man would have delirium tremens if he didn't slacken up." Two stout policemen, buttoned into shining blue uniforms, marched majestically by and angry Mrs. Warwick shook her little clenched fist at the disappearing forms. "Oh, you hypocrites!" she cried. "You make me think of a strutting turkey gobbler who marches by with his eyes shut. You're only a sham!"

Mildred, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the angry lady, looked up with a whimsical smile upon her pretty face. "If I were you women I'd enforce that law you tried so hard to get," she said with a little sneer. "You prayed and worked, and promised us perfection when the town went dry. Conditions are worse than before."

"No, they are not worse, Mildred, but they might be improved if we had some one to take hold," apologized Mrs. Warwick earnestly. "I don't know just what *we* can do if the men aren't able to succeed. They have tried and failed."

"There are lots of things men can't do," declared Mildred witheringly, "things that have been accomplished by women. You have one hundred and thirty members in your W. C. T. U. and only thirteen hundred people in the town. The men say these women's societies only 'gabble.' I'd make them swallow that statement. Why don't you put out scouts and watch until you get clues."

For a moment Mrs. Warwick stood aghast at the very thought, then she laughed until the tears rolled over her plump cheeks and lay in crystal globules in her dimples. "Imagine the gray-haired grandmothers and prettily dressed young matrons tearing through the alleys, down side streets and over mud puddles in pursuit of offenders!" she cried. "Everybody would laugh well at them."

"They do it anyhow!" declared Mildred bluntly. "They made fun of you when you prayed in the streets and worked at the polls. Praying is all right, mother, but is it fair to pray for something and then sit down and fold your hands instead of trying to make your prayer come true? There, it's school time. I must be off."

Mrs. Warwick had intended to finish some quince preserves that morning, but when her daughter had gone the good woman found that she had no taste for such work. Thoughts of the recent election which had convulsed Alberson and left the town to its own devices had worried her greatly. Her daughter's accusations worried her more.

"It does look as if we women ought to do something," she said aloud. "I believe I'll go over and talk with Mina about it. Thanksgiving is coming. There's always a lot of carousing about that time. I'd like to be ready to nip it in the bud."

Without more ado Mrs. Warwick threw a shawl over her head and stepped out into the beautiful crisp October morning. There was a tinge of frost in the air. It had painted the maples with vivid scarlet and blackened the stems of the fat hickory nuts which were falling slowly. In a few minutes she was out of the yard and into the country road. She passed through a forest whose tall trees stretched their arms high into the hazy sky. A chattering squirrel with a big brown nut between its paws, saw her and fled for cover. Beyond the woods were the cornfields. The fodder had already turned brown under the assault of the fall rains but the heaps of corn which lay among the pumpkins were as yellow as Midas gold. For a moment Mrs. Warwick feasted her eyes upon the purple camphor flowers and golden-rod which fringed the brook. "Corn, hundreds of acres of it, enough to make johnny-cake for every man, woman and child in the land!" mused Mrs. Warwick tentatively. "The granaries are running over, the bins are filled with fruit and yet with all this plenty, hundreds of children go supperless to bed. They starve for the product of the corn while millions of bushels of pure gold are ground up into the poison which robs the young things of home, parents, everything which life holds dear. It is a sin to convert God's blessings into a curse, to deprive this world of bread. It is a sin to make something which will ruin the lives of innocent women and children. Some children even in Alberson suffer. Our women should do something to stop this waste, but what?"

After a ten minute walk worried Mrs. Warwick entered her sister's study. It was a beautiful room. A golden brown rug was upon the floor. Mission chairs, a desk and beautiful pictures made a most satisfying picture. A large engraving of Frances Willard hung over Mrs. Walter's head. At the sound of footsteps she turned, and smiled when she saw her sister. "Sit down" she urged, pulling a chair very close to her. "I was just finishing my paper for the November meeting of the union. We must have attractive programs if we would interest the people."

Mrs. Warwick threw her ponderous form into the proffered chair and for a moment looked about her. "It's the thing to have good programs," she said after a minute, "and I enjoy them as much as anybody, but piano solos and temperance stories aren't going to keep the boys of Alberson from going to destruction. This very minute the drug stores are running wide open and the men claim they can't enforce the law. Why can't we women try?"

For a moment amazement showed itself upon the face of dainty, exquisite Mrs. Walter, but suddenly her eyes twinkled merrily and she laid down her pen. "I am ready to do my share," she said slowly. Mrs. Warwick hastily outlined her plan.

Winter came early that year. Thanksgiving week the ground was covered with snow which brought the young people from miles away in sleighs to Alberson. A fair which the women of the union were to hold in an empty store room next to a drug store was all ready for business on Monday night and was well patronized. There were fancy articles of all kinds, home cooking and cast-off clothing. Thanksgiving Day a splendid dinner was served at the low price of twenty-five cents. Almost every family in town dispensed with broiling and baking and took dinner with the W. C. T. U. Never had the churches enjoyed such seasons of rejoicing. All day long the happy, thankful people praised God. When evening came the women of the union were able to count over three hundred dollars as the result of the week's planning. When darkness came not a woman was in sight.

"It's a wonder those cranks aren't around tonight, too," remarked the druggist to his assistant. "It makes things nice for us. I've watched like a hawk all week. I wouldn't give much for our chances if the women were about." Quite a little later a crowd crept in at the doorway of the deserted room, and when Ed Furry, who had taken more drugs than was necessary, stumbled from the back door, he fell sprawling into the street. Only he and the women could have told that a long box blocking the passage had made him and his load of whisky come to this lowly resting place. The noise was heard inside but nobody paid any attention until it came again a second and third time, when the druggist, seeking the cause of the trouble, came out and kicked the offending bit of pine out of the way. One "habitual" who had been hired for the purpose, went into the store and bought a bottle of whisky which he handed to the president. "They claim to be temperance," he announced later to his wife, "and I bought a whole pint of red-eye for their president. Think of it!"

All through the town there was corresponding activity and on the day after Thanksgiving charge after charge was brought to the notice of the people. The judge of the city police court at that

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE TEMPERANCE FRUIT CAKE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Dear me! I have everything ready for my fruit cake and no braudy in the house. Run down to your Uncle Tom's store, Billy, and tell him to send me up a pint of good apple brandy right away."

Billy Burns was visiting his pretty Aunt Margaret in the city, and he was quick to appreciate in the bride's beautiful cottage life this evidence of worldliness that did not exist in the quiet farmhouse at home. Billy's father was Tom Burns' oldest brother.

"Couldn't you make it without brandy? Mother does." Billy smiled up into Aunt Margaret's flushed face. "You know brandy is mighty bad for a man, and take little boys like me, they'll see it around the house and drink it and like as not, die drunkards. That's what my father says about keeping brandy in a house. I guess you never thought about that, did you, Aunt Margaret?"

"No, Billy dear." For some reason Billy's young relative was blushing a deep crimson.

"Grape juice is much better in fruit cake than brandy anyway. Mother says so, and she knows," said the small boy loyally.

"Why, of course she knows, Billy," acknowledged Aunt Margaret, touched by the child's splendid faith in his mother's wisdom and ability. "I remember when we had Thanksgiving dinner at your house, Tom and I spoke of the delicious fruit cake your mother had. It was the best I had ever tasted."

"That was temperance fruit cake," laughed Billy. "Some of the neighbors around home told mother that nobody could make first-class fruit cake without brandy, but she said she knew that she could because grandmother made her own fruit cakes for forty years and never used a drop of alcohol, and her cakes always took the blue ribbon at the county fairs and church bazaars."

"I'll have to ask your mother for some of her recipes, Billy. I'm a young cook and have lots to learn."

"I think you do first rate," commented Billy seriously. "I wrote and told mother you could make cookies and fry chicken nearly as well as she can, and that's doing finely, for father thinks mother is the best cook in the whole state."

"I'll run and get a bottle of grape juice out of the pantry. I am glad you spoke to me about the brandy, Billy. I wouldn't like to think that I had tempted your Uncle Tom."

"I'm glad that you didn't get mad at me and tell me to mind my own affairs like Mrs. Reynolds did when I was spending the day with her little boy and begged her not to make brandy sauce for our plum pudding. I had to eat my pudding without sauce that time. Father says that a boy must have principle and backbone if he is a real soldier of the cross, and that's what I try to be, Aunt Margaret. I wouldn't be fit to wear a white ribbon badge if I didn't live up to what the temperance cause says is right. I'm glad that you don't think me impolite for I want you to like me."

Aunt Margaret Burns stopped her work long enough to put her arms around the brave little temperance champion and to kiss the soft brown curls on his head.

"If I ever have any little boys, Billy," she said. "I hope that they will love me as well as you love your mother and believe that everything I do is right. I also hope, dear little soldier, that they will battle against drink in this world just as you are doing."

A Temperance Flag Bearer

When Billy's Uncle Tom came home for dinner that day and caught the fragrant odor of the big fruit cake baking slowly in the oven, he hurried into the kitchen.

"Margaret," he said, kissing his young wife and then Billy, "that smells like mother's fruit cakes, and she baked the best ones that ever came out of an oven. Did you help cut up citron, nephew, and pit dates and cut the figs with scissors? That used to be my job. Your father always looked over the currants and raisins and shelled the pecans. I remember what fun we used to have when mother allowed us to flour the fruit to keep it from sinking to the bottom of the cake. You see I know all about things."

Margaret smiled at her big husband who was, after all, just a little boy grown up.

"Aunt Margaret has pineapple and red cherries in her cake besides the things you named," said Billy enthusiastically. "I know it'll be a fine cake. It smells delicious, doesn't it, Uncle Tom?"

During dinner Uncle Tom grew strangely quiet and finally Aunt Margaret laid her hand on his arm asking, "Everything all right at the store, dear?"

"We're doing a big business but I had to discharge Ned Peters this morning and it hurt me to do it. You know he has to support his mother and one sister since they lost their money in that wholesale grain house."

"What was the matter?"

"Whisky and all the vice it leads to. I've given Ned trial after trial but the drink habit has surely gripped him. He was short in his accounts last month and I begged him to brace up, telling him that I would help him to get on his feet if he were in debt. But the same thing occurred again this month and I discovered that he has been gambling with the firm's money. Of course I had to let him go. Nice chap, if he would only leave whisky alone."

"How did he get to drinking, Tom?"

"He told me that his people always had brandy and wines about the house, put them in sauces and other things, but he always thought that he could stop with just a little. Poor fellow, he'll die in the gutter. Why will people tamper with the stuff?"

Billy looked at his plate. He felt as if his beloved Aunt Margaret were being scolded and yet he realized that his Uncle Tom knew nothiug about the bottle of brandy she had wanted him to get that very morning.

"Billy may have saved *you* from temptation, Tom dear," said Aunt Margaret unexpectedly. "My recipe for fruit cake called for brandy and without thinking, I told him to run to the store and get a pint for me. But Billy belongs to a temperance society and he explained to me that his mother made fine fruit cakes with grape juice which were much better than any made with brandy. Then I realized that Billy was quite right and so I made a lovely cake with grape juice."

"That's what mother used," said Tom, patting Billy's little brown hand. "You're a chip off the old block and I'm proud of you, sir. Your father had just as much backbone when he was little."

"Of course," said Billy apologetically, "I knew that you would never get drunk, Uncle Tom, but I 'splained to Aunt Margaret that when she got some little boys like me, she wouldn't dare have any brandy on the place. Mother says you just can't bring up nice boys if there's a drop of the bad stuff in the house. And mother knows."

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SUFFRAGE ADVANCE IN DENMARK

The lower house of Denmark has passed, at its third reading, a constitutional amendment bill which includes as one of its provisions the enfranchisement of women. The vote was 101 to 6. Although there is no opposition to the woman suffrage clause, for other reasons the bill may be thrown out of the upper house.

The Inevitable

"The Onlooker" in the *Congregationalist* for September 4 gives a bit of real life as actual as any problem novel can present. It has to do with the experience of a tramp, the son of a minister, who applied one Sunday morning to the pastor of a church for help.

Work was found for the young man and he began well, but liquor had its hold on him and he fell. The church people stood by him, welcomed him cordially to the church, and some of the young people opened their homes to him. The city where this happened was at the time in a struggle to keep the town dry, yet the young man was able to get drink. Even some liquor lovers seemed sorry for him. Sincere friendship met him on every hand. The man for whom he worked bore with him. He tried again, took physical treatment, joined the Good Templars, went to church regularly, and seemed modest and anxious to do well. In spite of all he fell the third time and would have certainly fled the place had not his new friends interfered. His fight against appetite was still going on when the "Onlooker" wrote—church members, pastor, young people, all helping the youth.

This, alas, is a common experience, but the comments of the "Onlooker" are well worth considering. He says, "People who are 'liberal' toward the saloon either have never been up against the actual working of that mother of all iniquities, or else they have some selfish interest which stifles their natural human feeling toward this modern Moloch." The article ends thus: "It is perfectly safe to say today, though the fulfillment of this prophecy may be much longer delayed, that America will not exist half drunk and half sober, half slave to the saloon and half free. Even the liquor men know that they must drive back the temperance forces and wrest the no-saloon territory for re-occupation by the saloon, or inevitably the whole country will sooner or later cast out the saloon. And whatever of temporary reverse may come here and there, the saloon will not regain its lost province, but will lose the battle at the last."

Even so say we all.

"Cheer Him"

Ellen Dayton Crooks, in an article entitled, "A Woman in the Practical Politics of a Small Town"—*Mother's Magazine* for October — says, "Every effort of a would-be honest official must be sustained by the active coöperation of every citizen, man and woman, who wishes good government."

We would like to add to this statement that not only every effort of a would-be honest official, but as truly every effort of a *determined-to-be* honest official needs behind it the active coöperation and the expressed sympathy of every citizen who believes in and with him in his efforts to establish good government. It is not the weak good man only who needs words of encouragement. The strong good man needs them as well. Not, indeed, to make him stand true, but to give him heart in the midst of his endeavors. "Cheer him, boys!" was the cry of an onlooker who knew that the man he would cheer was already a hero. But he knew also that the hero would succeed more easily in his arduous undertaking because of that cheer; that it would put fresh courage and strength into both heart and sinews.

It is a fallacy to believe that only the weak need encouragement; to think that some men and women are so strong that it is unnecessary to give them kind and helpful words. A hearty handshake, an assurance of faith in his integrity, an expression of sympathetic understanding of the situation and of the courage it takes to meet it, would help many a strong man to become a giant. "I'm backing you up with my faith and prayers"—this assurance has made many a thorny path smoother, and the way, though no less strenuous, easier walking for the feet that trod it. "Owe no man anything," not even the praise he merits.

Recently we had an interview with an official who would die in his tracks rather than give up the fight for righteousness that he is waging; a man whose moral muscle hardens with every assault made upon his rectitude, and with every attack upon the prohibitory law which he is trying to enforce. He is valiant, but oftentimes weighted to earth with the consciousness of the venom, the hatred, the trickery that surround him. Enemies of law make his daily atmosphere thick with maledictions, and while this does not daunt his courage or lead him for a moment to relax his fight, yet it tells upon his spirits. A man of high and sensitive honor, of culture and breeding, accustomed to the regard and encomium of his fellows, this new experience is naturally depressing.

"But think of the many citizens who are with you in this fight," we said, "the many who appreciate the good work you are doing and realize the difficulties you face."

He smiled. "The opposition is positive, present and expressed," he replied. "The sympathy, if there be such, is for the most part quiescent. I live in an atmosphere of hate and *feel it*."

We asked him a question then—"How often have you written to one of our representatives in Washington and encouraged him in his efforts to enact some wise legislation?"

"Not once," was the reply. "We kick men when they do not do their duty, but seldom encourage them in its doing."

This splendid man, laborer together with God and with the temperance people of a great state, is learning many lessons. Perhaps among them is the duty of cheering on the man at the front. Many of us need to con the same lesson. It is for us to stand boldly for what we believe—for the cause that is ours—and never fail to cheer by voice or pen the man who, for us as for himself, is performing a public duty well in the midst of difficulties.

Inconsistency of American Scruples

The "prince scientist" of Monaco is now paying a visit to this country. As we all know, the entire income of the little principality over which he rules is derived from a concession to a gaming resort. For fifty years all government expenses have been paid by a legalized institution whose name stands for "moral turpitude" of the deepest dye. "The scruples," remarks the *Outlook*, "which most Americans would feel about deriving the income of a country from such a source are quite apart from one's judgment as to his (the prince's) scientific work."

Why should Americans who have no scruples about making the liquor traffic one of the chief sources of government revenue feel squeamish about revenue derived from a Monte Carlo?

National W. C. T. U. Convention

Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to Nov. 6, 1913

AMONG THE STATES

"Statewide prohibition in 1914" is the popular refrain in Colorado. During the past year 1 000 scientific temperance essays, written in the grade schools, have done much to make sentiment.

Washington has already launched her campaign for "Washington Dry in 1914."

All previous records have been broken by the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. in her gain of nearly 3,000 in membership.

Arkansas is rejoicing over the upholding by its state supreme court of the law passed by the last legislature which, when it goes into effect, it is believed will close up practically all of the saloons of the state.

"A Saloonless Oregon" is the slogan of the state that last year entertained the National Convention.

North Dakota has grasped the woman suffrage question with a vim and vigor which insures a successful outcome at the next election.

Nebraska is using its initiative law to good purpose in bringing before the people the question of an amendment to its constitution giving women the right to vote.

The cities and towns of Rhode Island are to be informed on total abstinence and prohibition during the coming year. The W. C. T. U. of the state has voted to inaugurate a poster campaign.

Virginia confidently expects to secure from its legislature this winter the passage of an enabling act which will make it possible to inaugurate a campaign to outlaw the saloons from its borders.

National prohibition and woman suffrage are to occupy the thoughts of the white ribboners of Maine during the coming months.

The annual address of Mrs. Joseph Sprott, president of the South Carolina W. C. T. U., was considered by the liquor men so objectionable, that they have quoted from it at length in *Bonfort's Wine* and *Spirit Circular*, with caustic comment.

WHOLE COUNTRY FALLING INTO LINE

"I like the clean atmosphere of the towns and the progressive spirit of the people," remarked a banker of Vermont, who is making his first visit to prohibition Kansas. "Your prohibitory law is a great thing for Kansas. I doubt whether your own people fully appreciate what it is doing for the state. Kansas is certainly in the lead on the liquor question, but the whole country is falling into line."

KAISER WILHELM IN "BITTER EARNEST"

In a volume of speeches of Emperor William of Germany, which has just appeared, is an address delivered by the Emperor to the boys of the Frederich Academy at Cassell, at which His Majesty was at one time a student. Very seriously he talks to the young people on the subject of temperance. We quote:

"You are about to enter the university. I should like to give you some advice, which is not to be taken as a joke, but is meant in bitter earnest. Alcohol is a danger for our people, which, believe me, causes me great anxiety. I have been at the head of the government for twenty-three years, and I know from the documents which pass through my hands how many crimes are caused by alcohol.

"The Americans are far ahead of us in this respect. Great things are accomplished in the universities there, as we can convince ourselves here because so many students from that side come to us. At the assemblies and at the great academic celebrations there, for example at the investiture of a university president, you will not see a drop of wine on the table."

ALCOHOL THE CAUSE OF DEGENERATION

Physicians Are Agreed Alcohol and Vice Constitute Nation's Greatest Peril

In at least twenty-four different papers dealing with "The Physical Basis of Crime," presented at the recent meeting of the American Academy of Medicine at Minneapolis, Minn., alcohol was most prominently mentioned as the cause of degeneration, according to the *Journal of Inebriety*. Some authorities thought syphilis was more far-reaching than alcohol, but all agreed that together they constituted the greatest perils, and were responsible for the largest number of degenerates.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Miss Myrtle E. Hine, Johnston, N. Y., the youngest member of the local union. She joined at the age of fifteen, and for two years has been a faithful white ribboner.

Mrs. Mary D. Trimble, Washington, Ill., mother of Mrs. G. W. Bayler, active member of local union.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

OUR WORLD'S WORK AS FRANCES WILLARD SAW IT

Born of such a visitation of God's spirit as the world has not known since tongues of fire sat upon the wondering group at Pentecost, cradled in a faith high as the hope of a saint, and deep as the depths of a drunkard's despair, and baptized in the beauty of holiness, the Crusade determined the ultimate goal of its teachable child, the W. C. T. U., which has one steadfast aim, and that none other than the regnancy of Christ, not in form, but in fact; not in substance, but in essence; not ecclesiastically, but truly in the hearts of men. To this end its methods are varied, changing, manifold, but its unwavering faith these words express: "Not by might, not by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Go on ye brave and gentle hearts that work in the philanthropies which foreshadow an age of universal reason, love and worship, where Christ Himself shall rule! You are building better than you know. Every missionary doctor or teacher you send out, every kindergarten or day nursery that you establish; every industrial school or home you found; every hospital and refuge; every reading room, lodging house or friendly inn, helps to tear down the hideous fabric of conventional "society," and to build upon its ruins the Christian guild, where all shall find themselves at home, and whose one rule of etiquette shall be the Golden Rule.

TEMPERANCE BIBLE RECITATION

(Continued from Page Four)

Jesus being wearied with his journey sat thus on the well.—*Jno. 4:6.*

Then cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith to her, Give me to drink.—*Jno. 4:7.*

Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again.—*Jno. 4:13.*

But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.—*Jno. 4:14.*

If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink.—*Jno. 7:37.*

He that believeth on me, from within him shall flow rivers of living water.—*Jno. 7:38 8.*

I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely.—*Rev. 21:6.*

Ho, everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.

And the Spirit and the bride say, Come.—*Is. 55:1.*

And let him that heareth say, Come.

And let him that is athirst come.

And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.—*Rev. 22:17.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 9—*World's Temperance Sunday*

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Florida: Plant City, Oneca, Oneca Y., Zephyr Hills, Bradentown, Alva, Lake Weir, Tarpon Springs, Tallahassee $5, Daytona, Cottage Hill, Lakeland, Clermont, Inverness, Starke, Clearwater, Terra Ceia, Jacksonville $10.25, N. Tampa Y $2.50, Manatee $11.72, St. Augustine $4, Defuniak Springs $3, Lawtey $5, Tampa $5, Orlando $3. Total $81.47.

Louisiana: Lake Charles, Ninden, New Orleans. Total $6.

Kentucky: Louisville (Central).

Iowa: $40.05.

South Carolina: $1.

District of Columbia: $4.

Tennessee: $6.

Illinois: $27.41.

Montana: $50.

S. Idaho: $2.

Nebraska: $36.

Connecticut: $14.25.

Mississippi: $55.

THE UNION SIGNAL HONOR ROLL FOR 1913

Names of persons sending twenty-five or more subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL from October 4, 1912, to October 15, 1913:

Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, New York...586
Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, Massachusetts.541
Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, Florida..468
Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, West Washington 383
Miss Jessie M. Dodge, Maine....358
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon....327
Mrs. Lizzie J. Fesmire, Indiana....315
Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Virginia....294
Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, Montana....288
Mrs. Viola H. Moore, Missouri....286
Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado.282
Mrs. Florence Glaze, Northern California 215
Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska....203
Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Iowa....202
Miss L. Evelyn Busick, Maryland....192
Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Virginia....186
Miss Mae Halcrow, North Dakota....181
Mrs. E. C. Momand, Georgia....176
Miss E. M. Francis, Rhode Island....157
Mrs. Ida Hestis, Kansas....128
Mrs. Rose Wheeler, Southern California 124
Mrs. Frances S. Gynan, New Hampshire 119
Mrs. Katherine D. Hauck, Pennsylvania 119
Mrs. Cora Jermstad, South Dakota...103
Mrs. Charline M. Abbott, New Hampshire 96
Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky.... 90
Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, Ohio.... 85
Miss Rozette Hendrix, Minnesota.... 80
Mrs. W. S. Hite, Tennessee.... 74
Mrs. V. E. Mohler, West Virginia.... 71
Mrs. Daisy Hughes Phipps, Texas.... 64
Miss Rebecca W. Griest, Pennsylvania 61
Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, Northern California 61
Miss Roena E. Shaner, Missouri.... 60
Mrs. Ola Harris, Michigan.... 54
Mrs. Dora E. W. Spratt, Connecticut. 50
Mrs. S. R. Arrowsmith, Pennsylvania 49
Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, Arkansas. 48
Miss Lillian Dearing, New York.... 46
Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Missouri.... 45
Mrs. Anna A. Walker, Montana.... 44
Mrs. Jessie C. Butler, Illinois.... 41
Miss Jeannette Fuller, Ohio.... 41
Mrs. Z. A. Newell, East Washington. 39
Mrs. M. J. Rust, Minnesota.... 36
Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky 35
Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Ohio.... 33
Mrs. Henry Ruseling, Wisconsin.... 32
Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Michigan.... 31
Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, Wisconsin.... 31
C. B. Zelley, New Jersey.... 31
Mrs. M. E. Bodwell, Michigan.... 30
Mrs. Emma A. Davidson, Delaware.. 29
Mrs. S. Edith Halstead, Pennsylvania 28
Mrs. Sadie B. Harvey, Indiana.... 28
Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan.... 27
Mrs. Sam Tankard, Virginia.... 27
Miss Ida Lillian Page, New Jersey... 25

The $25.00 checks for 250 subscriptions on which no other premiums are taken are awarded as follows: Mrs. Andruss, two; Mrs. Cheney, two; Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Clement, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Fesmire, Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Pattishall, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Wilson, one each.

PERCENTAGE OF UNION SIGNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STATE MEMBERSHIP

Alaska 103
Montana 34
Nevada 34
Florida 30
New Mexico 27
Arkansas 20
Arizona 18
Oregon 18
Utah 17
North Dakota 16
Wyoming 16
Colorado 15
California (Northern) 15
Washington (West) 14
Washington (East) 14
South Dakota 14
Idaho (Northern) 13
Rhode Island 13
California (Southern) 12
Mississippi 12
Idaho (Southern) 12
Louisiana 11
Maine 11
New Hampshire 11
Minnesota 11
Oklahoma 11
Wisconsin 11
South Carolina 11
Virginia 11
Vermont 10
Connecticut 10
Iowa 10
Alabama 9
Nebraska 9
Kansas 9
Massachusetts 9
Kentucky 9
Texas 9
Maryland 8
Illinois 8
Indiana 8
Missouri 8
Michigan 7
North Carolina 7
New Jersey 7
New York 7
Georgia 7
District of Columbia.... 6
Tennessee 6
Pennsylvania 5
Delaware 5
West Virginia 4
Ohio 2

In computing percentages four subscriptions to the monthly editions are counted as equal to one regular subscription.

In the competition among states having over 1,000 members, Montana (33 percent) retains the banner, Louisiana (11 percent) wins the banner for the largest percent of subscriptions in states having less than 1,000 members. These banners are awarded to states which have gained both in subscriptions and membership.

EN ROUTE TO THE CONVENTIONS

(Continued from Page Five)

some of her co-workers. Mrs. Boole left the state convention, then in session at the Hanson Place Methodist church, to personally greet the delegates. The shrill, penetrating voices of newsboys announcing a *full report* of the W. C. T. U. Convention, each one assuring the delegates that his particular bunch of papers contained the latest and best write-up, made the visitors happily conscious of the atmosphere of hospitality into which they had come. Brooklyn is expressing its greetings not only by the advance notices in its papers, the beautiful and artistic decorations in store windows, the demands by the city churches for speakers on Sunday, but also by the interest and courtesy extended to the delegates by the residents of the city, of which more will be told in the next issue.

"Perish the Liquor Traffic," Pennsylvania's Cry

2,860 GAIN REPORTED AT STATE CONVENTION—MEMBERSHIP MARK REACHES 30,000

Special Correspondence

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania white ribboners met in Johnstown, October 3-7. The goal of a 30,000 membership has been reached with some to spare. Fifty counties report an increase, Luzerne having made the greatest gain—307. The total gain for the year, above all losses, is 2,860, making a total membership of 30,282. The treasurer, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, reports nearly $10,000 on hand for state work.

The warm welcomes extended by the mayor, Joseph Cauffiell, in behalf of the city; the Rev. G. W. Rench, for the fifty ministers, and of Miss Cora Cramer for the W. C. T. U., left the convention in no doubt as to the feeling of the people of Johnstown regarding the white ribboners.

President's Address Teems with Interest

The address of the president, Mrs. Ella M. George, who told of the progress in reform work during the last year, held the breathless attention of the audience. She said in part:

"How dear to our hearts are these annual gatherings! What fond recollections they bring to our view! A state convention is not only a timekeeper, but it is an observatory from which we view the year's splendid achievement—five counties with doubled membership, while two others have discarded their weeds of mourning and have donned robes of white. Butler and Juniata are now on the dry list, making six in all.

"Let us note a few of the objections offered by our opponents. First, prohibition does not prohibit. The incontrovertible proof that prohibition does prohibit is the fact that the liquorites are constantly marshalling their forces to counteract it.

"If the women of our state are to come into their suffrage rights in 1915 they must be up and doing. While we are opposed to the spirit and policy of the militant suffragets, which we believe to be a hindrance to the cause, yet we would encourage a tactful and logical discussion of the subject.

"The elimination of alcohol from the state would drive out the taint of mental weakness, enable the commonwealth to close its asylums and to do away with its institutions for feeble-minded and epileptics."

The Sunday school rally taxed the capacity of the church, which seats 2,000 persons. Mrs. Martha A. Irwin looked happy when she greeted the great throng of boys and girls from seventeen Sunday schools. Music, a reading by Miss Fern Willard Baer, an exercise by girls, and an address by Mrs. Mary L. Steward, field worker of the Washington county Sunday School Association, completed the rally.

Mrs. Armor Arouses Enthusiasm

Of course the favorite speaker of the convention was the Georgia "cyclone," that blessed woman who wakes up everybody, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. An immense audience attended the meeting at which she spoke Sunday evening.

Large Sum of Money Pledged

The diamond medal contest, in charge of Miss H. Frances Jones, superintendent, was most interesting. Each of the contestants showed marked ability. Miss Ethel Weiner of Cambria county was awarded the medal by the state president, Mrs. Ella M. George. While waiting for the report of the judges, Mrs. Armor looked over the great audience and said, "It seems to me that there must be one thousand dollars in this audience for our offering tonight." A member quickly arose and said: "Here is one dollar to make Mrs. Armor a life member of the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Who will give the other twenty-four?" The dollars were quickly passed up. Then the pledges rolled in by fifties and twenty-fives to make dear ones life members or memorial members or the money was pledged simply for the cause. Lawrence and Philadelphia counties each promised $100.

The most enthusiastic hour was Saturday afternoon when to the stirring notes of the suffrage song every delegate who favored "Votes for Women" marched upon the platform and through the aisles of the church with waving bannerets. There was no doubt as to the status of this department in the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

Sorrow was expressed at the ultimatum given by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Griest, the recording secretary, in refusing re-election. Miss Margaret F. Irwin of Evans City, president of Butler county, was chosen for that important post. The other officers were almost unanimously re-elected and all were greeted enthusiastically.

Special Speakers

The movement, "Catch-my-Pal," was explained by its originator, Rev. Robert Patterson of Belfast, Ireland. His story held his hearers from start to finish.

Hon. Eugene Chafin was received with enthusiasm. He obediently limited his address to three minutes, but they were crammed full of good things.

Five counties doubled membership, eleven gained twenty percent, and fifty made some gain in membership.

Mrs. Margaret Chappell, superintendent of Press work, made one of the best speeches in the suffrage symposium. She reported that her department had furnished enough printed matter to make a library of fifty good-sized volumes and that 125 newspapers refuse liquor advertisements.

The corresponding secretary, who also has charge of Institute work, reported excellent results.

Legislative Victories Recited

Legislation was pushed during the past year. Forty counties reported work for the Kenyon-Webb bill and remonstrances against liquor licenses. Work for the woman suffrage bill must be done during the next year. Mrs. Steese, the superintendent, was constantly on duty and will continue to be, not fearing defeat, although the liquor interests will put $2,000,000 into the fight. Six counties are dry and five are carrying on no-license campaigns. Mme. Layyah Barakat, National evangelist, but Pennsylvania's own adopted daughter, held the audience enthralled while each day in her matchless way she explained the Scripture.

The choir, led by Miss L. D. Shuck, was ever ready to lead in a stirring song, and the way "A Saloonless Nation," "Pennsylvania Shall be Free," and other music rang out was good to hear.

Mrs. Myra Ammerman, president of Monroe county, in a clever speech, responded to the addresses of welcome, closing with "Our great problem is the liquor traffic, and on this we all agree—'the liquor traffic must go!'"

"May the Noble Work of the W. C. T. U. Go On"

Mayor Cauffiel was most complimentary in his address of welcome to the convention. "Stay right on in your work and fight to the end crooked politicians, distillers and brewers. Education is most needed. May your noble work go on."

INDIANA'S STATE CONVENTION A SENTIMENT MAKER

"Votes for Women" Dominant Note

Special Correspondence

The beautiful city of South Bend opened wide its doors October 10-14 to receive the Indiana W. C. T. U. convention. It was one of the best ever held, and no effort was spared to insure the comfort and enjoyment of the white ribbon hosts. The convention church, the First Presbyterian, was beautifully and elaborately decorated with white and yellow bunting and pennants, the county and state banners and our national colors. The yellow pennants bore the words, "Votes for Women," while the white ones proclaimed "Welcome W. C. T. U." Miss Willard's beautiful face smiled down from the platform and immense bouquets of roses adorned the tables.

New County Organizations

The corresponding secretary reported four new county organizations and thirty-one local unions organized during the year. The treasurer reported all expenses paid and a considerable balance in the treasury. The president's address reached the usual high point of excellence. She gave a masterly review of the past year's work and pointed the way to future achievements. She closed her address with the memorial service. The unusually long list of departed comrades this year saddened our hearts.

At the close of the afternoon session on Friday, some of the good brothers of South Bend treated the delegates to an auto ride about the city.

Welcome Night was an unusually interesting occasion. The mayor was "unavoidably absent," but sent an excellent substitute, who welcomed us on behalf of the city. The superintendent of schools tendered a hearty welcome on behalf of the schools, expressing his hearty sympathy with our department work, as being directly in line with what the schools are trying to do. Welcomes were also extended by the churches and the W. C. T. U. A response to these addresses was given by Mrs. Cammack-Gibson, former state recording secretary.

Saturday morning was given to the reports of superintendents, and the afternoon to the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of all of them. There were 485 voting delegates present, besides a large number of visitors. A diamond medal contest was held on Saturday night.

The opera house was packed to the roof on Sunday afternoon to hear Rev. Clinton N. Howard's magnificent address, "Why God Made a Woman." He closed with a touching appeal to destroy the liquor traffic, the greatest enemy of woman's happiness and the home.

One of the most interesting features of the convention was the march of the county presidents on Monday night. Each in a few words told of the best things accomplished in her county the past year. A suffrage debate between Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley and Mrs. Retta Jones closed the exercises of the convention. The speech of the negative was humorous throughout and elicited much laughter and applause. "Votes for women" was a dominant note throughout the convention and we expect to educate and agitate until women may have the ballot on equal terms with men.

Wisconsin's Temperance Marching Song Rings Loud and Clear

EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR NEW YEAR FORMULATED AT STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

"Lift the temperance banner up and sing another song,
Sing it with the spirit that will move the world along,
Sing it as we ought to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
While we are marching to vict'ry.

Chorus

"Hurrah Hurrah! we'll sing the temperance song,
Hurrah! Hurrah! with voices loud and strong,
In the grand old melody, we'll pass the words along
While we are marching to vict'ry."

Delightful memories of the fortieth annual convention of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., held in Reedsburg, October 3-7, will abide with all who shared its privileges. The local union was an ideal hostess, ably seconded by its large contingent of friends, many of whom thus became familiar with the organization, realized the importance of its world-wide work and consented to join hands with the workers for its advancement. It is fair to state that Reedsburg is the smallest city that hitherto has had courage to undertake the entertainment of the annual W. C. T. U. gathering.

This is the first convention, so far as is known to your scribe, at which the platform on Welcome Night was graced by the presence of the mayor of the entertaining city. Reedsburg, therefore, is to be congratulated on having as its civic head a man with sufficient "backbone" to appear on such an occasion.

A gain over all losses of more than three hundred members, as shown by the report of the officers, cheered every heart. The interest manifested in large audiences at the various meetings, especially those of Sunday, and in the evenings, and the optimistic message of every speaker, gave joy and courage for the days to come. As became the occasion the president's splendid address gave a résumé of recent advances showing especially that since our National chieftain set our standard so far to the front in her matchless proclamation of September, 1911, every organization for the best good of humanity has fallen into line, and a mighty host is sweeping on, uniting in one magnificent slogan, "A Saloonless Nation by 1920." To further this great end more earnest effort along every line was urged by every speaker who had a share in this memorable program.

Though we have lent to the National and the World's W. C. T. U. their superintendent of the great department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis will always be preeminently "ours"—Wisconsin's—and the greeting she received, a veritable ovation, must have "warmed the cockles of her heart." She brings ever a message of uplift, urging higher ideals of life, the shaking off of the evils that beset and drag down, a higher, cleaner vision of "the truth," eloquently pleading for more earnest and steadfast study thereof.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell of Minneapolis was present during the convention with many a word of counsel and cheer, and her address of Saturday evening was particularly strong and suggestive for the young people who were present.

To have a man speak with no uncertain sound upon the evils of the drink habit, and the tobacco habit, showing the destructive power of each upon the physical, mental and moral nature, is of great advantage, as there are still those upon whom the sex of the speaker has a strong influence. Therefore, Dr. E. L. Eaton of Wisconsin University Extension Department had an unusually large hearing. May many who heard him be ready to "think right," because "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

Among the plans for the new year adopted at this convention was the establishment for the state of a "Mary C. Upham Memorial day," in honor of our former beloved state president, when gifts for the furthering of our work in Wisconsin will be received, and a fund created to be known by her name. Already from unions and individuals one hundred dollars has been received to make Mrs. Upham a memorial member of the World's W. C. T. U. Another helpful plan is one to establish an "exchange bureau," through which many valuable papers presented at state or county conventions, and which now reach but a small number, may at slight expense be passed to other unions or conventions.

The department of Health and Heredity, having been strongly advocated by many of our most thoughtful and earnest workers, was adopted, and a superintendent elected to have it in charge.

The S. T. I. department has accomplished much during the year, more than 1,500 essays having been submitted in essay contests and many schools supplied with the *Quarterly*, *The Young Crusader*, and a few with the charts.

The election resulted in an almost unanimous vote for the former board of officers. Mrs. Charles having resigned as L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Nellie O. Pritchard, her assistant, was elected to this office.

ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page Two)

"No argument is needed to prove the folly of a system of treating drunkenness out of which a very large percent of the cases treated come back from five to fifty times each. We must change radically the system of treating drunkenness.

"I believe that it is necessary for us to take practically the entire field of drunkenness out of the prison system, exactly as we have already separated from the prison administration the care of all the insane and some of the feeble-minded." He advocated farm colonies for the care of inebriates.

President James Leonard in his annual address laid stress upon the fact that the American home of today as a factor in character-building is inferior to that of the average home of any period of our past history. He thought the practical elimination of the male parent from the home, largely because of a change in economic and industrial conditions, was a serious loss to the boy in the home. He pointed out that during the adolescent period a youth reaches his maximum susceptibility to religious influences. He said that when the youth at this age drops out of the home, church and school there is no place left him but the street, and there he meets temptations that he never knew before. He said it is during this period that at least ninety percent of criminals begin their career, and he added: "Could we but add ten percent to the present efficiency of the home, the church, the school and the playground, and to a like degree give power to the social hand as a whole, safely to keep these adolescent youths, and wisely, lovingly but firmly, hold them and mold them, allowing none to slip away between the fingers, the problem of the prevention of crime would be solved and the criminal, if not eliminated, would become a negligible quantity."

President Leonard deplored the fact that statistics show there has been no reduction in crime, but thought in part this was explained by the fact that there was an increased vigilance and thoroughness in the prosecution of criminals; and new legislation has raised the standard below which a man cannot fall without incurring the penalty of imprisonment. He showed on the authority of a Harvard professor that the criminals, in a country-wide census, would be found to be less than one percent of the total population, but that it costs more to apprehend, convict and incarcerate this small group than it does to educate the ninety-nine percent that constitute the good citizenship of the land.

The congress seemed to be agreed on many points and at divergence on very few. They agreed that judges should not give a definite sentence, but that a state board should make a careful study of the criminal and decide what should be his care and his sentence; that a proportion of the prisoner's earnings should be given to him; that the whole prison system should be absolutely divorced from party politics; that prisoners should be thoroughly classified and never indiscriminately imprisoned. The woman's branch agreed that one of the worst phases of their work, and perhaps the most discouraging, was in trying to help the short sentence women and girls. They believed a term of at least one year should be given that reformatory methods may have some time to help fit them to re-enter society.

This report closes with the thought brought out at the first meeting, that there is no born criminal, no criminal class, that the babe in the cradle, young people in the church, and youth in the school are all prospective criminals unless the proper preventive measures are taken early enough in their lives to keep them from going astray, which brings us back to the home, the bulwark of society and the need of home training. In the words of an ancient Greek philosopher as quoted by one of the speakers, "No one is willingly bad; if he knew better he would do better."

A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

Recital of Temperance Triumphs at Arkansas State Convention

Special Correspondence

One of the very best annual conventions in the history of the state has just closed at Camden. On the opening evening the city, the churches, the missionary societies and the local union welcomed the convention in short, hearty, "pithy" style, and Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, state president, responded in happy vein. The county presidents each told of the greatest thing undertaken during the year.

Legislative Triumphs in 1913

On Thursday the convention settled down to hard work. The morning was full of interest which culminated in the recital of triumphs of the year. Some of these were the passage of senate bill 118, the enactment of a white slave law, the penitentiary and reform school commission law, the enforcement of the anti-cigaret law by the Pine Bluff union, a most splendid prohibition float arranged by the same union as a part of the Labor Day parade, and the success of the "campaign fund" tour. Then followed a period of trouble-telling, when questions such as these were asked: What shall we do when our town council licenses the sale of so-called soft cider, which, whether hard or soft, makes men drunk? What shall we do when something made of "fish berries," which poisons people who drink it for the stimulation it furnishes, is sold in our towns? To these questions answers as satisfactory as possible were forthcoming. In the first case the advice was given that samples be obtained from persons who drink (but who could be approached) to send to the chemistry department of our state university for analysis. In the matter of the poison the pure food law was cited.

The district presidents told what they thought could be done to develop the work throughout the state by means of the coöperation of district and county presidents. Later it was decided to divide the state into W. C. T. U. districts, giving them the same numbers as the Congressional districts.

The president's address consisted of a review of the year's work, a résumé of legislation obtained with a recommendation and a warning as to its enforcement and a forecast of the future.

Young People's Work Pushed During Year

The report of the Young People's Branch work showed that almost every college and many of the schools had been visited during the year and the work of the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. introduced.

Our guest, Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., made a plea for the work among negroes. She also gave us some good thoughts on institute work. Mrs. Markwell was made superintendent of this department.

County and state fairs were discussed and the unions urged to use these fairs fully for propaganda purposes.

Miss Pollock, our Rescue work superintendent, after giving her report, told of the work of the Little Rock vice commission in closing the Little Rock houses of ill-fame and the endeavors of the committees appointed by the mayor of that city to give needed aid to the women of these houses.

The corresponding secretary's "Quiz" consisted of questions and of a heart-to-heart talk on how the unions may extend a helping hand to the corresponding secretary and what her own hand could find to do for them.

Official Papers and S. T. I. Emphasized.

Rousing two-minute talks on our papers were made and Mrs. Markwell urged all unions to employ the S. T. I. charts and the manual that goes with them as a means of doing effective community work.

The election of officers was conducted by Mrs. Curtis, who talked in the interim of live plans for future work.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eskridge Logan; recording secretary, Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell; treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Furry.

Ask Attorney General's Support of Senate Bill 118

A telegram was sent to Attorney General Moose, reminding him that we were praying that his argument in support of senate bill 118, before the supreme court, might have more weight than that of the hired attorneys of the liquor traffic.

Never before have we had such a brilliant array of speakers, from our own as well as from other states, and that the public enjoyed the convention is indicated by the fact that the last evening audience was the largest of any.

Rousing Evening Meetings

Our guests were Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, who spoke feelingly upon the work of rescue and cited repeatedly the connection between prostitution and the liquor traffic; Dr. J. L. Greene, of the Arkansas State Hospital for Nervous Diseases, who spoke on "Avoidable Causes of Insanity," among them saloon-fed prostitution and consequent venereal diseases as well as the effect of liquor itself upon a mind already predisposed to insanity, which yet would have escaped if carefully guarded; Miss Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, on the connection between child labor and the juvenile court, she, too, citing the relation between the liquor traffic and delinquency, also conducting a suffrage "quiz" which aroused much interest; Miss Dorothy Lyons, librarian of the Little Rock city library, who spoke on modern library methods and the children's story hour; Miss Courtney Carrol, chief probation officer of the Pulaski County juvenile court, who noted cases of delinquent children and proved the need of a state institution for their care; Mr. Bond, of the department of Public Instruction, who told of rural school conditions and of ways in which the women could assist the cause of education over the state; Dr. I. Garrison, of the State Health department, who told of the new health law and of the benefits to be derived from its enforcement, and spoke of the need for vigilance in the registration of births; and Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, who took her audience by storm with her splendid lecture, "What is That in Thine Hand?" and other addresses.

VIRGINIA'S RED LETTER YEAR OF WORK

W. C. T. U. COMRADES IN STATE CONVENTION REJOICE IN MEMBERSHIP GAIN

Special Correspondence

The largest delegated body of Virginia white ribboners that has ever convened met at Luray, September 29-October 2, in the thirty-first annual convention. Delegates and visitors were present from every part of the state and the happiest fellowship prevailed throughout the meetings.

The greatest gain in the history of our organization in Virginia has been made this year, and our president is insured a prominent place on the National W. C. T. U. program for Jubilee Night! Miss May Russell of Mississippi was the convention speaker, and she gave us a magnificent address the last night. One night meeting was given over to a grand gold medal contest (in which Miss Lucy Yancey of Forest Depot won first place) and to Y. P. B. and L. T. L. demonstrations, under the capable management of Mrs. Amy C. Weech and Miss Lillian Savage. One night was profitably and agreeably spent listening to the addresses of welcome and responses, in course of which were treated the big moral and temperance problems of the day. Opening night was given over to short addresses by Miss Russell and Rev. E. J. Richardson of the state Anti-Saloon League, and a most instructive and enjoyable illustrated stereopticon lecture by Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd, state corresponding secretary and vice-president. The lecture is a most delightfully told history of the W. C. T. U. and is called "The Story of a Great Enterprise." Beautiful music rendered by talented local people was interspersed through every program.

Luray Caverns Visited by Convention

One Wednesday afternoon, through the courtesy of Mr. Northcote, proprietor of the Luray Caverns, and the local committee, the entire delegation, over 200 strong, was shown through this beautiful "wonderland of America," at greatly reduced rates. No more gorgeous display of natural wonders can be imagined than can be seen in this underground treasure house in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley.

Mid-Year Executive to Meet at Charlottesville

The convention voted to hold a mid-year executive meeting at Charlottesville, probably in February, while the next state convention will be entertained by the union at Newport News "down by the restless sea."

Our four splendid state officers were re-elected almost unanimously. Mrs. Amy C. Weech, secretary of the Y. P. B., asked to be relieved, and Miss Etta Enright of Danville was elected in her place. Miss Lillian Savage, state L. T. L. secretary, also declined re-election, and was succeeded by Mrs. Mabel Kelley of Onley. Our new state organizer, Mrs. Helen H. Green of Farmville, was elected and several presidents of newly organized counties were welcomed to the executive committee.

In recounting the special work undertaken and carried on with success this year Mrs. Hoge's splendid Institute program, in the interests of which she spent seventeen weeks in the field, and Mrs. Parrott's most valuable series of S. T. I. lectures in the summer Normal schools stand out with prominence.

Mrs. Shepherd's stereopticon lectures, which are original and highly beneficial, and the good work of Mrs. Weech, Mrs. Mary Newton and Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp have all helped to make this a red-letter year in Virginia.

Out-of-State Workers

Out-of-state workers who have been with us this year are as follows: Miss Ida Frances Simon, organizer from Ohio; Mrs. May Pauline Sparks, lecturer, from New Jersey; Miss May Russell, National organizer and lecturer, from Mississippi; Mrs. Frances Ensign Fuller, National lecturer, from Ohio; Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, Virginia, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia.

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Causes run-down health and sickness.

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ALABAMA'S NEW YEAR OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY

State Convention Furnishes Encouragement

Special Correspondence

A reasonably large number of delegates was present at the annual convention of the Alabama W. C. T. U. held in Mobile, September 29-October 2, and although bad weather conditions hindered large night meetings, to some extent, yet we believe the creating of deeper temperance sentiment will follow our coming. Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Tennessee was our convention speaker and endeared herself still more closely to Alabama hearts, not only by her charming manner, but by her faithful presentation of our work.

For the first evening meeting the local union had arranged a black and white demonstration, after the plan of a California county convention. In this case the fifty-nine dry counties of our state were represented by young girls dressed in white, who gave a beautiful drill. As one of them sang, "There's a Shadow on the Home," eight heavily veiled black figures, with the name of the wet counties pinned on their dresses, slowly moved up the aisle. It was very effective. A grand gold medal contest followed, in which the prize was won by Miss Ulma Hall.

On one occasion Rev. Brooks Lawrence, superintendent of the Alabama Anti-Saloon League, made a strong, forceful address, and paid a high tribute to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the leader in temperance work.

Convention Rejoices Over Membership Gain

The treasurer's report, which showed a gain of 300 new members during the past year, caused great rejoicing and a determination that the coming year shall mean even larger gains.

Many helpful suggestions were made for advancing the work in Alabama and good speeches also added to the interest and enthusiasm. It was a disappointment not to hear the vice-president, Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, repeat her very fine talk on "W. C. T. U. Efficiency," given at a recent institute, but pressure for time crowded out that, as well as several fine papers. All of these, however, will be published in the state paper during the coming year, thus receiving a wider hearing.

A new corresponding secretary and treasurer were elected, and the new year begins with much to encourage us.

NO COMPROMISE WITH LIQUOR TRAFFIC NEW YORK'S WATCHWORD

Special Correspondence

The keynote of the annual convention of New York W. C. T. U. which met in Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, October 22, was sounded by the state president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who closed her annual address with the words, "Peace to the ashes of every mighty wrong." The first meeting of the convention opened with a service of song led by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, accompanist. An hour later Mrs. Boole called the delegates to order. They represented sixty counties from Kings to far Chautauqua, and their blue county placards decorated each pew. "New York county is hedged about with an impenetrable wall of intemperance. We shall continue to blow our trumpets like another Joshua, until the walls fall," declared one speaker.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Evangelistic work. An address of welcome by Dr. Fort followed. "I welcome you as an ally of the church," he said. "The saloon is the worst foe the church has. The liquor traffic is the worst curse that rests upon our race. It is your organization which has done most to crystallize the sentiment against strong drink."

Mrs. Mary J. Annable welcomed the delegates on behalf of Kings county W. C. T. U. and told of the firm hold liquor has in Brooklyn. Mrs. Frances A. DeGraff responded, and then came the annual address of Mrs. Boole, "A Moving Picture," a stirring talk by Mrs. C. E. Seberry, the march of the county presidents with half-minute speeches by each, and the singing of the song, "Victory," by Mrs. Graham, followed by the benediction.

Annual Address of President (In Part)

"Seventy-nine bills were introduced into the legislature to give larger privileges to the liquor traffic. A bill was defeated to permit a saloon license within two hundred feet of a private school, provided the school trustees gave their consent; it would have withdrawn from the children in private schools and parochial schools the protection now accorded to the children in public schools. A bill to permit baseball playing on Sunday was defeated by the united temperance forces. The battle waged most fiercely around the Duhamel bill which proposed to open saloons all over the state on Sunday between the hours of 1 and 11 p. m., and the Hamner-Velte bill which proposed to open the saloons of New York City on Sunday from 1 to 11 p. m. It was a bitter fight. All the temperance and church organizations were united in opposition to these bills. At the hearings, the State Liquor Dealers' Association was represented by its president and 250 members. The contest kept up until the closing hours of the legislature, but these bills were both defeated and the only two bills that passed the legislature favorable to the liquor interests were vetoed by the governor.

"Our work is recognized at Albany and our influence is increasing. We represent there our membership of 34,000, and there are many more who are with us in principle, and in full accord with our practice of total abstinence. The officers of the State Liquor Dealers' Association are there too. There are 28,000 liquor dealers in the state, but the president publicly said at Albany that they had 14,000 members but the rest could not meet the moral requirements for membership. The fact is borne in upon us that every one of their members can vote, and not one of ours, and even if we had never felt so before, it is a fact that the good men who are working for the best in government need the help through the ballot of the members of the W. C. T. U. and all others who are like-minded with us.

"Let us continue the study of public questions in their relation to the standards set in the word of God, and by increasing our membership and the numbers brought in touch with the W. C. T. U., do our part to get ready to win the ballot for women in New York state and to use the ballot intelligently, conscientiously and honestly.

Moderation, Not Prohibition, a Failure

"Efforts to discredit the results of temperance and prohibition laws by figures that show an apparent increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors simply show that while the number of total abstainers is increasing, moderation on the part of those who drink is a failure, for the increase is on their part.

"Whether the claim be true or not, the 34,000 members of the W. C. T. U. in New York state, loyal to their pledge of total abstinence have not swelled the receipts for alcoholics. We call upon all Christian women to unite with us in spreading the practice and principle of total abstinence, for after all this has a distinct bearing on the whole temperance question, and is the chief cornerstone in the foundation for Constitutional Prohibition. This then is our goal.

"Let no one be deceived by the Works amendment which provides for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors only, thus permitting the sale of fermented and malt liquors. Beer and wine contain alcohol. They create appetite. Their use results in degeneracy, leads to poverty and creates a demand for stronger liquors. The bill is inspired by the brewing interests, and does not represent our principles.

"We refuse to be sidetracked, even though the road is rough and there is much rubbish to be cleared away. Our watchword must be 'No compromise.'"

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Outlook
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Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass

GREAT ENTHUSIASM CHARACTERIZES KANSAS CONVENTION

PRESS COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON W. C. T. U. CONVENTION METHODS

Special Correspondence

Bright sunshine, flowers in profusion, hospitable homes and loving hearts contributed to make the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union one of the best in its history. The convention was held in Winfield, famous for its great Chautauqua. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors and from the beginning the keynote was enthusiasm. The local union had spared no pains in preparing for the convention, and as a result, everything moved along smoothly and harmoniously. The large and convenient Methodist church was the place of meeting and the display of banners, pennants of local unions, together with a liberal showing of "Welcome" banners was inspiring as well as beautiful. The magnificent roses of every color, the brilliant scarlet salvia and other flowers used in decorations were a constant delight and called forth many expressions of admiration.

Cordial welcomes from the mayor of the city, the business men's club, the Southwestern College, the high school, the clubs, the Chautauqua board, the press and the local union made a full and interesting program for the first evening. A few remarks made by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, of Bangor, Maine, the convention speaker, evidently immediately won for her a place in the hearts of the people, as on the second evening of the convention the church was literally packed with those eager to hear her.

Winfield is accustomed to having the very best speakers appear upon its Chautauqua platform and in its winter lecture courses, but the verdict of one of the city editors was the sentiment of all who heard her, that no greater orator than Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston was ever heard in Winfield. She has a vital message for the people, and so unaffected and altogether charming is her manner that she captivates her audience and compels them to listen to the truth she presents. At the close of her address, Mrs. Grover, state vice-president, presented to Mrs. Livingston a Kansas souvenir spoon, the gift of the state executive, and also a Winfield souvenir spoon from the local union. Mrs. Livingston visited Southwestern College and the Winfield High school, giving addresses which were greatly appreciated by professors and students.

On the third evening, Hon. George H. Hodges, governor of Kansas, was the speaker. He was greeted with cheers, waving of flags and cries of greeting. Since the convention of 1912 the women of Kansas have been granted the right of franchise, and the governor made a happy hit by addressing them as "fellow citizens." His dissertation on eugenics was timely and was well received by the immense audience. Following the governor's address, Professor Givler of Southwestern, whose specialty is biology, gave a splendid talk on eugenics, on which subject he is an enthusiast and a recognized authority.

The music of the convention was under the direction of Professor E. C. Marshall of Southwestern and the state musical director, Mrs. E. C. Boyd of Newton. The songs by the College Glee Club, as well as other special numbers, were greatly appreciated.

The immense amount of business transacted at the convention was a matter of comment. The editor of a daily paper asserted that no body of men would have accomplished so much in the same length of time, and that they might have learned much by attending the business meeting. The beloved president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, presided in her usual happy manner and kept the program well in hand. The reports showed most excellent work done, and, in spite of the unusual conditions in the state this year, a small gain in membership was reported. The address of the president was a masterly presentation of facts, conditions and suggestions for the future. At the close of the address Mrs. Boyd, on behalf of the convention, presented to the president a beautiful gold watch. In responding, Mrs. Mitchner remarked that she greatly needed "more time."

Just before the address of Governor Hodges, a beautiful picture of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, which had a prominent place on the convention platform, was presented to Mr. P. H. Albright, president of the Winfield library board, as a gift from the state convention to the Public Library. Mr. Albright accepted the gift with expressions of warm appreciation and admiration for the splendid organization of which Mrs. Stevens is the leader.

A delightful surprise was the unexpected appearance of Mr. Bert Mitchner, the son of the president, who was introduced to the convention and accorded a most hearty greeting. He responded by saying that he considered it an honor to be presented to such a splendid body of women and to be on the same platform with the governor of the state. He also expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon his mother by placing her at the head of such an organization as the Kansas W. C. T. U.

The strong resolutions adopted included a protest against the appointment of brewer Vopicka as minister from the United States to Bulgaria.

The Commercial Club of the city courteously arranged for automobiles in which the delegates were taken over the city and through beautiful Island Park where the Winfield Chautauqua is held and where the commodious W. C. T. U. cottage is a real haven of rest for Chautauqua visitors.

All the officers were re-elected.

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WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTION REPORTS

The November 13 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be devoted to a report of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, the issues of November 20 and 27 to that of the National Convention, and the December 4 issue will contain the good things from both great meetings not included in previous papers. These valuable numbers will give among other things the greeting of the Countess of Carlisle, World's President; the address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President; also a report of addresses by Lady Holder of Australia, Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England and many other speakers of worldwide fame. It will also contain a report of addresses of Congressman Hobson, Dr. W. L. Pickard, Mr. Daniel L. Poling, and other prominent temperance leaders. The four Convention copies will be sent to one address for fifteen cents.

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SUBSCRIPTION REPORT OF THE YOUNG CRUSADER

October 4, 1912, to October 15, 1913

	Oct. 4 1912	Oct. 15 1913
Alabama	55	59
Alaska	14	42
Arizona	68	33
Arkansas	99	114
California	563	779
California (Southern)	404	286
Canal Zone	0	0
Colorado	825	724
Connecticut	344	302
Delaware	82	91
District of Columbia	64	42
Florida	161	335
Georgia	321	805
Hawaii	14	1
Idaho (Northern)	14	23
Idaho (Southern)	90	57
Illinois	936	857
Indiana	811	782
Iowa	1087	660
Kansas	577	564
Kentucky	151	299
Louisiana	50	90
Maine	549	674
Maryland	298	253
Massachusetts	885	832
Michigan	639	997
Minnesota	357	422
Mississippi	182	114
Missouri	601	530
Montana	132	222
Nebraska	527	417
Nevada	8	5
New Hampshire	373	245
New Jersey	641	665
New Mexico	28	42
New York	2026	2508
North Carolina	20	84
North Dakota	369	219
Ohio	901	1094
Oklahoma	206	132
Oregon	530	415
Pennsylvania	1048	1046
Rhode Island	191	112
South Carolina	182	146
South Dakota	327	382
Tennessee	353	314
Texas	251	227
Utah	60	51
Vermont	157	103
Virginia	188	395
Washington (East)	76	71
Washington (West)	742	809
West Virginia	232	196
Wisconsin	304	355
Wyoming	53	51
Philippine Islands	2	0
Porto Rico	2	3
Canada	71	90
Foreign	75	61
Advertisers	25	30

Premium Awards

The gold watches offered for subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* are awarded as follows: New York L. T. L., Miss Helen I. Root, State Secretary, 872 subscriptions, 2 watches; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Seattle, Washington, 459 subscriptions, 1 watch; Mrs. Ida M. Mix, Kokomo, Indiana, 385 subscriptions, 1 watch; Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Spring Lake, Michigan, 385 subscriptions, 1 watch.

The Young Crusader "Upper Ten"

1.	New York	2,508
2.	Ohio	1,094
3.	Pennsylvania	1,046
4.	Michigan	997
5.	Illinois	857
6.	Massachusetts	832
7.	West Washington	809
8.	Georgia	805
9.	Indiana	782
10.	Northern California	779

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WHY THE WOMEN OF ALBERSON GAVE THANKS

(Continued from Page Six)

time was a decrepit old soldier who was liked by both the wet forces and the drys. The women did not know what John Thomas would say or on which side his influence would be exerted, when the cases were brought to trial, but with alternate fear and faith they struggled on.

Snow covered the ground on the eventful Monday when the first case was brought to trial, but the little court room was crowded. There were women of all classes and sizes. They watched John Thomas expectantly. The representatives of the liquor trust had offered him an enormous sum if he would decide the case in their favor, but the old man spurned their advances. Not a word had he said to the women or other townspeople as to his opinion, but when the decisive moment arrived he did not keep them guessing. Every person involved was fined to the extent of the law.

And that was only the beginning. There were countless opportunities to take notes. Other dealers were arrested, other fines paid. The city treasury was running over with funds. For the fourth time aristocratic, debonair John Ridgeway was brought to trial. What did he care when one day's sales paid his fine? But this time he reckoned without his host. "I sentence you to thirty days in the work house at hard labor!" announced Judge Thomas severely. Ridgeway pleaded, begged, offered the half of his holdings, but in vain. He went to the work house with the criminals, the thieves, the murderers, and when he returned he was willing to conduct a legitimate, honest business. "Drat those temperance women!" he said on a certain day when his horses, his auto, all his luxuries went to satisfy claims. "Won't they never let up?"

"No they won't!" declared a bystander. "They declare they mean to make Alberson as dry as dry!"

The law-breakers soon found that the votes of the women could neither be bought nor sold. They discovered, too, that the mayor was absolutely in earnest. Learning this they changed their tactics for good and all, and there is not today in the state of Illinois a cleaner town than Alberson and a more influential local society than the W. C. T. U.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 6, 1913. No. 45

Group of Young Temperance Workers
Peking, China

Votes of Women Win Sweeping Victories in Illinois for Prohibition

As we go to press election returns show that 22 Illinois cities and towns were carried by the drys. 31 counties in the state are now entirely dry. Women went to the polls in large numbers and voted dry in about the ratio of four to one.

A FAMOUS NON-ALCOHOLIC EXPERIMENT

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL

CHARLES E. BAILEY. Wheatley, Doncaster, England

Without question utilization of alcohol for supposed medicinal purposes has proved one of the greatest obstacles to universal adoption of total abstinence principles. Thereby non-teetotalers considerably sympathetic with the temperance movement's aims have not infrequently been prevented from definite rejection of intoxicants, wives and mothers have been allured to drinking habits, and reformed drunkards have relapsed into their previous inebriate ways. A few decades past on both sides of the Atlantic alcohol was regarded as the panacea for well-nigh all ills to which the human body is subject. Britain's late primate, Archbishop Temple, could remember the time when if any hospital in England and the sister countries had refused to place alcohol in the list of remedies to be employed, the leading officials would have rendered themselves liable to a charge of manslaughter. Today a vast improvement in medical opinion and in public sentiment is evident in this respect. Largely, though not entirely, alcohol is now discarded in the treatment of disease. Conspicuous among the causes which have led to this remarkable change for the better is the London Temperance Hospital with its lengthened and exceedingly satisfactory experience of total abstinence methods.

Methods and Practical Results

The Hospital has existed just forty years. For some time prior to its commencement the temperance leaders of Britain had been convinced of the serious perils lurking in the alcoholic prescription, and those particularly conversant with the physiological phase of the movement were convinced also of the very little real utility alcohol was as a medical aid. Accordingly it was resolved to inaugurate a practical test. During the first seven months seventy-three patients were treated; the following twelve months 129; and during twenty-five years, to the end of 1898, more than 15,000 patients. To the present time there have been approximately 35,000 and additionally an enormous number of out-patients. The scope of the experiment can, therefore, scarcely be doubted. Sometimes, in view of the excellent results obtained, the allegation has been made that the cases to be treated are selected. Refuting that statement, Sir Vesey Strong, chairman of the annual meeting this year said: "Our wards are open to all needy cases, and if we differentiate at all it is to give preference to the most serious cases." While strict abstinence is the rule pursued, alcohol may be given in special cases if deemed advisable by the medical officer in charge. Such cases have, however, been extremely rare, only ninety-five in all when the last report was presented, and in the preponderance of these cases the patients have died. Of persons of all classes treated the majority have been non-abstainers, no restriction of Hospital help to teetotalers obtaining, and while the temperance methods practised and temperance atmosphere experienced exercise their silent but certainly very effective influence, no pressure is exerted upon the patients to sign the total abstinence pledge. The methods and the results are simply allowed to leave their indelible impress. "They do cure yer," as one woman expressed it, "though they don't give yer no brandy."

Wisdom of its Founders Demonstrated

A remarkable success, the experiment has demonstrated beyond dispute that strict abstinent methods are equally efficacious with ordinary methods in treatment of hospital cases, and much superior to the strongly alcoholic methods formerly in vogue. During the first twenty-five years of the Hospital's existence 1,062 deaths occurred in the 15,274 cases treated, a ratio of under seven per cent, a figure comparing most favorably with the results in other hospitals of like general character in Britain. The report issued in March, 1901, states: "From the opening of the Hospital to the end of 1900 the in-patients numbered 17,910. The cures were 10,372 and the deaths 1,290, giving the low percentage of 7.2 per cent." Four years later a leading British medical journal, summarizing particulars of more than thirty of London's hospitals for the preceding year, showed the proportion of deaths in the whole to be just over 9 per cent, but that in the Temperance Hospital only 7.3 per cent. In 1911, due doubtless to the protracted dryness and heat of the summer months, the mortality was somewhat above the average for the years previous, but last year was normal again, 7.6 per cent. This figure expresses, also, practically—7.7 exactly—the percentage of deaths throughout the whole of the Hospital's history to December 31, 1912. Surely these authoritative statistics speak for themselves and render comment needless. During this period of forty years, said the Board of Management in April last, "a great advance has been made in demonstrating the wisdom of the founders of the Hospital as to the moral and social evil resulting from the general practice of the indiscriminate administration of alcohol in the treatment of diseases."

Influence Upon Medical Practice Generally

Clear additional evidence of the Temperance Hospital's success is seen in the adoption of similar total abstinence principles in other medical institutions, and in the remarkable diminution of the amount of alcohol used in hospitals not characterized as "Temperance." In 1893, largely through the energy of Miss Bettina Hoffker, the New York Red Cross Hospital was established with a clause in its constitution providing that all cases were to be treated if possible without recourse to alcohol, and in 1895 no fewer than 433 were thus treated. A few years previous Dr. A. Monae Lesser, the first executive surgeon, constrained by force of the London Temperance Hospital results, had conducted an experiment with non-alcoholic methods and been thoroughly convinced after twelve months' experience that alcohol was entirely, or almost entirely, unnecessary for medicinal purposes. Similarly established and conducted, the Frances Willard Hospital of Chicago, the Kane Hospital of Pennsylvania, and the Battle Creek Sanatarium of Michigan have given like demonstration of total abstinence success. In the famous Royal Hospital, Edinburgh, the alcohol bill for the year 1840 was approximately eleven dollars per bed; now it is very near the vanishing point. During the year ending March, 1875, the cost of stimulants in the Cork Street Hospital, Dublin, was twenty-one dollars per bed; during the year ending March, 1908, it was much less than one dollar. Though in sixteen years the number of patients in the London County Asylums has doubled, the consumption of wines and spirits has been reduced to one-seventh, and that of beer to little more than one-three-hundredth of the previous amounts. As stated by Dr. R. C. Cabot of Boston, the expenditure on alcohol for each patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital decreased from forty-six cents in 1898 to thirteen cents in 1907.

"No Illness Ever Cured by Alcohol"

Important corroboration of the London Temperance Hospital's proof of the advisability of non-alcoholic medication has been manifest in many directions. From April, 1896, to June, 1899, Dr. C. G. Davis of Chicago performed 550 consecutive operations, some of most serious nature, without any use whatever of alcohol, and obtained exceedingly satisfactory results. Regarding this non-utilization of alcohol he wrote: "I am not prejudiced against its use. Beyond scientific medical association I belong to no temperance society. My action is based entirely upon scientific thought, observation and experience." The late Dr. J. J. Ridge, and Dr. Hay, eminent physicians of London and Liverpool respectively, have similarly experimented. One thousand cases of scarlatina with only one death were treated by the former without alcohol; and the latter with total abstinence methods had much better results in several pneumonia cases than in other cases of the same disease ordinarily treated. Not a few of the world's ablest medical experts now eschew alcohol in their practice. Recently Sir James Barr, president of the British Medical association, declared that he did so. Sir Victor Horsley, the renowned surgeon, does likewise. Many years ago Dr. Nathan S. Davis, president of the In-

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Devotional Meetings at World's W. C. T. U. Convention

Editorial Correspondence

Thursday, October 23, historic Plymouth church was thronged morning and afternoon for the devotional meetings in charge of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, World's superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, on account of attendance at the National Council of Congregational Churches at Kansas City, Mo., was unable to be present, and Dr. Tenney, assistant pastor, gave the greeting for the church. He said in part: "I am certain that it needs no word of one connected with Plymouth church to say that it has the most hearty sympathy with your purposes and work. We believe that the work of reform will be ineffective unless it is wrought through prayer and consecration born of God. That which has made the W. C. T. U. the power which it is in the world is the Christian faith of its leaders. Leave out the word 'Christian' from your title and you will have left out that which has made the work a blessing in the past, that which has enabled it to succeed beyond the fondest hopes of its founder and which makes us believe it will continue its work until the law of the fireside, the law of purity, the law of love, the law of mutual service, become the laws which govern us in all our relations of life, in our larger civic life, in the life of the nations."

Mrs. M. M. Rogers, evangelist of New York W. C. T. U., read as the Scripture lesson, Psalm 121. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of New York W. C. T. U., when presented by Miss Greenwood as the hostess of the World's Convention, said she considered this devotional meeting a most important part of the convention. "We may plan and we may work, but God must bless or it amounts to little," she continued. "We have been praying that this great convention may touch the consciences of the men and women of this big city who heretofore have felt no responsibility in regard to the temperance reform, and that we may interest women who are engaged in all sorts of philanthropic work, taking care of the *results* of the liquor traffic instead of trying to remove the *cause*. We are hoping that through this great convention their consciences may be aroused and they may realize this is a vital question in which every man and woman ought to be interested. May the World's Convention be of a character that we count from it as we count from the Crusade—the beginning of a great movement for the destruction of the liquor traffic."

After an inspiring message in song by Miss Mildred Gay of Brooklyn, Mrs. J. K. Barney, World's white ribbon missionary, gave a "Ten Minute Scriptural Keynote."

An hour of testimony and prayer followed, participated in by leaders of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens spoke from the words,

Miss Greenwood

"Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit." She impressed her hearers with the thought that God has touched the hearts of the women and called them into this work; that he led Frances Willard to found the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is leading the organization on and on until the whole world shall be redeemed from the power of the liquor traffic. Miss Agnes Slack emphasized the thought that love is the test of service. Miss Anna A. Gordon gave a message of gratitude for the leaders who had been raised up for the World's work. Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson spoke of the World's organization as a great missionary society for the uplift of humanity.

At the afternoon meeting, after hymn, Scripture reading and prayer, Miss Greenwood by special request gave a half hour of religious instruction, considering the following questions: (1) How can we reconcile the sorrows of life, especially such disasters as the loss of the "Titanic," with God's love and providence? (2) How can we reconcile much of the teaching of the Bible with the inequalities of life? What has modern study done for the Bible? (3) What do we know of the future life?

Prayer was offered by Mrs. S. R. Wright of Canada, and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to "Echoes Round the World"—with the general topic, "Our Sources of Power." This number was participated in by Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England, Dr. L. Pearl Boggs of China, Mrs. G. C. Milne of Canada, Mrs. Abbie Parks Ferguesin of South Africa, Mrs. Asa Gordon of Canada, Lady Holder of Australia, Mrs. M. E. Kuhl of the United States, Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew of New Zealand, Rev. J. Wilbur Crafts and others.

On Saturday and Monday morning also, devotional services were held in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, led by Rev. Mary L. Moreland of the United States and Mrs. Pippy of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

A plain, old-fashioned structure for this twentieth century, Plymouth Church is famous because of the forty years' pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher, from 1847 to 1887. Congregational in denomination and liberal in theology, it has always been the arena for discussions upon liberty, peace, temperance and all human rights. The Gospel of God's love and compassion and man's freedom was eloquently preached here, and thousands responded to the free invitation to a Father's love.—*From Miss Greenwood's program for devotional meetings.*

OUR RALLY SONG

Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

Come rally 'round the standard that we raise on high today;
'Tis no time for idle dreaming—idlers never led the way;
The call is out for soldiers—let us heed it while we may,
For Christ will lead us on.

Glory, Glory, lift the chorus,
Forward to the goal before us
With his banner floating o'er us,
The Christ will lead us on.

On every side the task is ready for the workers strong;
We must gird us with the shield of faith—the contest will be long;
We'll meet with sturdy foemen in the ranks that aid the wrong,
But Christ will lead us on.

Glory, Glory, lift the chorus, etc.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea;"
To carry on His work of love's the task for you and me;
Enlisting soldiers of the cross our aim should ever be,
And Christ will lead us on.

Glory, Glory, lift the chorus, etc.

—*R. B. Dunn.*

Woman Suffrage in Its Moral and Religious Aspects

Writing in *The Christian Advocate* concerning the victory in Illinois, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, principal of the Chicago Training School for Missions, emphasizes the ethical side of woman's enfranchisement. She says:

Wyoming gave the ballot to its women in 1869, but during the next twenty-four years the cause rested. No progress was made that could be checked off on the records of legislatures. But during the next twenty years ten states (including the Territory Alaska) enfranchised their women—seven of them within the last three years! Advance has been in geometric progression. The enthusiasm has been cumulative. But it is just within these years that that mighty though indefinable thing called social consciousness has sprung into existence in our midst, and accompanying it that still mightier thing, the social conscience. It is our social conscience that is giving woman the ballot.

Woman's Ballot the Inevitable Result of Present-Day Conditions

The new industrialism has pushed woman out into the fierce battle for bread. It is here, this new industrialism, with its factories and cities. Society must face it—the old conditions will never return. There are in America almost eight millions of women—nearly all girls—in gainful occupations. Is it safe—has it been safe to trust wholly to men the fixing of the conditions under which these women work, especially as they are of the class that profits by the labor? Is it fair, indeed, to the men themselves that they should be subjected to such terrible strain of temptation, the tremendous pull of their own wealth and aggrandizement pitted against only the ignorant and helpless and perhaps unlovely woman of the shop or factory—a creature whose very personality is so far lost to them that she has become to them only a "hand"? Elihu Root says that woman should not vote, for in so doing she will lose the chivalrous "protection" of man. But how are these, our eight millions of women in the industries, protected? Stelzle says: "The earnings of women in industry are totally inadequate to maintain a decent standard of living." Lena Wallis says of the working women of England: "Multitudes of them are so poorly paid that they have only the alternative of slowly starving to death—many quietly do that—or selling their bodies for bread!" Our own foul American white-slave traffic—much worse than anything in England—is a horrible travesty on the idea of "protection" for the woman against the baser passions of man. The Immigrants' Protective Association, a thoroughly reputable and conservative body, makes the almost unbelievable estimate that between the railway terminals of New York and Chicago—not including either city—there are "lost" every year seventeen hundred girls—immigrant girls, almost all of them, not speaking our language, but coming with trust and high hope to this land of far-famed opportunity, crowded into a railway car, then at some way-station hastily led out by some one who seems to them to have authority, and stepping off into perdition. It is the knowledge of such things that has aroused the women to demand the ballot and fair-minded and generous-hearted men to give it to them.

> Woman suffrage rests finally, and it must rest on the basis laid down in the Bible. The cause is right and will finally be won, but it will not be won till moral and religious men and women get under it and lift.—*Wendell Phillips*

Why the Cause is Winning

The cause of woman suffrage pushed on the old abstract ground of "rights" might have won the day—some time. But it would have been many a long year hence. Woman, being one of the governed, doubtless has a right to direct representation in the government—there is no more reason, logically considered, why the man should tell the woman that she cannot vote any more than that the woman should tell the man that he cannot vote—save the brute reason of might. But "rights" of all kinds, abstractly considered, "rights" out of relation with actual life, have fortunately lost their interest for the present day, practical world. The vital reason for woman suffrage, and the reason why it is winning, is the welfore of society in the protection and well-being of its weaker members, its women and the children that are so bound to them that they rise or fall together.

"That Man Bashford"

The far-seeingness of some of the woman suffrage advocates in early days is illustrated by this story told by Mrs. Meyer:

When Bishop Bashford was a young man the cause was in its infancy and was one over which most people simply made merry. Women voted only in wild and woolly Wyoming, and the attitude of that territory in allowing its women to vote was regarded as a huge though somewhat dangerous joke. But young Bashford with the characteristic open-mindedness and piety of the man, as well as with the intellectual thoroughness of the leader—young Bashford determined to get to the bottom of the subject for himself. And he began, as a young Methodist minister should begin, with the Bible. Some little time later he was asked to deliver an address at a large suffrage meeting in Boston, Wendell Phillips also being on the program. As the two men entered the hall that evening arm in arm they happened to overhear a group of ladies—also entering—discussing the program. "Who is that man Bashford?" asked one. "I don't know," replied another, "and I don't care. It's Wendell Phillips that I want to hear."

But the young man, unabashed, delivered his address, calling attention to the moral and religious aspects of the movement and basing his arguments largely on the Bible. He finished, and Wendell Phillips arose. He said in substance: "Ladies and gentlemen, you have invited me to speak to you on this vital subject, and I gladly add my voice and influence. But—" Here he narrated with telling effect the story of the conversation overheard at the door. Then the great orator strode to the very front of the platform and, speaking with his own peculiar charm and emphasis, he exclaimed: "Men and women, 'that man Bashford' has said the one great thing there is to say on this subject. He has covered the entire ground. Woman suffrage rests finally, and it must rest, on the basis laid down in the Bible. The cause is right and will finally be won, but it will not be won till moral and religious men and women get under it and lift."

First-Hand Testimony Regarding the Saloon

AS REVEALED BY MR. ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL, PRESIDENT CHICAGO LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

From a wide experience in dealing with men engaged in the liquor business, Mr. Farwell relates the following incidents which throw light upon the way in which the men of "the trade" view their own business.—EDITOR

A man whom I knew well, after a year and a half in the liquor business took up an entirely different line, and in explaining his course of action to me he said, "I am in a gentleman's business now." The same man in commending the work the Law and Order League was doing in the enforcement of prohibition in Hyde Park, remarked, "If I had a family to raise I would go ten miles to raise them in a prohibition district. There is no influence so bad for children as that exerted by the saloon and the people who frequent it."

A man who kept a roadhouse came to me one day offering a contribution which I declined. (We had some cases against him in the criminal court.) With tears in his eyes he talked to me about his mother, and I asked him to tell me what he thought of the wine room in the saloon; of the family entrance to the saloon; of the private dining room in the restaurant. He admitted the first two were bad, but commenced to hedge on the third. I said to him, "Answer that question the way your old mother would." Then he said with emphasis, "They are all bad."

I believe there would be no happier men and women in the world than saloon-keepers and their wives if they were able to get out of the business. Lately a woman came to us who said she was the wife of a man who had kept a saloon for four or five years and that now he would get drunk and abuse her and she came seeking some help in her extremity. We were able to give her advice that may have been of service but it was especially interesting to us that this saloon-keeper's wife, in her trouble, came to our office. It shows, I think, that when men and women take a position against any evil that even those with whom they contend will eventually see that the best friends that they have are those who would like to help to get them out of a business which makes for sorrow, trouble, shame and disgrace.

In 1911, I addressed 1,150 men in the penitentiary at Joliet and the chaplain told me that out of 158 life men all but four or five had committed their crimes while under the influence of liquor. If the facts were told to the public of the things that happen in the 7,200 saloons of the city of Chicago for one week, it would have great influence in eliminating the traffic.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

SOME OF THE WELCOME FEATURES

Editorial Correspondence

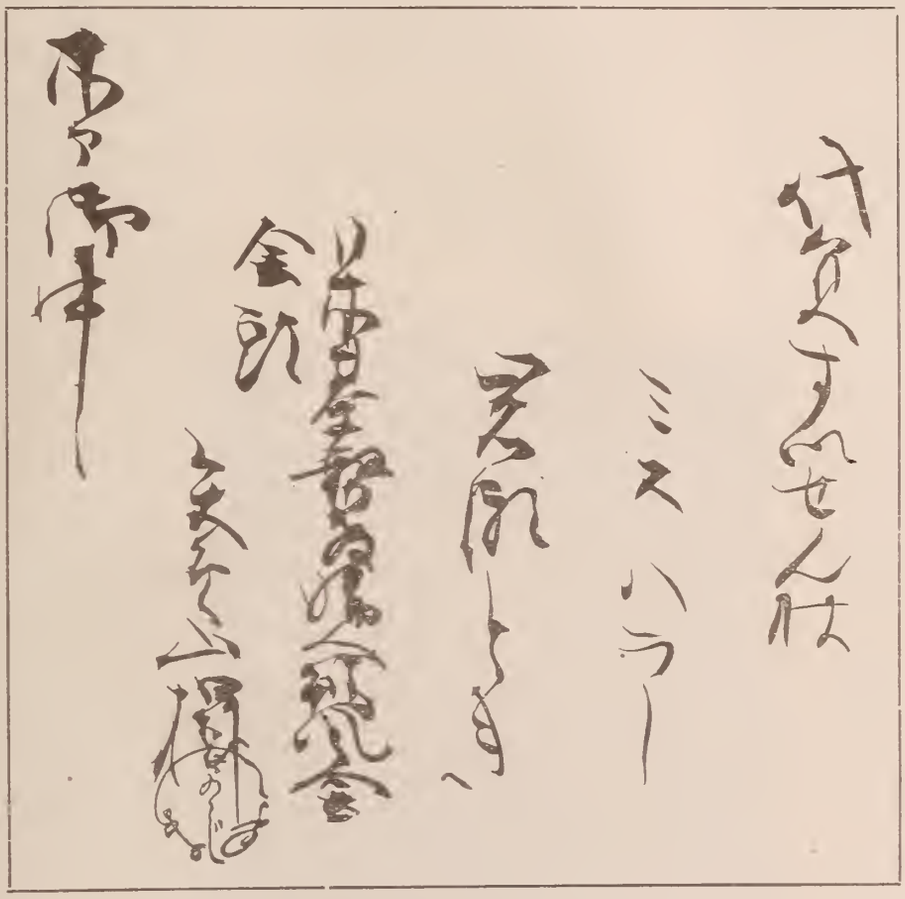
The Press

Weeks before the Convention the papers of Brooklyn and New York had heralded the event with interesting advance notices of the delegates and speakers from a distance who would appear on the program. Brooklyn papers on the day before the opening of the great meeting without question expressed the feelings of the great city: "Brooklyn's welcome to the unselfish, philanthropic and excellent band of women will be warm and whole-hearted, and the hope is general that their deliberations will be productive of great good to the community and to the world." Leaders of the World's and National organizations, upon arriving in the hostess city, had eagerly thrust before them papers still damp from the presses, showing their pictured faces.

The Department Stores

Not to be outdone by the press some of the largest and finest stores on Fulton street in Brooklyn, had in their windows beautiful and artistic displays calling the attention of the public to the great meeting at the Academy of Music. In the corner window of Frederick Loeser & Co., a globe encircled by a broad band of white ribbon occupied the central place. Back of it were festooned the flags of a dozen different nations. In front of it rested on a velvet pillow a Bible open at the Crusade psalm. In the spacious windows of Abraham & Strauss was to be seen the greeting, "Welcome to the W. C. T. U. of all parts of the World." Against a background of flags of many nations stood the figure of a lovely woman in white, with the words, "For God and Home and Humanity," prominently displayed.

Other stores exhibited pictures of Frances Willard, founder of the World's W. C. T. U., with words of greeting. All of these indications of interest are evidences of the excellent work done by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and her splendid body of co-workers. At this writing everything points to an unprecedentedly successful convention.



Facsimile of Credentials of Japanese Delegates to World's W. C. T. U. Convention

The *Brooklyn Citizen* has this to say concerning the banquet at Hotel Astor, New York City:

"It was a remarkable gathering, and the visitors who were not familiar with the strength and enthusiasm of the world-wide movement of the women advocates of temperance and prohibition were surprised at what they saw and heard. A declaration that the W. C. T. U. is determined to seek an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making prohibition a national law was loudly cheered. Reading of the roll of honor of the states which are now in the prohibition lists called forth frantic applause. That the white ribboners are suffragists as well as temperance advocates was made plain during the evening."

Miss Frida Sjoblom,
President Finland W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning,
President W. C. T. U. of India

Miss Barbara Buchanan,
President of Transvaal (South Africa)
W. C. T. U.

HOW AUNT ABIGAIL SOLVED THE PROBLEM

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON

"I'm sorry to have to leave you, Aunt Abigail." As she spoke Mrs. Warren slowly drew on her gloves.

"Don't mention it, Helen. I know what a busy woman you are, with the meetings of the many clubs and societies you belong to. I wouldn't want you to stay on my account. I am happy. I have my knitting and with your library at hand surely no one could be dull. Besides, there are all the sights from the windows to divert an old country woman like me. It's entertainment enough just to sit at the window and watch the people. There is always something interesting to see."

Aunt Abigail paused in her knitting to look earnestly at her niece. Mrs. Warren smiled. To a woman as active as was she in club affairs and other matters, sitting by the window seemed very tame, but then, all her life Aunt Abigail had lived in the country. Mrs. Warren heaved a sigh of relief.

"Besides," continued Aunt Abigail, placidly, "you couldn't hire me to stir out of the house on such a bitter cold day as this when I can sit in this warm, comfortable room with my knitting or my reading. Just see how cold people look!" She glanced out of the window.

"It *is* a cold day," admitted Mrs. Warren, "but here in the city we never stay at home because of heat or cold, rain or snow. What would the clubs and societies do if we did?" She laughed merrily.

As the door closed upon her niece Aunt Abigail turned again to the window. "Just see how frosty everything looks!" she said to herself. "Why those poor men working on the building over there, and those cleaning the street, are blue with the cold."

She stopped her work and eyed interestedly the white-garbed men, who, as they went about their work, would stop every now and then to blow on their fingers and to swing their arms in an effort to warm themselves. Across the street on a vacant lot some boys had built a fire. To this the men occasionally resorted before going on with their tasks.

"It's too cold for even a dog to stay out," murmured Aunt Abigail, "but I suppose the city streets have to be kept clean even if the weather is freezing. And those men at work on that building"—looking over at an old house which had been torn down and in which workmen were busily sorting out bricks and debris—"I should think such things could wait till warmer weather, but I suppose the men are thankful for the work. The city is very different from the country. Of course there's lots more to see, but I think the people in the country really have a happier life."

For a few moments Aunt Abigail knitted in silence, then she again glanced out of the window.

As one of the street cleaners passed very close to the window she caught a glimpse of the dark Italian face of a youth not more than sixteen years of age. "He's nothing but a boy!" she exclaimed, "He ought to be in school."

Then came the shrill, clear notes of the noon whistle. "Well, I declare," said Aunt Abigail. "I never should have thought it was noontime already. We have breakfast so late here in the city it seems as if the morning's gone before we know it."

At the first sound of the whistle the men all dropped their working implements and with one accord ran over to the lot where the fire was built. Seating themselves on the ground beside it, they opened their dinner pails and began to eat hungrily.

"Poor fellows!" sympathized Aunt Abigail. "I'd like to give them each a good, hot dinner. I suppose they're used to eating those huge hunks of bread, but—it certainly is better to live in the country than in the city."

It did not take long for the men to finish their meal. In most cases it was very frugal. For awhile they sat around the fire warming their hands, but soon one started up and another followed. One by one all except the boy whom Abigail had noticed got to their feet and with one accord began to make their way across the street to a small saloon which stood on the corner. The youth rose slowly, as if sorry to leave his place by the fire.

"Well, now," exclaimed Aunt Abigail indignantly, "you don't mean to say they are all going in there to drink!"

"Certainly!" The word flashed into her mind as clearly as if it had been spoken. "Where do you expect they will go to get something hot to drink if not to the saloon? Where else can they go?"

In her excitement Aunt Abigail leaned nearer the window. "And that boy!" she murmured. Then she remembered that several of the others had remarkably boyish faces. The one she had noticed first was not the only young soul.

Aunt Abigail didn't stop a second to think what she was doing. She said afterwards that she hadn't an idea in her mind except to stop those boys from going into the saloon.

Bareheaded, with apron flying, she rushed out of the door, down the steps and into the street.

"Come in and have a cup of coffee," she invited eagerly. "It's a bitter day. I know you must want a hot drink."

The astonished men stopped and gazed at her as if she were demented. Some of them scarcely understood her.

"Oh, please do! The coffee's hot and it will warm you up." Her pleading eyes caught those of the lad with the boyish face. He smiled at her in a friendly way; he had not been very long in America. Nodding his head, he turned toward her. One or two of the more youthful looking men followed his example, but the others, with a quizzical laugh, passed on and into the saloon.

Aunt Abigail's cheeks burned, but she marshaled the four or five young Italians into the house and out to the kitchen.

"Mary," she said, to the astonished cook, "you have some hot coffee, haven't you? These four creatures are almost frozen and I want to give them some."

The men stood awkwardly against the door, hanging their heads in an embarrassed way. Mary turned to the stove muttering under her breath, "She do be crazy!" However, she poured out the coffee into cups which her mistress always kept on hand for the medicants who came to the door—for Mrs. Warren never believed in sending even a tramp away hungry, and her maids knew her custom.

With her own hands Aunt Abigail gave the cups of steaming coffee to the men, who gulped it down gratefully. Then awkwardly indicating their thanks, they turned to the door. They had reached the hall when Mrs. Warren in handsome furs entered the house. She paused and drew herself up in amazement and hauteur.

"What is the meaning of this?" she asked, surveying from head to foot the white-clad men.

Aunt Abigail hurried forward. "It's my fault, Helen," she said. "They were working on the streets and were almost frozen and were going into the saloon for a hot drink, so I asked them in here for some coffee."

The men sidled bashfully toward the outer entrance. Mary watched the proceedings eagerly, a broad grin on her face. For a moment Mrs. Warren stood aghast, then she recovered her composure and nodded her head with silent dignity at the men, who slowly filed out.

"It was a rather unconventional thing for you to do, Aunt Abigail," she said, when the door had closed.

"I suppose it was," confessed her aunt, "but, Helen, there was nothing else to do. I knew how cold they were, and when I saw them one and all making for that saloon—and those boys—nothing but children—something just made me run out and ask them in here."

Mrs. Warren took off her furs slowly. Aunt Abigail was eccentric, but she was one who, on account of large expectations on the part of nieces and nephews, was accustomed to having her "vagaries" treated with respect.

"See now!" she exclaimed triumphantly, "they have gone back to work. Helen, those boys have been saved from the saloon, at least for the present. Absolutely no place is open to them to get warm and have a hot drink unless it is the saloon. They know they are always welcome in there, and can stay as long as they like. How can you expect to keep men—especially men like those—out of the saloons if you don't provide something else for them?"

Mrs. Warren shook her head. "You

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE EXAMPLE OF JIMMY

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

When Jimmy Crane came with his widowed mother to live in Clarkson it seemed to him that he had almost reached paradise. Clarkson was only a little city of three thousand people, but its well-kept streets, fine trees, grassy lawns, cozy homes and inviting stores filled Jimmy's soul with joy. It was a great contrast to the dirty, smoky, cheerless little mining town of Humboldt where he had always lived.

"I want to start right into school tomorrow, may I?" he asked his mother the afternoon of their arrival when he had helped to place the furniture in the three rooms they were to call home.

"Perhaps you would better wait until the first of the week as this is Tuesday," Mrs. Crane suggested.

Jimmy shook his head. "I have missed some time already and by next Monday I'll know the ways here and be ready to go to work in earnest. I know it will be lots nicer to go to school in Clarkson than it was in Humboldt," he added confidently. Mrs. Crane offered no further objection.

The next morning Jimmy and his mother went to see Mr. Martin, the superintendent of schools, who assigned the boy to the seventh grade.

He came home at noon enthusiastic over the nice room and the good teacher. "She knows such a lot," he said with conviction.

On Thursday evening when Jimmy entered the house his mother saw at once that he was pleased about something. "I told you this school would be nicer than the Humboldt school," he remarked. "Why on Friday afternoons after recess there are no lessons at all. The teacher reads a story: has a spelling bee or something interesting. In Humboldt we just had lessons. Tomorrow afternoon the scholars in the seventh and eighth grades are invited to the high school assembly room to hear Dr. Andrews speak. He is a physician here. You see I would have missed that speech if I had not started to school until Monday."

The next afternoon when Dr. Andrews rose to speak, Jimmy was on hand, his face eager with interest. From the first he liked the kindly, pleasant-faced man. "I want to talk to you this afternoon on a subject that interests me greatly," the good doctor began, "and it is temperance. I want to help make all you young people teetotalers because of the danger which lurks in the first glass. If there were no first glass there would be no drunkards." Then he went on giving fact after fact in a way that closely held the attention of the audience.

"When a person takes one glass of alcoholic drink it is twelve hours, at least, before the brain cells get over the effects and work right again," he said at last. "One drink clouds the brain so that work is not accurately done, and when all the cells are alcoholized, a person is dead drunk."

At that remark Jimmy's mind wandered from the subject in hand. His thoughts went back to the home in Humboldt where he had so often listened to the staggering step that told him that his father was coming home. Soon he realized that Dr. Andrews was inviting anybody who would, to sign the temperance pledge. A pile of cards lay on the table before him.

For quite a while every child sat motionless and Dr. Andrews was beginning to feel that his speech had not made the impression that he had hoped it would, when suddenly a tow-headed boy on the very back seat made his way to the front and held out his hand for a card. "I want to sign the pledge because I want to fight the thing that killed my father," he announced in a voice that was heard all over the room.

By the time Jimmy had written his name the superintendent of schools stood by his side. "I have never been a teetotaler," he said in a voice that trembled with emotion, "but I want to help this boy in his fight." He signed a card.

In a few minutes Dr. Andrews had to send to his office for more snowy bits of cardboard, and almost every boy, girl and teacher present that afternoon signed the temperance pledge.

"Your talk certainly did a lot of good," Mr. Martin said to the doctor when the audience was dismissed.

Dr. Andrews shook his head. "It was not my talk that did it; it was the example of Jimmy Crane and his pathetic words," he replied. "You see, he is a new boy. Well, I am glad he was here. A boy who had the courage to face a roomful of strangers and to take his stand so bravely for the right will amount to something."

"And his example will help others," added Mr. Martin with a smile that the doctor understood.

A LOYAL ARMY

Lo, we come, a loyal army,
Battling in Jehovah's might.
Sin and sorrow would we banish,
Flood the world with heavenly light.

We are fighting for our Master,
And His kingdom pure and bright.
We can bind the hosts of Satan,
With our spotless ribbon white.

Tens of thousands now we rally,
As we march to meet the foe,
Won't you pray that God will bless us
Bless the children as they go?

—*Irene Fockler*

JIMMY ON HIS WAY TO SCHOOL

WHAT'S THERE TIME FOR?

Lots of time for lots of things;
Though it's said that time has wings,
There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the frowns away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb;
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship any hour;
But there is no time to spare
For unkindness anywhere.

—*The Watchman*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

We Wonder!

Liquor sellers in France are declaring for the prohibition of absinthe. They find, it is said, that absinthe, by killing off their customers, diminishes the number of purchasers too rapidly. Naturally, they want their patrons to live as long as possible. Is it for this same reason that beer-makers and wine-makers in the United States are trying to prohibit the traffic in distilled liquors?

Congregational and Methodist Churches for National Prohibition

The National Council of Congregational Churches at its meeting in Kansas City, Mo., went on record as favoring nation-wide prohibition. The council pledged itself to "initiate at once a definite campaign" for an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic beverages. The Rev. John Faville, of Appleton, Wis., chairman of the temperance committee, led the fight for the resolution, Governor Baldwin of Connecticut led the opposition. The former pointed out that the liquor traffic is recognized by the United States Supreme Court as an outlaw, and that supreme authority having "paved the way for national prohibition, the council should not hold back." The vote stood 517 to 14.

Similar action was taken by the National Convention of Methodist Men in session at Indianapolis. The resolution adopted declares that "we stand for the speediest possible suppression of all liquor traffic"; that "the only proper attitude of civil government toward anything so harmful as the liquor traffic is that of absolute prohibition"; and urges Methodists to co-operate in all movements for its suppression.

Experience as an Eye-Opener

It takes light to enlighten. Rudyard Kipling acknowledges that he viewed the whole liquor business with philosophic liberalism until one day he saw its actual workings in the case of two young women who, in drunken glee, deliberately entered the path that leads to white slavery. That moment he was changed, and forever, into an enemy of the liquor traffic.

We have never forgotten the horror-stricken face of a young college man as he told us of one of his experiences while making an inspection of the liquor haunts of a great city in the interests of sociology. Seated in a liquor establishment one night, he had seen an awful transformation take place in a pretty, modest-looking girl who was being plied with strong drink by the young man who accompanied her. It was a revelation to the college man of the infernal power of alcohol. "I saw her with my own eyes, in an incredibly short space of time, changed from beauty and modesty to wild lawlessness," he exclaimed. "Her eyes, her face, her voice, her manner, all underwent a total transformation! It was horrible!"

We rub up against evil half of a lifetime and yet do not take in its perniciousness; we touch elbows with good and do not always perceive or value it. We remember once attending a church for the express purpose of seeing John Greenleaf Whittier, who was to be present. We did not see him; yet he sat in the end of the same pew with us. He slipped in after the service was begun and we had been taught to give reverent attention to public worship. Had we known who sat so near us we should doubtless have turned our eyes that way; as it is we shall have to wait until we reach the better land for a glimpse of the Quaker poet's face.

We visited recently the county courthouse in a prohibition state and stood beside the high sheriff in the rum-room—the place where the liquor that is seized is detained. The sheriff said to us, "For years of my life I traveled daily through the infected part of this city and knew, after a fashion, that liquor could be had there, but I never dreamed of the facts as they are." The same man said later, "I never had any use for strong drink personally, but neither had I any great quarrel with it. I believed in the enforcement of every law on the statute book of the state and had strong convictions along that line, and on that ground I accepted my present position, though not feeling at all sure the prohibitory law was a wise one. But," he added, and his jaw set, "since I have seen what I have recently, and have learned not only of the poverty, but *of the crime* for which the liquor traffic is responsible, I have come to believe that our prohibitory law is both wise and *necessary*."

True men love truth when they find it, and God has many ways of perfecting his sons. And who complains of any hardship that makes for higher and stronger manhood; that hardens moral-muscle and increases soul-courage?

Educating Saloonkeepers Out of Business

"Since the formation of our home civic clubs, two saloonkeepers who joined have abandoned that line of business and gone into other callings," says Ellen Dayton Crooks, in an article, entitled "A Woman in the Practical Politics of a Small Town," in *The Mother's Magazine* for October. "I regard this," says the writer, "as a distinct and triumphant evidence of how real education will change the thoughts and actions of men." The article tells the story of the organization of government study clubs, following the disappointment experienced by good people in a certain town when they found, after a stiff fight for reform, that the newly elected officials—their own candidates, "men who would scorn to do a dishonest act in private business," and had made splendid promises—failed utterly to bring to pass expected results. Mrs. Crooks lays this fact not so much to lack of integrity in these newly appointed men, as to the condition of affairs in general. She came to see that it was not the individual they had to fight, but a system, and admits that "we teachers, bankers, merchants, wives and mothers were largely responsible for its birth," presumably by the lack of interest hitherto in public affairs.

These would-be reformers also discovered that before they could understand what it meant to operate any one of these city departments decently, they must put themselves in the places of the officials that had filled them and "reason out what we might do and what we ought to do if situated as they were."

They began to fight the system with intelligence by organizing three or four government study clubs. These at first were almost wholly attended by women, but later men came in, as they "invited the worst as well as the best of our city officials to attend the discussions." They made no threats, criticised no one. "Convincing our opponents that we were honest in our intentions," Mrs. Crooks goes on, "we had less difficulty later in proving to them that what we advocated was a necessity for all, in economy, and a matter of simple sense to adopt."

The membership of these clubs in the end included all classes of men, hack drivers, livery men, ministers, baseball players, druggists, grocers and even saloonkeepers. The result is a government of which everybody is proud. "It is a government upheld by active public interest in every step a public official takes."

NOTED AND QUOTED

The battle against the saloon has been a battle of morality and religion. It is now becoming a battle for health and efficiency.—*Exchange*

"Women can no longer say that politics doesn't affect the home," declared State Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado. "It has affected the home through the milk bottle, collection of garbage, condition of the streets, etc. Women are beginning to realize that politics means the regulation of saloons, picture shows and moral conditions in the community."

Alcohol pollutes whatever it touches. It enervates where it does not enslave. It destroys slowly that which it does not degrade quickly. For the individual it is a malignant disease, for the community it is a murrain, for the nation it has become a self-inflicted obstacle to all phases of progress, and it lies athwart the path of personal reformation, municipal progress, and state amelioration; obstructing all the forces of slow remedial reform, and rapid changes to individual elevation.—*Rt. Hon. John Burns, M. P., President of British Local Governing Board*

The "alcohol motive" is what Professor Patrick of the University of Iowa in a magazine article tells readers that he is in search of. He means that he wants to know why men drink intoxicating liquor. The professor's inquiry is an agreeable sign of one thing at least—that science today has decided that drinking is not a normal and rational habit for men. It is something for which a reason has to be sought in the unreasonable. But it seems to us that Professor Patrick, after the manner of many scientific men, makes with all his profound air of investigation very much of a mystery out of what an ordinary onlooker would think quite simple. Young men drink because other men do. In the start of it, this is the most imitative of all vices—least promoted by inner impulses. Afterward men drink because alcohol has produced a diseased and unnatural appetite. Isn't that the whole of the "alcohol motive"?—*The Continent*

A woman has solved the problem of securing a seat in the crowded New York subway cars, so far as she is personally concerned. She takes a little camp stool along. If women had been driven to this in Colorado or California, we should have been told that the men let them stand because the women were voters.
—*Woman's Journal*

It is humiliating in the last degree to see drunken American soldiers in Chinese cities. The traveler never sees a drunken Japanese soldier there, although Japan has five times as many men on duty in China.

The white race has much less power of resistance—especially in the tropics—and the white race must kill alcoholism or alcoholism will kill the white race. The weakening effect of alcoholism in industrial life, where alertness and swift decision are demanded, is most obvious: e. g., in charge of a circular saw or an automobile.—*Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus Harvard University, at session of General Unitarian Conference, Buffalo, N. Y., October 7, 1913.*

THE WIDER VISION

As to matters governmental we are slowly coming to think in units of large size. There was a time when the town was the largest unit in the common mind. Then the town-meeting of New England stood for the supreme governmental power, and ruled the state. County units grew out of this, then the state came to be. Temperance-wise it has been hard to get the common mind away from the town, the county, or the state idea. We have insisted upon thinking of the man in his narrowest possible governmental relation, so far as temperance affected him or as he affected government.

Now we are learning the lesson, on behalf of the temperance cause, that we are a nation, a national unit; that what hurts the morals of New York City hurts the morals of New York State not only, but lowers the moral level of national character; that what curses Cincinnati and Chicago must curse Ohio and Illinois and the country at large; that the United States mails can carry poison as easily from Louisiana to Maine—in literature of the lottery—and from Kentucky to Kansas—in literature of the distillery—as to and fro within the narrowest county boundaries.

In harmony with this wider national vision has grown up a demand for a new national attitude of government toward the liquor traffic. This demand will grow and wax lusty until this attitude becomes a fact.—*The National Advocate*

A DANGEROUS OCCUPATION

The men who are engaged in the liquor business will be influenced by the death rate among this class. When a man understands that where the general death rate of males is 1,000, that of saloon-keepers and their servants is 1,659; that where 100 men die of alcoholism and liver disease, 723 saloon-keepers die of these diseases; that where 100 men die of gout, 600 saloon-keepers so die; and when we realize that no reputable insurance company will insure him at all, but prefers to take the manufacturer of dynamite and firearms, he will feel that he is in a dangerous occupation both to himself and to the community.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

HYMN FOR THE OPENING OF A W. C. T. U. SERVICE

Tune, Rockingham or Federal Street

Susan R. Graham Clark

Thy daughters gathered here today,
Thank Thee for work that they can do,
Work for Thy cause and kingdom, Lord,
Yet for the weak and helpless, too.

Be present with us as we now
Consult Thy love and seek Thy will—
How best to serve where Thou hast need,
How best Thy fullest thought fulfil.

In consultation and in plan
We would by Thee alone be led;
Oh, lay Thy loving hands, we pray,
In benediction on each head.

HYMN TO BE SUNG AT CLOSE OF W. C. T. U. SERVICE

Tune, Serenity

For blessings given and wonders wrought
We, Lord, give praise sincere;
The Hand that Israel led of old
We see is leading here.

The paths of self-denying love
For sake of others trod,
Are still the paths of blessedness
That upward tend to God.

Go with us, Master, as we part,
And hear us as we pray
That we not only see Thy will,
But do it day by day.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

Mrs. Martha J. Skinner, Cincinnati, Ohio, a long-time faithful leader in the Cincinnati Central W. C. T. U., which she served as president for a number of years. Mrs. Skinner was deeply interested in the Evangelistic work carried on in the Cincinnati prisons and aided in establishing the Jennie Casseday Mission of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Lydia Austin Griffen, Mamaroneck, N. Y., for twenty-five years president of the local W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hanna E. Neill, Bradford, Pa., for twenty-seven years a loved worker in the local union. She was also prominent in the county organization.

Mrs. Mary J. James, Minneapolis, Minn., a Crusader of Wilmington, Ohio, and many years a faithful member of the Eighth ward, Minneapolis, W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

FOR LITTLE THINGS---THANKSGIVING

LOUISA A'HMUTY NASH, Nashville, Ore.

Teach me the way to thank Thee
For all that's given.
The blessings that surround me—
Foretaste of Heaven—
I'd take with loving, grateful spirit
For what I feel I do not merit.

I thank Thee that Thou biddest
An unceasing prayer;
Moments of fear and trouble
Thy sympathy doth share;
That Thou wakest when on stormy sea,
And saith, "Child, my peace I give to thee!"

I thank Thee, too, for small things,
A sting? Removed;
A trifling wound? 'Tis healed;
Weak faith? 'Tis proved;
Perplexity? A little sign from Thy kind hand.
My sea of doubt is crossed—Thou helpest me to land!

For little treasures I had lost
And found again,
Helps in my daily duty's round,
Thank Thee I'd fain.
The tiny flowers that cheer my way,
With seedlets down for winter's day;
For all my "grace to God" I'd say!

HOW CAN A WHITE RIBBONER BUSY WITH HOME DUTIES HELP THE CAUSE?

PEARL CHENOWETH, Jennings, Kan.

History and scripture attest to this truth—that God has never called upon the lazy or the idle when help was needed for His service. When He has important work to be done He goes to those who are already at work.

When Jesus wanted James and John for his disciples He found them busy mending their nets. When God sent for Saul to be king over Israel he was found searching the hills for his father's lost beasts. When He wanted Gideon for one of the deliverers of Israel he was busy threshing wheat. When He wanted a prophet and sent for Elisha, they found him out in the field plowing with twelve yoke of oxen.

When God wants some great work done for temperance He often asks it of the woman who has many household cares. It is interesting to note how many things she can do.

First. She can pay her dues which help in carrying on the work all over the world.

Second. Since no influence is so potent as example, the busy woman can live temperance every day in the year.

Third. She can wear the white ribbon on all occasions, thus preaching temperance and purity to all whom she meets. Sometimes a thoughtful little service rendered a stranger by a quiet woman wearing the little white badge, may do much toward making that person feel kindly toward the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Fourth. The very busy woman might talk in an interesting way of the work of the W. C. T. U. to callers, visitors and to anyone who comes into her home. Since many men believe that the union is an organization whose object is to restrict their rights and lessen their privileges, it is well to enlighten them when it can be done in a pleasant, dignified way.

Fifth. The busy woman might occasionally ask the union to meet in her home and invite neighbors who have not been interested, thus creating a wider interest in the work.

Sixth. The home worker can teach the principles of temperance to her children, making sure that none will go astray from her own household. If possible, get the boys and girls to sign the pledge and wear the white ribbon. A mother who succeeded in doing this tells this little story: One of her sons was easily influenced and could be "talked into things," as she expressed it, by almost anyone whom he loved; so when the time came that he was to leave home to work in a distant city, the mother had many misgivings. At the end of four years he came home still wearing a little white bow, and she knew by many other tokens that her boy had kept pure and true.

To a young man who finds it hard to withstand the persuasion of companions the little white bow is always a safeguard.

Mary Stone, M. D., World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Anti-Opium Department. Dr. Stone is connected with Danforth Memorial Hospital at Kinkiang, China

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to my thought but a vast and growing network of telegraph lines, along which fly swift and blessed messages transmitted by that Divine Spirit whose central battery is the heart of Christ. Slow, difficult and adventurous as is the work of building these lines, establishing the stations, enlisting and teaching the operators, one forgets the hardship in remembering what are the messages and whence they come throbbing over the wires with their sweet "Peace on earth, good will to men."

—*Frances E. Willard*

Tennessee's Recital of Law Enforcement Victories

COMRADES IN ANNUAL CONVENTION—FORTY WHITE RIBBONERS BECOME LIFE MEMBERS

Special Correspondence

On October 17, the beautiful little city of Fayetteville, nestling amid the green bowered hills of middle Tennessee, opened wide its gates in welcome to the 240 delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the state W. C. T. U. Because of the fact that it was the home town of our honored and beloved leader, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, not only did the resident white-ribboners exert themselves to make it a great success, but it seemed that the citizens all vied with each other in extending courtesies and in seeing that nothing was omitted to make it a memorable occasion.

The Methodist church was our convention home, but every church helped generously in our entertainment, all uniting in furnishing the delicious mid-day lunches served each day. Words of greeting and good-will were spoken by representatives of the city, the schools, the ministry, the woman's clubs and the local W. C. T. U. with such evident heartiness that we felt at home from the beginning.

Splendid reports of work well done were given by the delegates from every section of the state, that of S. T. I. work in the schools of Memphis being especially fine. A finer looking, more intelligent, more enthusiastic, more consecrated body of women never assembled in the Old Volunteer State to plan for the bringing in of God's kingdom on earth, and from beginning to end the utmost spirit of harmony prevailed.

Mrs. Holman's address was a clear, forceful, comprehensive presentation of the steady advance of the prohibition movement, not alone in Tennessee, the South, and the United States, but also in Europe and in all the world. Other subjects treated were the white-slave traffic, the opium evil, the minimum wage law and the Mormon menace. Speaking of Mormonism she stated that Tennessee had done its part toward securing an amendment to the national constitution forever prohibiting polygamy. The legislature of 1911 adopted the necessary resolution at the request of the W. C. T. U. Great praise was accorded by her to Governor Hooper, who has stood so unswervingly for law-enforcement. A tidal wave of law-enforcement sentiment is now passing over Tennessee, carrying all before it. While our convention was in session, two important measures were enacted by the legislature, which, if enforced, will make our prohibitory law effective without further delay.

Mrs. M. B. Clements, vice-president, gave an address on the woman's movement in America, which elicited great applause. A number of splendid papers were read, revealing the fact that the Tennessee W. C. T. U. has many strong women in its ranks. One of our house-to-house workers, Mrs. W. C. Hagan, has shown marked ability, having in a few months time secured more than 500 new paid up members to the W. C. T. U. Telegrams were received from the Governor and from Tennessee's United States Senators congratulating the W. C. T. U. on its splendid work and assuring us of their coöperation in the future.

Saturday evening the exercises were held in the big Opera House, which was filled with a most appreciative audience. Dr. Carré and Dr. Dyer, both of Vanderbilt University, gave splendid addresses. One number not on the program was the presentation to President Holman of forty life-memberships by as many women, who, marching across the stage and singing as they went, each laid in her hands a beautiful white carnation with a ten dollar bill attached by a white ribbon.

On Sunday the pastors almost without exception tendered the use of their pulpits to our speakers, and Mesdames Atkins, Clements, Robins, Baker and Miss O'Daniel spoke to large and appreciative audiences.

It was with unfeigned sorrow and regret that we learned that Mrs. Florence Atkins would in future make Georgia her home. We immediately made her a life member of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. so that her name will always appear on the pages of our state report as one of our best beloved. Her talk on "Tools" was one of the most eloquent appeals for THE UNION SIGNAL ever heard and resulted in fifty new paid subscriptions and eighty-six pledged subscriptions.

Sunday afternoon a program was given by the local L. T. L. conducted by Mrs. Nipher, state L. T. L. secretary. The house was packed for the occasion and great interest was manifested. The program closed with the presentation of a banner to the most deserving legion.

Excellent music was rendered Sunday night by a well-trained chorus, and Mrs. Hale sang "Victory." Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson of Boston, Massachusetts, gave a magnificent address to a full house. She won all hearts by her helpfulness during the entire session of the convention.

On Monday evening Mrs. Florence Atkins spoke to an enthusiastic audience in the Opera House, and gained new laurels as she told in her inimitable way why she believed in prohibition.

Mrs. Holman was unanimously reelected to lead Tennessee white-ribboners for the coming year. The other officers were also continued.

To sum it up in a few words, this was the most successful convention in the history of Tennessee W. C. T. U. and at its close every heart was ablaze with zeal and enthusiasm.

Steady Advance of Temperance Sentiment in the Nutmeg State

CONNECTICUT HOLDS ANNUAL RALLY

Special Correspondence

The year's work has been gathered, tabulated and reported, and we find truly that "mony a mickle makes a muckle!" The reports of unions given at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Connecticut W. C. T. U. held at Bridgeport, October 15-17, spell faithful service in the small things, but things that are cumulative.

A grand gold medal contest was the attraction for the first evening. Seven contestants participated, and they were all well drilled, all of course having won several other medals. Francis Potter of Portland was adjudged the winner. Twenty-eight contests have been held during the year—silver, musical, matron's silver, nine gold, two grand-gold, and one diamond. Financial result, $173.22. Moral result, inestimable.

The Rev. T. T. Headland, Ph.D., a long-time missionary to Peking, was the speaker for the second evening. He gave an unusually interesting address and was listened to with the closest attention. The president, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, read her annual address, touching on the many lines of our endeavors. She said that one of the most hopeful signs of the times was the attitude of the Cabinet in Washington toward total abstinence. She emphasized the duty of using the school vote and spoke at length of the help that equal suffrage would be to the home and the children. She urged a more general use of temperance posters as a means of teaching temperance truths.

The treasurer reported net receipts of $2,576.06, and a balance in the treasury of $393.96 for the new year. Reports from the many superintendents were uniformly encouraging. Between four and five hundred essays have been written by the children of certain school grades and plans are made by this department for an increase of interest the coming year.

The state has made a gain in membership, with five new unions and one new Y. P. B.

One of the most telling features of the convention was the L. T. L. demonstration in a local hall. Bridgeport, the entertaining union, has nine legions with a total membership of 400. About 275 of these legioners met and with songs, mottoes, drills and salutes showed that the children were afield in earnest. The demonstration was under the direction of Mrs. Grace Curtis Platt, who has the nine legions in charge and who is the L. T. L. state secretary.

A brief memorial service was held in memory of sixty members who have gone on to a higher life during the year, one of whom was the Rev. Samuel B. Forbes, husband of Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, honorary life president of the state. Mrs. Forbes was with us during the convention and was warmly greeted by the delegates. On account of serious illness in her family, Mrs. Mary A. Gallup, our recording secretary, was unable to be present and a message of sympathy was telegraphed her.

The officers were all re-elected: President, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell; corresponding secretary, Miss Josephine A. Sexton; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Gallup; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie A. Gager.

Annual Meeting New Hampshire White Ribboners

A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS—ENTERTAINING AND PROFITABLE

Special Correspondence

The fortieth annual convention of the state W. C. T. U. is now history. The white ribboners of Dover again proved themselves the most hospitable of hostesses and did everything possible for the pleasure and comfort of their guests. Verbal welcomes were later given by representatives of city, churches, Woman's Club, and local W. C. T. U. The state president, Mrs. E. R. Richardson, presided with the ease and grace which her twelve years' experience in this position has brought her. The printed program appropriately bore upon its cover the pictured face of Mrs. A. S. White of Concord, who inspired the organization of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. and was its first president.

The convention was fortunate in having among its speakers two National workers, Miss Edna Rowan, National L. T. L. secretary, and Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People. Each was an inspiration for more and better work in her special line. Miss Rowan has spent several weeks in the state, everywhere arousing her hearers to greater activity. Miss M. H. Kimball of Portsmouth, president of the state Woman Suffrage Association, gave an interesting history of the movement, and Rev. E. A. Tuck, secretary of the state Sabbath Protective League, delivered a convincing address on the grave danger threatening our country, physically as well as morally, through the desecration of the Sabbath.

The thank-offering and memorial services were well carried out, and several life and memorial members were added to the lists. A poster demonstration by the state superintendents was an interesting feature; also the consecration to temperance of eighteen children, around whose tiny wrists the president tied the white ribbon with an earnest prayer for the mothers as well as for the children. The Dover boys and girls gave a pleasing entertainment, part of it—"Temperance Pleas in Columbia's Court"—being taken from the September number of *The Young Crusader*. In contrast to, and yet in close connection with, this encouraging outlook for leaders in the future, was a paper written by Mrs. Emmeline Burlingame Cheney describing the early Crusade in Dover in 1869, when under the inspiration of a lecture by Dr. Dio Lewis the women bravely took up the work of prayer and visitation of the saloons with Mrs. Burlingame as leader. The present W. C. T. U. organization is an outgrowth of this movement.

The Mercy Home, a sheltering home for girls who need mothering because of the temptations which would lure them away from virtue, was reported as doing its usual good work. The matron had messages from over sixty girls at Christmas time. From the Japanese-Russian Charity Fund, available since the treaty between these nations was signed, the sum of $100 has recently been given to this work.

Two pleasant surprises came to the state president—a handkerchief shower by members of the Dover union and the presentation of a life membership in the National W. C. T. U.

It was decided to change the quarterly meetings of the executive committee to semi-annual meetings. A prize of $25 was offered for the best essay on a temperance topic written by any undergraduate of our state colleges. The state banner was given into the custody of the Tilton union for having made a seventy-five per cent gain in membership. The L. T. L. banner went to the Legion in Colebrook. The county banner went to Coos county for having doubled the number of its unions. The first prize for the best poster in the superintendents' parade was awarded to the department of Temperance Literature. This poster was adorned with a picture of our National Literature Building. The music of the convention was especially good. It included, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," and an original suffrage song.

The officers were re-elected.

East Washington Out for State-wide Prohibition in 1914

Special Correspondence

The keynote of the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of East Washington was statewide prohibition in 1914. All of the day meetings were held in the auditorium of Wenatchee's splendid W. C. T. U. building, a monument to the untiring efforts of those wide-awake, energetic loyal women of whom East Washington is justly proud. Evening meetings were held in the Methodist church. The delegates were exceedingly pleased with the royal way in which they were entertained.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., was with us a part of the time, and Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck, chairman of the state Prohibition party, was in attendance throughout the convention, both comrades lending much valuable assistance. The convention endorsed resolutions of co-operation in the prohibition campaign for 1914, making Mrs. Carrie Barr, our president, chairman of a committee to meet later to formulate plans. Over $500 was received in cash and pledges for this year's work.

Welcome Night was remarkable in that not one speaker failed to appear. Mayor Parr, one of Wenatchee's staunch advocates of our cause, delivered the opening address. We were further greeted by Mr. Gun for the Commercial Club; Rev. Longston for the churches; Professor Brown for the schools; Mrs. Gillett for the Woman's Club; Mrs. Susan Reeves for the W. C. T. U. Miss Caroline Brakefield, in a few appropriate words, gave the response. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Barr, because of illness at home, Mrs. Ella Beal, state vice-president, presided. Wenatchee's Commercial Club took the delegates on an auto trip out to some of their wonderful orchards, and they were certainly worth seeing. Two medal contests were held, a grand gold one Wednesday night and a matron's silver contest on the following evening. Both were in charge of our state Medal Contest superintendent, Mrs. Stella Sailor. Mrs. N. M. Jones of Wenatchee and Mrs. B. L. Jenkins of Spokane were the victorious contestants.

The state banner for the largest gain in membership during the past year was presented to Wenatchee's president, Mrs. Eatherton. The loving cup for the most life members secured was presented to Spokane county.

The officers elected for the year were: President, Mrs. Carrie Barr; vice-president, Mrs. Ella Beal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Myrtie Johnston; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Cram; treasurer, Mrs. Lonachre; Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Gallagher; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Aggiton.

A WORLD FORCE FOR HUMANITY

As a great force for good the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is recognized in every part of the globe. There is no civilized country and few lands of any character where the "white ribboners" are not known and the high aims, the broad purposes and excellent results are unappreciated.

The resistless energy of the W. C. T. U. is known in a general way to all citizens, but relatively few fully appreciate the magnificent work this organization is doing, nor how it has steadily enlarged its field of activity to include countries barely alive to humanity's march of progress. It is too commonly thought that the organization chiefly concerns itself with the temperance problem and that its efforts in other directions are nominal. That is a complete misapprehension of the W. C. T. U. Its motto, "For God and home and every land," indicates the scope of the work in which the members are engaged.

There are few things in life the organization does not come in contact with through its many channels of activity. Its methods are preventive, educational, evangelistic, social and legal, and in these are comprised most of the problems that society has to deal with. Directly traceable to the W. C. T. U. are numerous laws and reforms in almost every state of the Union and in a score of foreign countries, while countless thousands of unfortunates have had the helping hand of this organization extended to them.

It is a great institution and Brooklyn feels honored to have the World's Convention held here.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Experience of a Southern Man

"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case speaks for itself," writes a Fla. man.

"I formerly drank so much coffee that my nervous system was almost a wreck." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the drug found in coffee.) "My physician told me to quit drinking it, but I had to have something, so I tried Postum.

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about 10 days. That was a year ago and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee.

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advice to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

Illinois Convention Sounds Jubilant Note

White Ribboners Enthusiastic Over New Suffrage Law

Special Correspondence

In number of delegates and visitors the fortieth annual convention was one of the largest ever held in the state. Great interest and enthusiasm were manifested in all of the meetings and the eagerness for information along all lines, especially those pertaining to the new suffrage law, was very noticeable.

On the first evening the Galesburg union banqueted the state officers and delegates. They were welcomed by Mrs. James Short, Mrs. Lyda Shoettler, Rev. Miller, Dr. McClelland, Dr. Hart and Mrs. Ella F. Arnold. Responses were made by Mrs. Julia Replogle, Mrs. Barnett, Miss Louise Hollister, Miss Mary Patterson, Miss Helen L. Hood.

The president's address was a masterly production, filled with information, and was an inspiration to all who heard it.

The four department conferences were instructive as well as entertaining.

The pledging of young mothers and the pinning of the badge on their little ones made a beautiful picture in the White Ribbon Recruits conference.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, speaker for the Franchise department, was greeted with applause and showered with questions concerning the new law and our voting privileges. All through the convention the paramount thought was how to reach the disinterested women in the state and organize them to be trained in our principles so that their votes will count against the liquor interests.

The conferences of Medical Temperance and Purity were helpful.

A delightful *Watch Tower* demonstration conducted by the editor brought a shower of pledges to secure subscribers.

A departure from old customs was the intercollegiate diamond medal contest between three of the W. C. T. U. medal contest young men and three of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Mr. Lawrence Williams of the W. C. T. U. group won the medal.

Sunday we were privileged to have Mr. Daniel A. Poling, of Columbus, Ohio, as speaker both afternoon and evening. Large audiences greeted him at these meetings.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Helen L. Hood; vice-president, Mrs. Etta Root Edwards; corresponding secretary, Miss Epha Marshall; recording secretary, Mrs. Rosetta O. Trabue; treasurer, Miss L. Ingram Mace; auditor, Mrs. L. Belle Goodman; editor *Illinois Watch Tower*, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning; Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Kathryn Sawyer; L. T. L. secretary, Miss Nellie Bolton.

IDAHO JOINS CAMPAIGN STATES

The Idaho (Southern) state convention met, October 4-7, in Twin Falls, a beautiful city with miles of pavement, splendid public buildings and up-to-date residences built on a site which nine years ago was a howling wilderness. The people rejoice in the cleanliness of their town as compared with its condition before the saloon was voted out.

The W. C. T. U. was given a most cordial welcome at the opening meeting of the convention on Saturday evening. The next morning the state officers occupied the pulpits of the local churches and in the afternoon a mass meeting was held which was addressed by delegates and ministers.

The thought throughout the convention was constitutional prohibition for Idaho in 1914. Definite plans were made for this. It was decided to work for the establishment of state and county headquarters, to ask each union to appoint a day in which to devise ways and means for obtaining funds and to set apart October 23 as a day of prayer for the work of the National, state and local W. C. T. U. Miss Daisy E. Beatty was obliged to decline re-election as president. Her spirited leadership has been an inspiration. The delegates showed wisdom in electing as president one who for three years successfully led the W. C. T. U. forces in Idaho—Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp.

A poster parade was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The successful contestant was the superintendent of Soldiers' and Sailors' work, Mrs. Margaret Rose of Boise.

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO BE WELL BORN

"The mental and physical health of children is a national asset which the state is under obligation to preserve and develop, for the indefinite improvement of humanity and the cause of the young child are inseparably interwoven," writes J. E. Wallace Wallin, Ph. D., director of the Psychological Clinic, School of Education, University of Pittsburg, Pa., in an article entitled "Aspects of Infant and Child Orthogenesis" in *The Psychological Clinic*. In urging that the problem of race preservation resolves itself into a study of the conservation of child life, he says:

"It is the inalienable right of every child born into the world, whether fit or unfit, to receive such parental and community care as shall remedy or prevent sickness and disease, and as shall correct or mitigate constitutional or acquired physical defects and mental and moral disabilities, to the end that he may be able to appropriate in maximal degree the instruction and training which the community bestows upon him, and to the end that he may become a fit progenitor of healthy offspring.

"But if this proposition be true, is it not equally true that it is the inalienable right of every child to be well born, to be saved from impending death, premature decrepitude and inaptitude before instead of after birth? Otherwise stated, is it not the inalienable right of the state to demand that no socially unfit stock must be born, and to enforce that demand by all the police power which it possesses? To these questions the eugenist makes affirmative reply.

"The eugenist affirms that human beings, like the lower animals, breed true. Like produces like, fit answereth unto fit, unfit follows unfit. Therefore the problem of human orthogenics is fundamentally a problem of breeding viable, untainted infants by means of eugenically fit matings."

> **Alcohol is a veritable race poison, producing both individual and racial degeneracy. Parental alcoholism causes atrophy of pathological changes of the reproductive mechanism. It is responsible for five to ten per cent of feeble-mindedness, from ten to twenty per cent of epilepsy, thirty per cent of male insanity, and a large percentage of pedagogical backwardness in school children, a large percentage of mortality soon after birth, for infantilism, deformities, nervous disorders, deficiencies of weight and disease in children.**

Among the many formularies of the eugenist which are given we are told that "thirty per cent of infant mortality is due to inherited syphilis alone; that the congenitally syphilitic child is far more prone to contract the various contagious diseases than the non-syphilitic; that constitutional inferiority always spells increased susceptibility to disease; that alcohol is a veritable race poison, producing both individual and racial degeneracy; that parental alcoholism causes atrophy of pathological changes of the reproductive mechanism; that it is responsible for five to ten per cent of feeble-mindedness, from ten to twenty per cent of epilepsy, thirty per cent of male insanity, and a large percentage of pedagogical backwardness in school children, for a large percentage of mortality soon after birth, for infantilism, deformities, nervous disorders, deficiencies of weight and disease in children, and for the inability of mothers to nurse their offspring.

"That female inebriety particularly is a prolific cause of the ruin of infant life. Laitinen says: Only forty-two per cent of 600 children of 120 female inebriates lived more than two years; 55.8 per cent lived less than two years. Lonnett states that of 107 English women dying of alcoholism before twenty-nine years old, eight bore no children; ninety-nine bore six delicate and deformed children; but twenty-nine vigorous children were born before the mothers became alcoholic;

"That increase in national sobriety has actually been attended with a decrease in infant mortality. (Laitinen's study of 20,000 from 5,846 families indicated that the number of deaths decreased as the amount of alcohol consumed decreased);

"That material prosperity, eugenically considered, is no panacea for racial degeneracy, because it tends to produce alcoholism, premature debauchery and syphilis (as shown by a study of prosperity in the wine-producing canton of Luchon, France. The schools have received a crop of duffards seven years after good wine years)."

From the perusal of the above harmful results which follow the drinking of intoxicating beverages it would be safe to say that the eugenist or any one interested in the preservation of child life, would logically favor prohibition, local, state and national.

THAT AWFUL COLD

Every cold *is* "awful." You are in danger from any germ which comes your way.

Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly kills the germs which accumulate in the thickened passages. Gives quick and permanent relief. 25c and 50c Sanitary tubes.

Get the original, genuine Kondon's at all druggists'. Or send for trial sample to Kondon Mfg. Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly

A FAMOUS NON-ALCOHOLIC EXPERIMENT

(Continued from Page Two)

ternational Medical Congress, expressed his dread as to the results if he prescribed alcohol for his patients, and last year London's Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Crosby, a noted physician, stated that after sixty years' experience as a medical adviser and practitioner in the city, he could unhesitatingly affirm that he knew of "no illness that is answerable for its cure to alcohol." Illustrative of the absence of any necessity for alcoholic prescriptions Dr. J. J. Ridge sometimes told an amusing story. A mother took her pale, anaemic daughter to a physicion for examination and advice. After diagnosis of her ailment the physician prescribed for her. "Give your daughter two glasses of claret each day," said he. The mother who was rather deaf promised to do so. Several days later they returned and the daughter's appearance indicated considerable improvement. Expressing his pleasure at this, the doctor suggested that evidently he had rightly diagnosed the difficulty and prescribed the right remedy. "Yes," replied the mother, "I have done exactly as you said, doctor. Since we were here last I have given my daughter two carrots every day just as you prescribed." Moral: When alcohol is prescribed, carrots will probably be equally or more efficacious, and certainly far less perilous to the patient's higher nature.

Referring in warm commendation to the kindly Christian spirit exhibited in the London Temperance Hospital, an Iowa patient wrote: "The writer's personal observation and experience as a typhoid patient for many weeks justifies the statement that this institution is unique in the field of temperance reform and merits the highest praise for professional skill and for the excellent care shown its patients. It is to be hoped that American travelers visiting London will not fall to visit the Temperance Hospital, and if any should be so unfortunate as to become ill while in the city, their greatest hope of recovery will be to secure the care of that Institution."

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

OF INTEREST TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

Railway travelers, as well as railway men, would do well to ponder some of the facts set forth by the *Journal of the Railway Temperance Union.* We quote:

The late Dr. Ridge made some experiments at a hospital on a group of ten people, comprising medical students, porters, and nurses. He put up at the end of a corridor a row of letters, and got each member of the group to walk slowly from the other end until the letters could be read, of course changing the order of the letters in each case. A mark was made on the floor to show the spot where the reading was done, and the person's initials placed beside it. Then he supplied them with beer in quantities ranging from half a pint to as little as one-sixteenth of a pint. "Moderate" enough in all conscience! On repeating the test, not one of the group could read the letters at the spot where he formerly stood; all had to go nearer. In no case was there an improvement. If so small an amount is sufficient to affect the nerves of sight, one cannot help wondering how many poor fellows on the line have lost life or limb through their own or fellow-worker's mistaken idea that "a little does you good." Professor Kraepelin of Heidelberg University in the course of his famous experiments discovered that on an average a man who had taken a fluid ounce of alcohol (equal to one pint of beer) had half an hour afterward to go to a distance of twenty feet to read letters that he had previously read at thirty feet. He also records that the effect on the nerves of a quarter-pint or half-pint of beer lasted from four to five hours after drinking, so that a man who takes a half-pint just before going on duty renders his eyes less keen for signals for the next four or five hours.

Professor Kraepelin made his long series of experiments with the idea of proving that a moderate dose of alcohol helped a man to do better work, so his testimony is all the more remarkable when he records the fact that he proved just the opposite. One of his experiments was as follows: He put a man at some distance from a screen from behind which a colored flag was suddenly erected. The raising of the flag started a stop-watch and the man had to press a button which, by means of electricity, stopped the watch and thus recorded how long he took to perceive the flag, decide its color, and press the right button for that color. He then was allowed a glass of wine, which might be considered equal to a half-pint of beer, and a short time afterward the experiment was repeated with the result that in every one of the many cases tested the man was slower after taking alcohol than before taking it.

GIFTS YOUR FRIENDS WILL APPRECIATE

Dainty embroidery novelties made with your own hands. For **fifteen cents** we will send you designs for 22-inch **centerpiece** for punchwork, sheet of ten **flower sprays**, and entire **alphabet of script initials**, with large illustrated book of designs and instructions. For **thirty cents** we will send the above and also a handsome design for one of the new **vanity bags** all stamped on dainty linen ready to embroider. Kaumagraph Co., Dept. T-11, 209 W. 38th St., New York

The Atlanta (Texas) union meets every week unless providentially hindered. "We are working to turn the machinations of the evil one upside down," writes Mrs. Anna B. Hughes, "and we have to a great extent in our town. We voted the saloons out years ago. There is very little drinking here and very little of the saloon's attendant evils. There is one evil, however, that we are working and praying against—the tobacco evil, especially as it has to do with cigaret smoking. One of our brightest boys had the misfortune to crush his arm by falling under a train a few days ago. He was 'hopping the train,' as the boys call it. Cigaret smoking had so affected his nerves that he missed his footing and fell under the car. It was necessary to amputate his arm. A still sadder case of cigaret smoking came under observation two years ago. A young man twenty years old had smoked until his mind was injured. One day, after smoking about one hundred cigarets, he placed the muzzle of his pistol just behind his right ear, pulled the trigger and blew his brains out. As I looked upon his noble, handsome face as he lay asleep in his casket, my heart ached as I thought of what he might have been."

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**

The best plan by which to lessen the power of the drink traffic, and the only one which is sure of success, is to bring up a community that shall have no connection whatever with the drink traffic. The way to stem the tremendous power of liquordom is to lay hold of the child, to train him in such a way that alcohol will offer no temptation to him, in fact, to bring up a race of total abstainers.—*Charles Wakely, London*

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one of the finest calendars ever issued. It is made up in the latest approved style, in delicate sepia tints. Contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with a strong unique quotation in illuminated type, with autograph.

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HOW AUNT ABIGAIL SOLVED THE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page Six)

will have to go with me to the W. C. T. U. meeting this afternoon, Aunt Abigail, and we will present your case. It is held only half a block away, so you won't get too cold going there. I really think you would better come with me."

"I will," said Aunt Abigail energetically. "I think the union ought to have the subject brought up before them."

So it was that after the regular business of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been disposed of that afternoon, Mrs. Warren arose and, in a brief, informal way, told the episode of the morning.

"As Aunt Abigail says," she ended. "how can we expect to keep men like that out of the saloons if no other place is provided for them?"

"And boys—" broke in Aunt Abigail, in a very unbusiness like manner. "Most of them were nothing but boys—nothing but children!"

"The facts are all too true," conceded the president gravely, "yet, I cannot clearly see what we can do to remedy conditions. We are not in a position to provide a station where we could serve coffee to the men who work in the streets or on buildings. Our funds are totally inadequate to even start such a place."

"How much would it cost?" asked Aunt Abigail eagerly. The treasurer made a rough estimate.

"Ladies!" Aunt Abigail rose and spoke in eager tones. "I shall be only too glad to advance the money—to give you the money, in fact. I am a lone old woman, and I have my share of this world's goods. If you will let me defray the expense of at least starting the coffee house in a central location, where these men will be at liberty to come at the noon hour and get warmed and rested. I will be only too thankful. I hope to see the house started and in working order before I leave for my home in the country."

After that there were busy times for the union. The plans resulted in the renting of a house centrally located which was at once fitted up according to the ideas of Aunt Abigail. It had a comfortable living-room in charge of a competent, genial man, where men engaged in outdoor pursuits could come in for a few minutes to warm themselves and partake of hot tea or coffee at a nominal price, or free of charge if they were very poor.

On a long table in the center of the room were piled the daily newspapers and other reading matter. Later, as interest grew and centered about the coffee house, a good graphophone, games and other features were added.

It was Aunt Abigail's idea that every man who applied should be welcomed "just as he would be in a saloon." There were no class distinctions. Warmth, light, food and welcome were offered to everybody.

And how the work grew! Mrs. Warren and her sister white ribboners were indefatigable in their efforts. The enterprise had only needed some one to start it. Many a man sought the welcome shelter of Aunt Abigail's coffee house; many a man was saved from drink, and many a boy from his first temptation.

"And to think it all came about because I asked those boys in to have a cup of hot coffee that cold morning!" exclaimed Aunt Abigail, as, on one of her frequent visits to the home she went proudly from room to room, beaming with old-fashioned courtesy on the scores of men to whom it was a harbor of refuge.

ROUSING NEW SONGS, Octavo size
10c, 3 for 25c. One Headquarters' Manager writes "Your song, 'Headed Straight for the White House,' made a great hit at our State Convention." This song and "Keep the Magic Slogan Ringing" are new. Other songs, sheet size, 20c each; 3 for 50c; 7 for $1.00. Roll sent on approval if prompt returns are made.
Ella S. Clark, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

New Post Cards

FRANCES E. WILLARD card reproduced from the famous portrait hanging in Rest Cottage, the only reproduction of this portrait ever made.

STATUE CARD with picture of statue of Frances E. Willard which stands in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., and inscription in full as it appears on the statue.

Price, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents; per hundred, $1.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The W. C. T. U. of Clifton, Colo., has recently held a matrons' silver medal contest which proved to be a sentiment-maker for the temperance cause. The wives of two of the local ministers participated, the medal being awarded to Mrs. Cora Bower, wife of the pastor of the Christian church.

Congratulations were recently showered upon Mrs. E. C. Olmstead, Spring Arbor, Mich., a faithful white ribboner, upon the occasion of her eightieth birthday. Mrs. Olmstead for many years was president of the local union.

The prize banner for largest per cent gain in membership in Stark county, Ohio, was awarded at the recent county convention at Massillon, to the Paris union, Massillon winning second place.

WYOMING SHALL BE WHITE, DECLARE DELEGATES IN STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth annual convention of the Wyoming Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Cheyenne, October 10-14. An excellent program had been prepared and was effectively carried out, and from first to last the city of Cheyenne proved itself a royal hostess. The annual address of the state president, Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, was full of interest and contained splendid recommendations. Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National organizer, was present, and her interesting personality, combined with her great zeal in W. C. T. U. work, contributed in no small measure to the success of the convention. Misses Atcheson and Lane, graduates of the Chicago Training School for Missions, were also present, and their sweet songs, entertaining readings and earnest helpfulness were a source of profit and pleasure. On Friday night there were addresses of welcome and beautiful music.

Reports from all branches of the work were most encouraging. The women of Wyoming are doing a splendid work but they will attempt still greater things the coming year, for statewide prohibition in 1914 was the keynote of the convention and the delegates pledged themselves to work toward that goal. Wyoming shall be white. Two memorial and seven life memberships were received during the convention. In addition to what they are doing, the Wyoming unions will take up preventive rescue work. This includes the care of homeless children and provision for them. L. T. L. work was discussed at length during the convention and its possibilities were very forcefully demonstrated when on Saturday evening the entire time was given over to the Cheyenne legion. The boys and girls entered very heartily into the spirit of the program and so enthusiastically was it rendered that all in attendance went away firmly convinced that every safeguard must be placed about the children of our land.

A message was sent from the convention to Hon. Governor Carey thanking him for vetoing measures favorable to the liquor interests passed by both houses of the legislature, and to State Senator J. Ross Carpenter for his loyal support of all moral measures brought before the legislature of 1913.

The "Jubilee Song" was sung with zest many times during the convention. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella Cortner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maude S. Barnett; recording secretary, Mrs. J. C. Mentzer; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Allison.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS
Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

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WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTION REPORTS

The November 13 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be devoted to a report of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, the issues of November 20 and 27 to that of the National Convention, and the December 4 issue will contain the good things from both great meetings not included in previous papers. These valuable numbers will give among other things the greeting of the Countess of Carlisle, World's President; the address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President; a report of addresses by Lady Holder of Australia, Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England and many other speakers of worldwide fame. They will also contain a report of addresses of Mayor Kline of New York City, Hon. Lewis Pounds, president of borough of Brooklyn, Col. Maus, Hon. Horatio C. King, Dr. W. L. Pickard, Mr. Daniel A. Poling, Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Shaw, Mary Harris Armor and many others.

OUR "WIN ONE CIRCLE"

Additional names received up to October 15, 1913:

101. Mrs. Lizzie Noyes, Pittsfield, Ill.
102. Miss Roena Shaner, Jackson, Mo.
103. Mrs. L. L. West, Sycamore, Ill.
104. Mrs. C. E. Vaughn, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
105. Mrs. E. A. Lee, Harbor Beach, Mich.
106. Isabel R. Morse, Roxbury, Mass.
107. Mrs. H. D. Harford, Corvallis, Ore.
108. Margaret A. Bee, Cowen, W. Va.
109. Mrs. Mary Gilley, San Francisco, Calif.
110. Alice Kirkpatrick, Bonne Terre, Mo.
111. Mrs. A. M. Verden, Augusta, Ga.
112. Mrs. E. B. Smith, Middleburg, Pa.
113. Carrie A. Gladding, Lincoln, Calif
114. Mrs. E. L. Cesander, Sioux Falls, S. D.
115. Mrs. Ella Forrest, Central City, Iowa.
116. Mrs. Jennie Hill, Fulton, Ky.
117. Mrs. Fannie Van Gelden, Ithaca N. Y.
118. Mrs. Mary M. Hoffman, Vandergrift, Pa.
119. Mrs. M. E. Hollister, Belgrade, Nebr.
120. Mrs. George McChesney, Belgrade, Nebr.
121. Mrs. Lela G. Dyar, Boone, Nebr.
122. Mrs. Sarah Culver, Albion, Nebr.
123. Mrs. J. J. Bristow, Lincoln, Nebr.
124. Mrs. Frank Butts, Omaha, Nebr.
125. Mrs. Eliza R. Green, Albion, Nebr.
126. Mrs. Coralyn Byrd, Imperial, Nebr.
127. Mrs. S. L. Corey, Lincoln, Nebr.

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HERE AND THERE

Mercer county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. met in annual convention October 1-2. Every union in the county except Sherrard was represented by a good delegation. Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, was the leader, making many helpful suggestions. At an evening meeting she delivered an address, her subject being "Votes for Women." Reports showed good work being done all over the county, and that the organization is in a prosperous condition. Mrs. T. A. Dunlap was re-elected to serve her sixth term as president.

The convention of the Henry county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held at Annawan, was well attended and proved a most helpful gathering. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was conference leader and the chief speaker. Mrs. Hattie N. Waite and Mrs. H. T. Miller, who have served faithfully as county officers during the last five years, were tendered a vote of thanks for their consecrated efforts. Mrs. Waite was succeeded as president by Mrs. Turner Cambridge.

W. C. T. U. comrades pay a loving tribute to the work of Miss French, Flower Mission superintendent of the Kingston (R. I.) union, who although a very busy woman is untiring in her efforts in behalf of the sick and unfortunate. Every Sunday she visits the county jail and by the distribution of flowers and the utterance of words of wisdom and prayer, brings cheer to the hearts of the prisoners. She also supplies the hospitals and state institutions with flowers and jelly. An aged mother of eighty-five assists Miss French in the good work.

The W. C. T. U. of the Fifth District, La., in recent convention passed strong resolutions for the furtherance of white ribbon efforts. Among other things the use of the National W. C. T. U. temperance column, as furnished through the Western Newspaper Union, in all local and parish papers, was urged; effort to increase the circulation of the National official papers; special work for mothers and the securing of white ribbon recruits.

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Cambridge, Massachusetts, has the proud distinction of being the first city to post officially the loss in health, money and efficiency caused by alcohol. It will be interesting to note the cities that will follow in its train.

During campaigns for no-license held in towns both east and west of Clinton, Conn., Miss Annie A. Robbins, National organizer, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Mary J. Redfield is president, delivered most helpful addresses.

In the dry campaign being conducted in Gresham (Ore.) a house-to-house canvass of the town has been made, blotters containing a plea for the outlawing of the saloon in the interest of boys and girls being left in every home. "Blot out the saloon," reads one sentence.

The W. C. T. U. of Washington, Ill., has started the publication of a monthly bulletin "Kalenda Nonpariel" in which will appear items of local interest and bits of news from the churches and friends of the cause of temperance.

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Life of Frances E. Willard
by
ANNA ADAMS GORDON

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 13, 1913. No. 46

Ninth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., October 23-28

PLATFORM OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC

In the front row, seated at the center desk, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Vice-President World's W. C. T. U. On either side of her the Honorary Secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack on the left, Miss Anna A. Gordon on th right. Beside Miss Slack, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, General Chairman World's W. C. T. U. Convention Committees, and Mrs. Ormiston Chant. Directly at Miss Gordon's right, reading from left to right, Lady Aurea Howard, her brother, Hon. Jeffrey Howard, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, corresponding secretary B. W. T. A., and Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, treasurer World's W. C. T. U. In the row back of Lady Aurea, Miss Amy Swankie Cameron, World's W. C. T. U. Secretary Young Woman's Branch, and Lady Holder.

The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Asbury Park, New Jersey, Formulates and Adopts Campaign Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition (See page 13).

World's Gathering at Brooklyn Opens with Reception at Hotel Astor, New York City—Manhattan's Prominent Men and Women Give Cordial Greetings—Lady Aurea Howard Responds for Her Mother

In the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been recorded no more remarkable meeting than the Ninth Triennial World's Convention held at Brooklyn, New York It marked the completion of thirty years of glorious achievement, during which marvelous advance along all lines of reform has been made in the countries represented. At the first Convention in 1891, held in Boston, Massachusetts, only eleven countries sent delegates; at the Brooklyn Convention just closed, thirty-four nations had representatives. The dominant note of the great gathering was "Prohibition of the liquor traffic for every nation and for the world," and the divinely inspired faith and indomitable purpose of the delegates found expression frequently in a spontaneous outburst of that prophecy in song, "It's coming! It's coming! The morn for which we pray; We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom, some glad day."

Although in the midst of a lively municipal campaign, Brooklyn and New York were not too busy to extend to the delegates and visitors most generous hospitality. The press began to tell of the event weeks in advance and continued the story all through the days of the Convention, devoting many columns to well illustrated articles telling of the proceedings. Some of the principal stores on the most prominent business streets of Brooklyn had artistic window decorations symbolizing the work of the World's W. C. T. U., which attracted much attention. Requests from about one hundred pastors for W. C. T. U. speakers at the Sunday services evinced the interest of the churches in the white ribbon movement.

Distinguished Company at Reception at Hotel Astor

The first formal welcomes were given at the reception tendered the delegates on the evening of Thursday, October 23, at Hotel Astor, New York City, between the hours of 6:30 and 10:30. In the grand ball room of the hotel assembled a distinguished company of about 2,000 persons. In the receiving line were leaders of the work in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. White-haired women who for nearly half a century had been heroically fighting the battle for righteousness; bright-faced recruits glowing with enthusiasm for the future of the work; women of high social position in this and other lands, and modest homekeepers; women elaborately gowned and others in simple traveling costume; honorary members who accompanied their wives, daughters, sisters or sweethearts—all these made up the cosmopolitan throng that filled the beautiful room.

After a most delightful social hour, while one of New York's finest orchestras discoursed sweet music, a most delectable five-course buffet supper was served, the boxes and galleries meanwhile filling rapidly with visitors. Enjoyable as were the refreshments served to gratify the physical senses, the feast of logic, eloquence, wit and humor that followed in the program of greetings was still more gratifying.

In the absence of the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president New York W. C. T. U., introduced Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, World's vice-president, as the presiding officer. In welcoming the guests on behalf of the United States Mrs. Stevens said the happiness of the hostess country would be complete were the president of the World's organization, Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, present. She, however, had sent as her representative her youngest daughter, the Lady Aurea Howard, whom it was now a pleasure to present.

Lady Aurea Responds for Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle

Lady Aurea whose charming personality won every heart was greeted with prolonged applause. She spoke briefly:

ROSALIND, THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE,
President World's W. C. T. U.

"I thank you for your kind words of welcome for my mother. She is very sorry that she cannot be with us; a weakness of her heart makes it impossible for her to cross the Atlantic. She is with us in spirit. I am glad that you could give me that welcome for my mother for the work she has done for temperance. She has made all of her children care very much for it, and I am glad and grateful that she has linked this great white ribbon movement with our very earliest memories. There is a book I have read with great interest which speaks of America as 'the promised land,' and we temperance people feel that for us America *is* the 'promised land' because it has given us the white ribbon movement, has given us Frances Willard and her great ideals, and our beloved leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens."

In extending the greeting for the United States Mrs. Stevens said in part:

"We welcome you to the country where the W. C. T. U. was born. We welcome you to the home country of Frances E. Willard, the founder of the World's W. C. T. U. We wish we could welcome you to the country which has entirely outlawed the legalized liquor traffic, but we point with pride to the nine sovereign states of Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, which contain one-sixth of the population of our country—states which have outlawed not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquor; and to the fact that in this country more than one-half of the people live in territory which has voted out the saloon, and that seven-tenths of the territory of the United States is free from the legalized saloon. We have achieved great things along temperance lines, especially in these later years, and we are now working for the greatest of all—National Constitutional Prohibition. Your coming will inspire us to greater activity and hasten the triumphant day of National Constitutional Prohibition. That triumph will be yours even as your triumphs are ours."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president New York W. C. T. U., gave greeting not only in the name of the officers of the New York W. C. T. U., but also in the name of the 34,000 white ribboners in the state who had not only looked forward to the coming of the delegates, but had made ready to celebrate their fortieth anniversary by entertaining them as their guests. "We welcome you," said Mrs. Boole, "to the state that was the birthplace of Frances E. Willard; we welcome you to the state from which the call was sent forth for the organization of the National W. C. T. U.; we welcome you to a state within whose borders millions of people land every year from foreign shores; we welcome you to a state that contains more than fifty cities; we welcome you to a state within whose borders is the largest city in America, the second largest in the world. We welcome you to a state where earnest-hearted women and men are endeavoring to make public sentiment that some day, somehow, will destroy the legalized liquor traffic. We do not know how, we do not know when, but we do know that sometime it will be done. Just as organized snowflakes can stop a mighty railroad train, so can organized womanhood stop the mighty engine of the license system and destroy the legalized liquor traffic."

W. C. T. U. Tenacity of Purpose Unparalleled

Mrs. Boole then presented Hon. William M. Calder, Congressman from New York, who said in part:

"I take great pleasure in extending to all of you the greeting of this American nation. Not only as a representative of Congress from this city do I greet you, but also as a resident of this great metropolis. Your organization has done a remarkable work throughout the world in building character, in educating the people and in bringing about a condition of affairs which will ultimately mean the emancipation of mankind. I am a Christian man and an officer in a Christian church of this city, and in that capacity also I greet you."

Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor Bedford Presbyterian church, gave a greeting for the churches. He said in part:

"You never can come up with the women. The indomitable will was not so incarnated in Napoleon Bonaparte

High Estimate of Work of W. C. T. U. by New York Hosts—Greater Victories in the Near Future Prophesied by Every Speaker

when he flashed his saber against the Alpine heights and said, 'There shall be no Alps,' as in you women who thirty years ago were organized in the World's Union under the leadership of the only woman whose statue stands in our National Capitol at Washington—that soul of purest flame in tenement of fragile clay—Frances Willard. Your daring, your tenacity of purpose, where have they a parallel? Did you not know that you had massed and marshalled against you the forces of a vast selfish industry, and did you not know that they had millions of votes and you had not a single one? Did you not know that where they counted their dollars by thousands you counted your pennies? Did you not know you were battling against a custom old almost as the human race and that yours was the disadvantage of the innovator? And yet you dared to fight this battle and keep on. You could not have forgotten and must have been fearfully discouraged when you recalled the fact that priests and reformers had since earliest historic records fought with the liquor traffic, only to feel more bitterly and more sharply its awful power and to go down in defeat. You must have discovered that over in Great Britain, in Ireland and in this our own country movements with the same end in view have gone down in defeat; yet notwithstanding all this you persisted and have gone on and won. I never saw the like of you—you are the most 'sot in your ways' of any people I know. It is not enough for you to plead for total abstinence—others could do that—but you must work for and secure state legislation against the liquor traffic, and after that national legislation to carry it out. But that job is not enough for you. You are going to educate the youth of the land; you are going to bring in the god of Science to whom everybody nowadays is bowing; you are going to show that the god of Science says we have got to quit putting into our bodies that which destroys body and soul.

"Well, the temperance cause was here when you women came and when your predecessors came, but you have given it illumination, emancipation, education, inspiration, aspiration, consecration, perspiration and desperation. I welcome you in behalf of the churches of America—oh, well, you *are* the churches, ask any of us preachers. I am trying every Sunday and every prayer meeting night to get some system of arithmetic by which I can get as many men into heaven as there are women. You have come not only in the name of science, not only in the name of education, not only in the name of patriotism, but you have come in the name of the Lord God Omnipotent, and in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, and have lifted up your banners. And now you have come to New York City. In 1609 the Indians called New York City of that day Manhattan, which meant 'the place where they get drunk.' Your visit, foreign delegates and all white ribbon comrades, will help us to bring the blessed day when we shall rename New York City, 'the place where they all keep sober.'"

Mrs. F. S. Bennett, vice-president of the Council of Women for Home Missions, gave greetings for that organization:

"After this evening I am sure we all feel very much as did the young woman who in a letter home said, 'I am lying in a gondola floating on the canal, drinking it all in and life never seemed so full before.' The latter half of the nineteenth century showed women organized in many lines of work and much of that time was spent by us women (those of us who were here then) in emphasizing our differences; but the great movement of the twentieth century among women organized for work is not toward emphasizing differences, but toward emphasizing likenesses, and instead of scattering our forces, working a few here and a few there, we are working together as one great body of women for the uplift of the world, under whatever name we can. And shall we not believe that when the world sees that consummated, the Christian women shall gain whatever they want in this country and in every other country. I am proud to say that the women of fifteen denominations have sent me to tell you that they are working with you. They extend to you the hand of fellowship saying we are all united."

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
Vice-President World's W. C. T. U.

Mrs. E. J. Grant of the Federation of Women's Clubs was not able to be present and Miss Mary Garrett Hay was introduced as a representative of that organization.

"I want to give just a personal word on organized womanhood," said Miss Hay. "Mrs. Boole has referred to the snowflakes stopping the train and spoke as though the organized womanhood of this state might stop the deadly train of intemperance. And we could welcome you to New York as a temperance city if only the organized womanhood of this state could put into the ballot box a vote against the liquor traffic. Now just a word for the 350,000 women of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization composed of clubs of all kinds, charitable, philanthropic, political and study clubs. I was glad a few years ago while president of the Federation to take into the membership the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I wanted it because I wanted you to sow the seeds of total abstinence and prohibition there, and you are doing it. You are a vital part of the Federation of New York City."

Mrs. Boole next introduced Dr. Franklin Hooper, director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as representing the educational interests of Brooklyn. He said in part:

"My heart never got so near the bottom of my boots as it did when I came into this hall tonight and saw this immense throng and the character of the women I had to confront. I'll have to make a confession in the beginning: I am a man who serves two masters; one is a wife and the other is a grown-up daughter, and that is the only thing that gives me the courage to look you ladies in the face and try to be as good as I can for the few moments that you listen to me.

"The first public lecture I ever gave—I think every boy gives such a one—was on the subject of temperance. I am sorry I haven't given one since. As a worker in educational fields I feel that the work of this association means as much to this country as any other organized movement for the moral and spiritual uplift of our people, not necessarily because of your numbers, but because of your spirit. When a soldier carries a rifle in one hand and the Bible under his arm, that soldier fights to victory. You carry the cause of temperance in your hearts and the Bible on your breasts and you fight to victory. I am asked to be one of those who join in welcoming you, who came from thirty-four countries and from forty-eight states within our own beloved land, to this great city of New York—to welcome those who may think of Wall Street as the financial center of our western continent, and of Broadway as the greatest avenue of trade in all our vast country. You who think of New York as having the greatest commerce of any city on the face of the earth; you who think of New York as manufacturing by the labor of hand and brain more in value of goods than the next twelve of the largest cities in our country, and more than any other city of the world, may think of it also as the city that is working out more problems in education than any other city has ever worked out in the history of the world. But, ladies and gentlemen, New York will never be the city that she ought to be until she is first and foremost a city of education, known for her universities, known as a city of churches where all the people go to church, and known first of all for temperance because no liquor can be found along her borders. It has been asked, 'Can you love New York?' Well, if you can't love New York you can serve it and help to make it better, and you ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in coming to this city are helping us to feel that we ought to buckle on the armor and do our part better than we are doing it now. As a man who has believed in the power of woman since childhood, born of a noble mother—an anti-slavery, an anti-liquor, an anti-vice woman—I can say that I greet you with the feeling I ought. It is within your power to do more for this country than ten of us men—as you have demonstrated in the past—and you will do it because you have the power that belongs to you, not only that which you now have but that which you are going to have very soon. And any man who doesn't believe in woman suffrage, let him stand here and face this audience and forever hold his peace!"

Mrs. Stevens, after assuring those who had extended greetings that there were at least 1,000 women who would like to make a response, introduced representatives from foreign countries, each of whom spoke briefly. Miss Agnes E. Slack for England expressed herself as not only glad and grateful to accept the hospitality for their bodily needs, but as even

Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, World's President, Sends Letter of Greeting, Which Was Read by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—World's President Promises One Thousand Pounds for World's Missionary Work

more grateful for the hospitality of ideas and thoughts which would be accorded to them during the Convention. Referring to the fact that England is the mother country of America, she said, "It is a great joy to me as a representative of the Anglo-Saxon nation to hold out my hands to our children in the United States."

The Baroness de Laveleye for Belgium congratulated the people living in America on the wonderful progress made in temperance reform, and expressed herself as happy at being in a land where water, not wine or beer or other alcoholic drink, was the popular beverage.

Miss Emilie Solomon of South Africa voiced the gratitude of her white ribbon comrades for the help that had come to them from American workers.

Mrs. Milne for the delegates from Scotland made an appeal to Americans to make this country safer and cleaner, and to free it from the liquor traffic for the sake of the sons and daughters, the "bonny lads and lassies," that Scotland is sending over to them.

Dr. Carl Ottosen for Denmark gave voice to the hope that the day was not far distant when not only the women of the United States but of every land would in large numbers wear the white ribbon.

Other responses equally interesting were given by Miss Hilda Carling of Sweden, Mrs. Gordon Wright of Canada, Miss Mabel Beddow of Palestine, Mrs. Greenman of Italy, and Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew of New Zealand.

The program of the evening closed with the singing of "God Save the King" by the delegates from Great Britain and its provinces, and of "America" by white ribboners of the United States.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION FRIDAY MORNING

Significant of the worldwide character of the Convention was the picture which greeted the eyes of the delegates as they entered the spacious auditorium of the Academy of Music Friday morning. Galleries, balconies, boxes and platform were draped and decorated with flags of many nations, interspersed with W. C. T. U. banners from all corners of the globe. Beautiful palms and flowers adorned the platform, and upon an easel at one side rested a portrait of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U.—Frances E. Willard. Long before the opening hour, the delegates, seated by countries, were in their places and visitors filled the galleries. Promptly at ten o'clock Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of the United States, World's vice-president, called the Convention to order. At a signal from Mrs. Frances W. Graham's white ribboned baton, the great audience rose and sang, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

The Traveler's Psalm—121—was read from Frances Willard's Bible by Lady Aurea Howard, the daughter of the World's President, and Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, the daughter of the vice-president.

After prayer for the outpouring upon the Convention of the Pentecostal spirit, voiced by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the Convention read in unison the preamble of the World's W. C. T. U. Constitution, as follows:

"In the love of God and Humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world without distinction of race or color, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and work will, with God's blessing, prove helpful in creating a stronger public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons; the protection of the home by outlawing the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco, and impurity; the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration; the enfranchisement of the women of all nations; and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world."

Profound regret at the inability of the President of the World's W. C. T. U. to be present was expressed by the World's vice-president. She, however, congratulated the Convention upon the presence of the daughter of the Countess

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President New York W. C. T. U.

of Carlisle, Lady Aurea Howard, whom she introduced.

After explaining the reason for her mother's absence and graciously greeting the Convention, Lady Aurea presented to Mrs. Stevens on behalf of the English and Welsh delegations a little token of their love—a silver vase containing a beautiful American Beauty rose. She then paid to Mrs. Stevens a tribute of affection and spoke of the spontaneous outburst of devotion given to the vice-president-at-large at the recent national council in Great Britain. She referred to one of the phrases Mrs. Stevens used at the Glasgow Convention, "A little breeze from over the Atlantic," and said it reminded her of Mrs. Stevens "whose presence carries with it exhilaration and inspiration and who represents in her life the onward striving of American women in their battle for the uplift of the nation."

At the request of Lady Aurea Howard Mrs. Stevens read to the Convention a greeting sent by Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, as follows:

Greeting of World's President

"Bad Nauheim, Germany,
Sept. 30, 1913.

"It is a very deep regret to me that I cannot be present at the World's White Ribbon Convention in the United States, but I cannot cross the ocean.

"I shall be closely with you all in spirit, my dear temperance comrades, during the great days when you will all be gathered together from distant lands, into one fold, one sanctuary, to re-dedicate yourselves to our holy crusade. May the Convention be richly blessed, and may our white ribbon sisterhood receive in their conferences wisdom and strength to do more powerful work in the coming years than they have ever done before. May their numbers grow until they become a great multitude, who shall go forth to every corner of the earth, singing songs of thanksgiving because they are bringing hope and succor to those who are sorrowing and sin-stricken, and because into their hands is committed the task of evangelizing the dark places of the world, so that the light shall shine therein, even unto perfect day.

"I should dearly have loved to be amongst you in the United States, that splendid nation which stands out in such glorious pre-eminence in the world-wide fight for prohibition. America and its strong purposeful race leads the temperance forces of the world, and by its achievements puts courage into the hearts of those who live in countries where victory is still far off. The bands of white ribbon women in every land are working valiantly towards the common goal of prohibition, and even if that goal be not close at hand, we see it always vividly with the eye of faith, and know that we shall reach it by and by. But you in America have already delivered a large part of your people from the cruel and devastating sale of liquor, and white ribboners from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, who in their widely separated spheres are all vowed to carry on unceasingly the warfare against drink, the scourge of humanity, will rejoice at Brooklyn to pay reverent homage to the temperance reformers of the United States, who have brought about such marvelous results in their contest with the immoral and tyrannous drink trade.

"There are many other deadly evils in our midst which hinder our beautiful world from becoming Christ's own kingdom, and we are thankful that white ribbon women are setting themselves fervently, in all lands where their work is established, to root out the vice, disease, and squalid poverty, which, allied to intemperance, are blighting the bodies and souls of mankind.

"Three years ago at the Glasgow Convention, I was elected President. I desire once more to thank the members of the W. C. T. U. for the opportunities of service they then placed in my hands. Soon after my election heavy family trouble fell upon me and also a grave illness, so that I have been unable to work for our cause as I hoped I might. My ardor and faith have not flagged. I pray you all to forgive my insufficiencies.

"I hope the Convention may be the means of enrolling a vast number of girls and young women, that they may give the strength of the best years of their life to this happiest of all happy service, for it is not well to make any delay before entering into the vineyard where work is so abundant and so joyously full of its own recompense and blessing.

"May peace and joy abide with you, my dear Mrs. Stevens, and with all the beloved fellow-workers assembled together. The bond of the white ribbon is very strong, and blest are those who first bound us to one another all over the world by this precious link.

"Ever yours with most loving greetings,

"ROSALIND FRANCES CARLISLE."

Mayor Kline of New York City Presents "Keys of the City" to White Ribbon Hosts—President Lewis R. Pounds, of the Borough of Brooklyn, the Son of an Ohio Crusader, Extols Work of W. C. T. U.

On motion of Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., a cablegram was sent to the Countess of Carlisle, expressing deep regret that she could not be present at the Convention, and thanking her for sending her daughter, Lady Aurea.

Mrs. Stevens then announced that she had in her possession a letter from the Countess of Carlisle, of which she would read to the Convention only one sentence:

"Will you tell the Convention, if you think fit, that I shall presently, when I get back from Germany to England, send a thousand pounds to be spent on white ribbon mission work in far countries, where our work as yet has not fully reached."

Enthusiastic applause and the white ribbon cheer given with more than usual fervor testified to the appreciation of this generous gift of the absent World's President to carry the white ribbon gospel to the uttermost parts of the world.

Introducing the next speaker, General Horatio C. King, president of the Brooklyn League, the presiding officer remarked: "I thought that we were thoroughly welcomed last night, but now we are to be welcomed again more definitely and especially to Brooklyn."

General Horatio C. King

"I am here rather unexpectedly as a substitute for the president of the Brooklyn League, who was to have received you, and who was unexpectedly called away on an important legal engagement, and I am glad to be here. The world, I confidently believe, is moving forward, and it is doing so through just such movements as yours. One hundred years ago you could hardly get a corporal's guard to attend a temperance meeting. Today the houses are not large enough to hold the people who desire to come to such a gathering. The Brooklyn League, which I have the honor to represent today, is a non-partisan organization working for anything that is for the good of Brooklyn. It is out of politics entirely, but it aims to put the best men into office, to encourage all that is good in municipal life. One of the things that it strongly encourages is the regulation if not the abolition of the liquor traffic. Of course it would be quite out of place for me to give my views or to discuss this question of temperance. Theoretically I am a total abstaining man and a prohibitionist (applause) if we could only prohibit. If we cannot I hope we may be able to later. We must do that which in our judgment seems to be the best way to control it if we do not stamp it out. The liquor traffic is the greatest curse of modern civilization and everybody knows that, even those who are engaged in it."

Mr. William A. Marble, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, was the next speaker.

William A. Marble

"It is indeed a rare opportunity for a business man to extend congratulations and welcome to an organization world-wide in its influence and it is, therefore, with great pleasure that I bring to you today greetings from an organization composed of more than 3,500 of the leading business men of New York. As I look over this magnificent audience I think I realize more fully than ever before what the Psalmist had in mind when he wrote, 'What is man that thou art mindful of him?' Some one has wisely said that if you wish to form an organization for any educational or moral uplift in this world, in order to insure its success you must man that organization with women, and the organization represented here today is a complete and thorough illustration of that statement. I am more or less familiar with the work you are doing and have been doing in the years that are gone, for I had a devoted sister who was largely interested in this great work in Pennsylvania. She has long since gone to the great beyond and I believe I am entitled to say that there is no other field of moral work in which your efforts could be so well spent as in this great field of temperance."

In introducing his Honor, Mayor Ardolph Kline of New York City, Mrs. Stevens said: "Time was, away back in the earlier years of the W. C. T. U., when

Miss Agnes E. Slack,
Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

the mayors of great cities did not find it convenient to be in town at the same time with us, but that day has long passed and in these later years we have been welcomed by the mayor in many a large city, but I am sure we have never received a greater honor from any mayor than that with which we are now to be favored."

Mayor Ardolph Kline

"As mayor of New York I take pleasure in extending to you a hearty welcome to our city. In these days when cities have no walls and no locked gates to keep strangers out, there are no keys to the city except the figurative kind, but we still retain the old expression as an inheritance from the time when strangers had to give a good account of themselves before they could enter. So I give you the keys of New York. Take them and go where you will. I am sure that all its citizens join me in bidding you welcome.

"Yours is a great moral movement, a movement that has done much for the uplift of mankind. It is well not only that you should continue your efforts but that the world should know what progress you are making. A convention such as this helps to spread this knowledge. We appreciate the compliment that you pay to New York in gathering here and I have no doubt that the city will be better off for your presence. Even now in the midst of a busy political campaign it will not be too absorbed in its own affairs to give attention to your deliberations. The name of your organization—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—tells your purpose and the nature of your activities, and I have been thinking, while I have looked forward to greeting you, that it is a most happy name. It carries the idea of sanity and common sense. Temperance, moderation, whether in drinking alcohol or doing anything else, is acknowledged by all men to be a virtue. Nobody can charge that the word is offensive. Whether or not your real object is to bring about total abstinence I take it for granted that many of you have that object."

At this point the enthusiastic applause of the great company of white ribboners convinced the mayor of his mistake, and he hastened to add, "I am glad to accept the correction, and make it ALL instead of many."

"I cannot help thinking that you do well to carry on your banner the milder and more friendly word 'temperance' for it is well, even with the more laudable intentions, not to frighten away in the beginning those whom you might convert. It is wiser to recognize the quality of human nature which rebels against too rapid and violent reform. Rome was not built in a day, and no great and lasting reforms are ever accomplished except by gradual steps. The evil of excessive drinking, which is the object of your attack, has been with the world from the earliest times. It has come to be realized that the excessive use of intoxicants is far from a joke. It is indeed a very serious thing, serious not only to the individual man or family, but to society as a whole. Here in New York we have reason to know what a momentous problem it is. For years a great part of the corruption of the police has had its origin in the use of intoxicants. We are trying to give the question our most serious consideration. In the meantime the campaign of education by your organization goes on apace. You women who give so unselfishly of your time and energy deserve our hearty support. It is much the easier way to stick to one's own affairs and pleasures and not worry about the rest of the world, but nothing is ever accomplished by such a course. The men and women who take an interest in humanity and try to help their fellows alone are responsible for all the progress humanity has made toward better things. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is distinctly within that class, or to use a phrase that has become common, you are truly, 'soldiers of the common good.'"

"We are glad to have the keys of the city of New York," remarked Mrs. Stevens as Mayor Kline closed his remarks, "but as there may be some who fear we will not use aright the privileges given us we will say that Police Commissioner Waldo is on the platform."

Lewis R. Pounds

The next speaker, Lewis R. Pounds, Borough president, thought it especially significant that those who have the destiny of the home in their keeping should have selected Brooklyn, admittedly the most typical home-borough of the five making Greater New York, as their place of meeting. "I remember out on the

Review of Temperance Progress in Many Nations—Increase of Membership Since Last Triennial Convention, 46,036

Western Reserve in Ohio that in the town of Elyria where I was born, while I was but a little boy my mother went to Elyria to join her hands with those of other women who were engaging in that great cause—the old-time Crusade—and whatever I am or have been from that day to this, I at least was started right and have had proper education along temperance lines. From that day to this it has been my pleasure and my edification to have followed the evolution of that noble band of women until it has merged into the tremendous world-wide organization whose representatives I see here in such great numbers. Old Ohio was better for it, every state has been the better for it, and the world is vastly better for your efforts. The pioneers pay a price as every one of you women probably can testify, whether they be crossing the tractless sea to other lands or whether they be making their way through the narrow defiles of the mountains or over the burning sands of the desert. They are paying in physical sacrifice the price of doing their duty and of devotion to what they believe is right—and that is a part of your history, and you with others have been doing the world's work and helping to further it on to better things. And you are going on and on. I need not urge you to go on because the whole world couldn't stop you, but the best people of the world and the best sentiment of the world do not want to stop you but bid you God speed, and may the light of your work spread until man shall be liker man as you would have him through all the seasons of the golden world."

As Mr. Pounds left the platform he was greeted by Ohio's delegates with this state rally cry,

"Watch the Buckeyes.
See us grow.
O—hi—O—hi—O—hi—O."

He responded with an enthusiastic "Hurrah for the Buckeye state!"

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the hostess state, was presented by Mrs. Stevens and spoke briefly.

Mrs. Boole

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to stand here this morning and tell what we all feel in our hearts. At one time I was in the South, in the great mountain district where there are people living whom we count our first Americans, but who have been left behind in the march of civilization, and we went to visit a mountain cabin. As we entered, Aunt Dinah, a white sister, said, 'I am powerful proud to see you. Come right in and set down.' We did so. The cabin was papered with a great many kinds of wall paper and was very poor, but it was clean. Aunt Dinah looked me all over and around, and then she said, 'Why you look just like us. You look just like her and her and me.' When I was thinking about the few words of welcome I should say to you this morning I could not think of anything better to say than that we were powerful proud to see you. Come right in and sit down. We have been getting ready for you with loving thought. It has meant a little effort but we have been so glad you were coming and I know you will be interested to know that other people in the state of New York are glad."

The roll call of official members was read by Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the World's honorary secretaries, and the report of the executive committee meeting was read by Miss Anna A. Gordon, also World's honorary secretary. After prayer by Madam Layyah Barakat, Miss Agnes Slack presented the report of work in the various countries. The following brief synopsis of this valuable paper will give an idea of the growth of the work since the last World's W. C. T. U. Convention. This document will be given in full in the World's Report.

Report of Honorary Secretaries

Since the last Convention there has been an increase in membership of 46,036.

Australia. A marked feature of advance is the purchase by both Victoria and South Australia of very fine headquarters, in each case the cost being over $23,000. Australia has done remarkable work among the prisoners. Drink has been banished from the jails at Christmas time. Every year the white ribboners send 9,600 eggs to poor people, and

Miss Anna A. Gordon
Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

quantities of fruit, cake and literature to charitable institutions, making themselves loved and known all through that country.

South Africa. The four provincial unions have federated with the World's Union. One very marked feature in Cape Province is that the W. C. T. U. has caused much work to be done in the soldiers' camps to keep liquor out and provide rest rooms for the young men. The W. C. T. U. is trying to secure legislation to give the people in each locality the power to veto the liquor traffic. The membership in South Africa is over 2,000. There is the promise of an organization in South Nigeria. A member of an English union is living there and has enrolled a great many members.

Syria. Since the last Convention Madam Barakat has been sent to the Holy Land. She organized six unions in the Mount Lebanon country and they have been doing extremely good work. Syria pleads for a worker to be sent as soon as possible.

China. Great progress has been made lately owing entirely to the work of the World's Union there. Twenty new unions have been organized, including twelve adult, two Y's and six L. T. L.'s. Peking alone has five unions. The Chinese urge that we send them lantern slides, so they can teach the truths of temperance by pictures. China reports that she has uprooted more opium fields during the last year than ever before in her history. Unless the World's Union moves quickly drink will take the place of opium.

India. Scotland has for some time maintained a white ribbon missionary in India, and now asks for half a dozen organizers in that country containing one-fifth of the population of the world. India says it is vitally important that the word "Christian" should be disassociated from the liquor traffic, for all the heathen religions are opposed to the liquor traffic but contact with the white races has brought one curse along with many benefits—the white people bring the drink in to India.

Korea. Since the last Convention a union has been organized. Miss Pindar and Dr. Mary Cutler have done good work. Especially successful has been the work in Seoul among the children. Medal contests are especially popular. Korea is calling for another worker.

Madagascar. The report from this country makes one's heart ache. Mrs. Sibree, who has worked for so many years in the capital city, writes that the French government is checking temperance work, but she says that the little band of white ribboners holds steadily on, and has regular meetings. In the villages temperance sentiment is increasing but not so in the great cities.

Canada. There is steady progress in securing prohibition. At present Prince Edward Island is the only part under prohibition, but Nova Scotia has made a great advance and today Halifax is the only place in Nova Scotia where intoxicants can be sold. The Nova Scotia women are making a "dead set" on Halifax. In the forests where the lumbermen are employed, a great work is being done by our women. Canada reports an increase of 3,000 members. The Toronto W. C. T. U. at a cost of $90,000 has erected a magnificent new building called "The Willard Home."

Uruguay. The death of Miss Elma Gowen is greatly deplored. Recently the W. C. T. U. has secured a petition to be sent to the House of Representatives, signed by twenty prominent medical men. Another bill is now before the Parliament. If it is passed that great country will soon be under prohibition. Prohibition posters, showing scientific facts concerning liquor, are displayed in railway stations, sailors' homes and other public places.

Chili. Regular meetings are held at Concepcion and there are enormous possibilities for work in this country.

Bermuda. Splendid work is accomplished by two unions at St. George's and Hamilton.

United States. The advance has been phenomenal. (The facts given are so familiar to our readers it is unnecessary to repeat them.)

Newfoundland. Meetings are held every Sunday among the prisoners at the penitentiary.

Germany. The Deutscher Bund is affiliated with the World's Union. The delegate appointed by it to this convention, Miss Amalie Nix, has been called to higher service. A great national celebration is taking place at this time in Leipsic, and the women are opening a white ribbon house erected to the memory of Queen Louise, the largest temperance hall under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. movement. Germany reports a great many of these white ribbon halls. Total abstinence is gaining ground in the fatherland. There are over 2,000 members and fifty branches. Scientific temperance is getting a hold through successful anti-alcoholic exhib-

its, pictures, charts and maps showing the effects of alcohol.

Norway. In the chief cities of Norway large placards showing the effect of alcohol on the body and mind are hung on the walls of the school rooms.

Sweden. A wonderful scientific temperance course has been inaugurated, and some of the most prominent medical men have been engaged to give lectures in the chief cities. These men are paid proper fees, and the money is easily raised, for the people are eager and glad to take tickets for these courses. The Parliament of Sweden has just given 5,000 pounds to the work of temperance, as a recognition of the value put upon it by them. For the first time a woman, Miss Emilie Rathou, a white ribboner, has been appointed as a member of the great commission recently appointed to act on the liquor question.

Belgium. This is an extremely hard field because most of its temperance societies allow moderate drinking. Anyone who dares to stand up and plead for total abstinence is regarded as a fanatic. Notwithstanding the difficulties there has been progress during the last three years.

France. In this great wine-manufacturing country temperance work is difficult, and drink during the last ten years has been alarmingly on the increase. The women there when asked to join the W. C. T. U., say they will do so if moderate drinking is allowed. Physicians are not promoting temperance in France to the extent they are in many other countries. At the Deaconess Institute in Paris Miss Slack organized a union. These deaconesses, wearing the white ribbon badge, visit among the poor of Paris, and are doing good work. The French W. C. T. U. hopes soon to have women working out in the provinces of France.

Scotland. A great triumph has been achieved here. Through the work of the W. C. T. U. a bill has been passed giving the Scotch people in each locality the right to veto the sale of liquor and lessening the hours when liquor is sold, and doing about twenty other good things. This work received an enormous impetus from the Glasgow World's Convention. At agricultural shows the W. C. T. U. has stalls where scientific exhibits in the form of charts, etc., are displayed.

England and Wales. The membership has been increased 27,000 and Branches 310. A great deal has been done in the way of uprooting the white slave traffic. No organization did so much for the white slave bill which will make immorality in the streets of English cities infinitely more difficult. It was largely through the leadership of the Countess of Carlisle and the B. W. T. A. that this bill became a law, and for it every village, town and city of Great Britain is indebted to the W. C. T. U. It did everything it could to help the passage of the Scottish bill. White ribboners in England said, "We will not claim legislation for anything until Scotland gets hers." England has worked for woman suffrage, but believes that measure will never be won by violence. It has worked for the National Health Insurance Act which has been placed on its statute books. It now has a membership of 37,000 little white ribboners.

Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson,
Treasurer World's W. C. T. U.

Ireland. A white ribbon organizer has been engaged to help the work. The coffee van in Ireland is rendering most acceptable service.

Greece. War intervened and almost stopped the work here.

New Zealand. A wonderful system of house-to-house canvassing is in operation here. Practically every house has been visited by the women. Prohibition almost won in New Zealand and would have done so had it not been handicapped by the provision requiring a three-fifths majority.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Miss Agnes E. Slack and Miss Anna A. Gordon, honorary secretaries, for the report.

Next in order were the reports of the white ribbon missionaries, only three of whom were present in person. The reports of the absentees will appear in the World's Report.

Mrs. J. K. Barney said that while her efforts had been limited, as she had not been out of the United States or outside of New England, yet in the unique work done in Rhode Island she had touched twenty-six different countries, saving girls that had come from them, and oftentimes helping women with children, and getting men who drink to take the pledge.

Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, formerly of New Zealand, but since her marriage, of England, told of the work she had done since the last Convention. In addition to the time spent in England, she had been for five months in New Zealand, touring that country in the prohibition campaign, averaging two and one-half meetings a day. She later went to Tasmania, although the local workers sought to dissuade her, as the union had been abandoned and no preparation for her coming had been made. "I thought," remarked Mrs. Drew, "that that was the very place I ought to visit, and it was the most important piece of work I was able to do." She also spent some time in Australia, China, Japan, and visited the United States where she attended the National Convention at Portland, Oregon, after that working in Vancouver, B. C., and other parts of Canada.

Miss Mabel Beddow brought greetings from Palestine, and told of the great difficulties to be encountered in that land because of the many languages and many different peoples. She made a plea that "through the great World's Convention this land where our Lord lived and died may have further help." Miss Beddow's special work in the Holy Land is the conducting of a series of scientific lectures in the schools.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson of Canada, showed a balance in the bank, May 31, 1913, of $7,983.75.

A delightful interruption of the program at this juncture was the announcement by various delegates of their desire to present the names of comrades for life and memorial membership. Among these was the name of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who was made a life member by the New York W. C. T. U. Attention was called by Miss Anna A. Gordon to the presence in the Convention of Mrs. Caroline McDowell who had most generously promised that every gift of a life or memorial membership of $100 from the United States for the missionary work of the World's W. C. T. U., she personally would duplicate with another $100 from her own purse.

It was unanimously voted that a letter of affectionate greeting be sent to each absent member of the World's Executive Committee.

With the observance of the noontide hour of prayer the meeting closed.

Mrs. J. K. Barney

Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew

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The National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park was a record-breaking event in W. C. T. U. history. Delegates to the number of 707 representing a constituency of over 300,000, were in attendance. "National Constitutional Prohibition before 1920" was the slogan of the great body, and splendid plans were inaugurated for a campaign to be immediately begun. (See page 13.) Tremendous enthusiasm for Woman Suffrage was shown. Rev. W. L. Pickard of Georgia, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mr. Daniel A. Poling delivered masterly addresses. A report of this great meeting will appear in the next two issues.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

A pleasant surprise was the introduction of Mrs. Frances Barnes, for so many years leader of the young people's work. She said: "I am so thankful to our Heavenly Father that He allows me to be here today. I certainly cannot express my gratitude in words."

The report of the Young Woman's work was given by Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, to which reference will be made in a later issue.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, asked the privilege of giving her report at the time of the L. T. L. pageant. The name of little Marjorie Rose Tomlinson was not upon the printed program, but when she appeared, carried in the arms of her proud father and attended by her mother, grandfather and grandmother, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, World's and National superintendent, she was greeted with applause and conducted herself as a model baby as Miss Gordon tied the white ribbon around her wrist and spoke beautiful words of dedication. Because Baby Marjorie's hands were too tiny to hold them "Grandma" Tomlinson in her name presented to Mrs. Stevens a beautiful bouquet of white and yellow chrysanthemums.

Colonel Mervin L. Maus Calls W. C. T. U. "the Great Hygienists and Sanitarists of the World." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President World's Suffrage Association, Declared, "I have learned that the greatest enemy today of the enfranchisement of women is not ignorance, is not stubbornness, is not prejudice, but is the legalized government-protected saloon system."

Col. Maus

Mrs. Maus

After reports from World's superintendents, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Wilbur Crafts, Mrs. MacNabb for Mrs. Mitchell, and Mrs. Pritchard, to which reference will be made later, Colonel Mervin L. Maus and Mrs. Maus were introduced, and received from the vast audience an ovation eloquently expressive of the appreciation of their valuable service to the temperance cause. Mrs Maus said: "My heart is with you in all this good work, and it is a joy to my soul to see such a meeting as this. May your organization prosper and may its influence go around the world."

Colonel Maus expressed his pleasure at the unexpected privilege of an opportunity to address the Convention.

Col. Mervin L. Maus

"I assure you there is nothing that affords me greater pleasure than to send my voice forth in defense of the grandest crusade that was ever started in the annals of the world. I am thoroughly persuaded that the great Creator after he had looked upon his first piece of work was satisfied that he could make a great improvement upon it. He did so and we see it here represented this afternoon in this great audience. I am very sorry that I cannot be an active member of this organization on account of my sex, but I assure you that you have my heartiest sympathy in every respect. This is the greatest, the most progressive and altruistic age of the world. More has been done toward the prevention of disease and improvement of conditions by the great investigators than ever before. The names of Koch and Pasteur and other great investigators are on the tongues of everybody in the scientific world. Monuments have been erected to those great men, but I can assure you as a medical man that no class of work has done more to put down disease than the work initiated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If it were in my power to erect monuments to great people I would place the monument to Frances E. Willard above them all. The prevention of disease is in the hands of you ladies, for alcohol produces more disease in the world than all the rest of the agencies put together. You are really the great hygienists and sanitarists of the world and when you get through with your work we shall have a race that is akin to the race that will appear on the earth at the millenium. You possibly have not paid as much attention to moral and mental defectives as I have, but I can assure you that the world is filled with moral and mental defectives because of alcohol. Our Army and Navy and all sections of the country are filled with men and women, boys and girls, who have been cursed with mental and moral infirmity on account of alcoholic habits in their families. They have started a clearing house for defectives in New York and you would be surprised to find the number of weak-minded due to the curse of alcohol. Therefore God speed your work because you are not only lifting the standards of this nation, but because you are bringing upon the human race the greatest boon ever known—mental and physical health."

Carrie Chapman Catt, president World's Suffrage Association, spoke in behalf of her organization. She said in part:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

"The first vow I took in this world was that of total abstinence. I have never broken it. The first badge I ever wore upon my dress was a white ribbon. The first service I ever performed for the public was the kind that made me part company with this great and mighty organization. I had just left college and as I came home to my little Western town the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union asked me to edit its column in the town paper. I expect it was a bit difficult for members to think of things to place in it, and these things were made up mainly of excerpts from THE UNION SIGNAL. Ours was a small town and we had five saloons. A place had just been raided and the men found there had been brought before the court. They had testified they had gone into the place and ordered milk, and so far as they knew had gotten milk. I forthwith edited my column upon that incident and in it I said that if there were men in this town so idiotic that when they drank beer they thought it was milk there were some of us, at least, who knew beer when we smelled it as we passed the door. Now the president of the local W. C. T. U. was the wife of a grocer and the grocer was superintendent of the best Sunday school in the town, and ever so often he had a temperance Sunday. That man made his wife resign from her position, and the editor of the paper wanted everybody to know that he was not responsible for what the W. C. T. U. said in its column. I was never asked to edit that column again. My father said I had always been too strong-minded for my own good, while my mother said she felt very much like a hen that had hatched out a duckling. And so I was forced to look upon myself as one who had created consternation. I asked myself why a man who called himself a good Christian should make his wife resign as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and why the Christian men of any town should keep five saloons going. I said then and there, 'I am going out after a vote.' I am glad you have been working along temperance lines and that you have been working along other lines because there are many roads which lead to Rome. I have learned that the greatest enemy today to the enfranchisement of women is not ignorance, is not stubbornness, is not prejudice, but the legalized government-protected saloon system. And so after all we are not very far apart. It is quite necessary for us to have these many, many different organizations and ways of working, but the

Optimistic Messages from Mrs. G. C. Milne of Scotland, Miss Agnes E. Slack of England and Baroness de Laveleye of Belgium

aim of all is to make this old world better, and we are doing it day by day."

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts brought greetings from the International Reform Bureau which he termed "the little brother of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." He said: "We learned from Miss Willard and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that the way to reform is to reform every way. We learned that intemperance, gambling, Sabbath-breaking and impurity are allied vices, and that in fighting them we should have for our left wing education, for our right wing legislatien, and for our grand center regeneration." Dr. Crafts reviewed the history of reform among the nations and told of the splendid gains along legislative lines.

Dr. Parsels, husband of Mrs. Addie Parsels of Pennsylvania; Mr. Milne, husband of Mrs. G. C. Milne, one of the pioneers of temperance work in Scotland; and Dr. Caswell of the New York Methodist conference, were introduced and spoke briefly.

Mrs. Milne, representing the work in Scotland, was the next speaker.

Mrs. Milne (In Part)

"I am going to leave you a text. I cannot make a long speech just now but you can make a hundred speeches out of it if you make good use of it. The text is this: 'Behold I have set before you an open door.' One thing that rejoices our hearts in this time of religious despondency and religious indifference is that there is an open door almost everywhere for the preaching of the gospel, and the same is true in regard to the temperance reform. There is an open door everywhere, and it is for us to go in and possess. But the question comes, how are we to enter? I want to say to my sisters of all lands—there is but one sovereign remedy for this great evil and that is the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. You cannot take it to your bosom without its stinging you; you cannot protect it without its doing its deadly work in the end. I know that in many countries there has been an attempt to reform the drink habit. The evil is in the drink itself and you cannot reform it. We in Scotland cannot boast very much because we manufacture and sell whisky, but we can say we have one day in seven when we have prohibition. Notwithstanding what enemies say it is whole and complete so far as human enactment can make it, and very soon we are going to have a ten o'clock opening law, and it will mean much to us because then temptation will be largely removed from the path of the laboring man on his way to work. Then I would like to say that all must enter the door—in this day when demand comes for more reform. I am reminded now of the story of the great musician, leader of a great orchestra of many pieces, who at a great performance suddenly cried, 'Stop, stop!' and the music ceased. His ear had missed just one instrument that was silent, and to him the climax would not be complete. Dear friends, the great Father of us all knows our attitude on this day when he is calling. It is our Saviour who says to us now, 'Behold I set before you an open door,' and he knows when he says it that it is possible for all to enter. He will give you power, too, so that your entrance therein will mean victory for yourself and for the cause you represent. May we not each one of us consecrate ourselves afresh today."

FRIDAY EVENING

The audience which gathered on Friday evening taxed to the utmost the capacity of the Academy of Music. It came expecting much and in no respect was it disappointed. Leaders of the work in Canada, England, and Belgium gave forceful and eloquent presentations of different phases of the temperance movement in their own lands. The first speaker was Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. We quote at length from her address:

Baroness de Laveleye, Belgium

Miss Agnes E. Slack

"One day some years ago when British interests were very much at stake and a great British army was in a moment of great peril and danger, an officer said, 'Bring the flag—bring the British standard up to the men; let them see it;' and another voice in still higher command called out, 'No, no, let the men go to the flag.' I think that is what we are here for in Brooklyn; we are here to bring the white ribbon women all over the world up to our standard, which is the standard of prohibition of the liquor traffic all over the world. We must bring the hosts up to the standard and not lower the standard to the hosts. Attempts are being made to get temperance people to lower the standard, but the white ribbon women have stood solid. In my own country an effort has been made to lower the standard, but the white ribbon women of Great Britain have said, 'We are not here for the management or sale of liquor; we are here for the extinguishing of the traffic.'

"There are all kinds of societies at work in the world today for all kinds of good objects, but we claim precedence for this great temperance organization over other societies because there are more lives at stake; there are more interests at stake; there are more great trade and commercial interests at stake than in any other cause. Sometimes in Great Britain we hear about what is spent on the biggest navy in the world, but it is infinitesimal compared with what we spend on the drink traffic. Our warships cost very little compared with what the drink traffic costs, not only in actual expense but in results. In the last thirty years more money has been spent in Europe alone on intoxicating drinks than all the wars in the whole world have cost in the last one hundred years."

Miss Slack spoke most optimistically of the temperance reform in Great Britain. She said: "We are getting the better of the liquor traffic. We spend considerably less per head than we did a few years ago. We are stronger in our Parliament today than we have ever been before in our history. There is greater public sentiment for the cause than ever before. We have to thank the medical profession for much of this change of sentiment." In this connection she spoke of the sweeping statements on the destructive effects of alcohol made by eminent scientists at the recent International Medical Congress in London. She closed her address with the pathetic incident of the London bootblack who, when asked one morning why he looked so happy, replied, "I am smiling, sir, because my mother is dead and now I have got a chance. For mother she would drink and she would take my earnings." Our work, said Miss Slack, is to drive away this curse that is preventing boys and girls from "getting a chance," and is to make the world safer for little feet by abolishing the drink traffic.

In presenting Baroness de Laveleye, Mrs. Stevens spoke of her distinguished father, Baron de Laveleye, who was an associate of Mr. Gladstone, and one of the chief founders of the peace movement in Europe. Baroness de Laveleye, as the representative of Belgium, spoke most interestingly of conditions in her country.

Baroness de Laveleye (In Part)

"I am very happy to have the opportunity to speak for my own little home country of Belgium. You can see our national flag at the back of the room. I am not sorry it is such a small flag because ours is a very small country. We have been doing our best, we few white ribbon women—for we are only about one hundred—and that is very little when we think that Sweden with about the same population has about a million total abstainers. In Belgium—well, if I did know exactly the number I wouldn't tell you because I don't like to say things of my country that are not agreeable to hear. It is not so many years since I met Agnes Slack and she has been kind enough to come over to Belgium three times and help us to organize a few unions. I am the president, I am the secretary, I am the treasurer, and I am sorry to say we haven't so much money that it gives me a great deal of trouble. We have seven and one-half million people in Belgium and 200,000 saloons, half of them used for selling beer. I will not speak of the wine because it is not sold publicly—it is only drunk by classes who have no intellect—but all drink wine or beer or liquor of some kind in our country. In fact very seldom do we find a total abstainer. The Good Templars have also done good work. We have now forty doctors who are Good Templars who are sowing seed which we hope will bring better times for Belgium later on.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England Recounts Incidents of Progress in Woman's Movement in England

We had a law passed December 12, 1912, to abolish the license for selling strong drinks. About that time there were forty-two men who wanted to go to Parliament and see if they could not make it possible to sell liquor without a license. They were elected and in three days passed a law abolishing license which has been adopted by both houses of our government. and now intoxicating liquors can be sold without paying anything to the state. We are very sad because we have more saloons than any other country in the world for our population — one for every thirty-four inhabitants, which you know is a dreadful statement to make. I have been in a small place to hold a temperance meeting, and in one street there were sixty-four houses and sixty saloons — only four houses where intoxicants were not sold! You ask how it is possible to have so many saloons. It is because the wife remains at home and sells gin and beer all day while the husband does other work, and in the evening he helps give out drink to the people. A little girl in Ghent was asked in school what was the happiest day of her life, and she said, "The day my father was taken to prison." Her father was a drinking man and made her life miserable. All of you who are working in the very happy work of total abstinence well know what a life it is for children where the father drinks; and I would like to tell you—if there are any here who have not joined the white ribbon army—that it is really the happiest way of passing one's life.

"I thought I would not speak much but Mrs. Stevens tells me I must talk more and I'll tell you a little weakness of mine—I like to speak—and I'll tell you why. It is because when I speak of temperance at home they just ask me to 'shut up.' Here I see that you are interested and will listen and I hope all of you who are interested will come and help because we need a great deal of help.

"We have another great evil and that is tobacco. I have seen little tiny children walking around with cigarets in their mouths, and you know that is a very sad sight to see. What strikes me most here in America—and I know you will be surprised to hear it—is seeing people drinking water. Drinking water in our country is quite an exception. The people drink milk in the morning and either wine or beer at meals."

After a charmingly rendered solo by Miss Elizabeth Tudor, accompanied by John Hyatt Brewer, Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, spoke. Her address will be given in a later issue.

The next speaker, Mrs. Ormiston Chant of England, is a woman of international reputation, not only in her relation to white ribbon work, but to many other movements, notably the Red Cross. We quote at length from her address.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant and Grandson

Mrs. Ormiston Chant

"One thing that grows upon me when I am in America is the listening power of an American audience. I have actually not seen a head nodding in slumber this evening.

"I have had some news today which makes me think you might like to hear a few of the things which it brings to my mind. My daughter has written that Professor James Stewart is dead. I feel like one who dreams, for it seems only yesterday that we were fighting side by side under the banner of Mrs. Josephine Butler. And I am carried back just now to that one wonderful night—the most wonderful in the history of our progress as English women—after one of the awfulest fights women could ever be called upon to fight. God grant that none of you may ever be called upon to suffer as we did under the scorn and ostracism, contumely and humiliation of this awful matter—the passage of a bill, the Contagious Diseases Act, which included women in its scope. It had been passed in the early hours of the morning when the members of the House were sleepy and thought the bill pertained to cattle.

"But there came a night when our work culminated. The abominable measure had been before the House of Commons two or three times, and we who had worked so desperately for the common good had watched its progress anxiously from day to day. On this particular night it was to come before the House again, and trusting in the Lord our God for the reward of our labor over long, long years, we met in Westminster Palace Yard. Never did the bell in the tower sound so solemn a warning as upon that night; never did the Thames look so dark and angry as on that dark, dark night, but there, waiting in the Palace Yard, were 2,000 men and women—and they waited hour after hour without murmuring because they were brave souls, who had fought long and tirelessly and would fight longer still in the cause of right. It had been agreed that if we had won victory, Professor Stewart was to come out of the lobby door and wave a white handkerchief; if we had lost he was to step out and stand a minute with bowed head. The crucial moment came at last. Big Ben had just struck three o'clock in the morning and it seemed almost as if our hearts had stopped beating in that awful silence when the door of the lobby opened. A little stream of light came through at the back of Professor Stewart, he stepped out with three other men and in an instant they were waving—all of them—white pocket handkerchiefs. We were almost paralyzed with joy and thankfulness—speechless as it were—when from a far corner of the yard a very feeble voice struck up, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' We all joined in and I think that never has Westminster echoed to such a sound as those two thousand people pouring out their thankfulness for this great moral and religious victory.

Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, World's Sec'y Young Woman's Branch

"That was the beginning of the women's upward march and we have been gaining ever since. Last year we scored two of the greatest victories yet and one is that in Westminster, in Whitehall, alongside of government officials is a woman—a woman official for the first time in our history, except the queen—with a salary of $5,000 a year. She is to superintend under the government the labor bureaus, which, thanks to Lloyd George, have been started all over the country to regulate the labor of children with a view to getting rid of it altogether. And another gain. We have all been praying for it, and expected to get it some day, but never in our wildest dreams did we think that any of us would be permitted to wear the gold chain of the mayor's office, but last year two women donned the mayor's chain and sat on the mayor's bench. Now you say if we have gained all this, why the excitement and furore of these last few years? Well, I think it is nothing more nor less than the cussedness of humanity that seems to dominate very good and excellent people at times. I talk with thousands of people during the year and they all agree that women should have the vote, but not by force. That one awful word stands across all our aspirations like a heavy door, but we are hoping very soon that this door will give way. And that is a warning to us all; it is warning of the great danger of trusting to material methods in the winning of a great spiritual victory. Because if we had in 1887 without a single threat, without a single act of violence, succeeded in getting that awful act of Parliament repealed with only prayer and moral suasion, then militancy stood condemned forever, since it could not include prayer, was not moral suasion, but was merely an appeal to violence and the worst passions.

Convention Declares for World-wide Prohibition---Sends Messages of Sympathy and Cheer to Hon. Richmond P. Hobson in Alabama Fight with the Liquor Interests ---Telegram of Congratulation Sent to Council of Congregational Churches for Its Declaration in Favor of National Constitutional Prohibition

"We women of England want the women of America to know that the majority of the women in our country are against all violence, all menace to life and property, because they believe in a great eternal God, in the power of love and of a sound mind. And I would like to say, too, that if one thing more than another has endeared us to our great president, the Countess of Carlisle, it has been her adherence to the right principle, believing that only righteousness can succeed. In all the trials of failure, in all those times when men had said things—all of which would not bear repeating, when they very much feared that the character of women would be much besmirched by having the vote, when in solemn tones they were heard to say that it was an awful thing to think of the rebellion of women in asking for those things not pre-ordained by Providence—in all the tests how wise was she in her leadership, how proven her faith that the banner of right is bound to triumph and that all we have to do is to keep on working and when God's note has been struck we will receive our bond of citizenship.

"Let me tell you a little story of my wee grandson whom his grandmother loves very dearly, and whom she has cared for often when his mother was ill. More than all his earthly possessions this little fellow loves his menagerie to which I have contributed animals from all parts of the known world—billy goats, elephants, great lions, even Teddy bears—and sometimes before he says his prayers at night he arranges them on his pillow in martial array in order that he may pray individually and collectively for them all. One night the polar bear had had an accident because in the morning during certain ceremonies he had fallen into the bath, and when the infant Samuel praying for his animals came in regular order to the polar bear he hesitated and said: 'Oh, but I am not going to pray "God bless my polar bear," he smells too nasty.' Of course, his grandmother told him that if the polar bear were laboring under disabilities he needed more prayer than all the other animals.

"And so I am thinking that under whatever disabilities people labor, even if they are alien to you, even if you do not understand them, they need more praying for on bended knee, more believing in, more hoping for. We cannot see everything, our vision is so limited, but God has already seen the triumph of his cause on earth—when the kingdoms of this world are bound to become the kingdoms of our Christ."

The evening meeting closed with music and the Aaronic benediction.

SATURDAY MORNING

Whether purposely or not the opening hymn of the Saturday morning meeting, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," was in perfect keeping with the proceedings that were to occupy the minds of the delegates during most of the forenoon. After devotional exercises and the reading of the minutes of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Stevens asked permission to speak on a question of privilege. She called attention to a piece of news which had appeared in the daily papers to the effect that the Congregational Council meeting in Kansas City, Mo., after a spirited discussion voted by a majority of 517 to 14 in favor of national constitutional prohibition. As Mrs. Stevens finished the reading of the news item the great assembly of white ribboners as with one impulse arose to their feet and at a signal from Mrs. Frances Graham sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Lady Holder, Australia

As soon as quiet was restored, Mrs. Stevens continued: "Two years ago, the tenth day of September, the evening before the vote was to be taken whether or not constitutional prohibition should be retained in Maine, the state which longer than any other had upheld this magnificent law, I thought of the possibility of what might be revealed the next night at sunset when the ballots on this momentous question were counted. I thought first of the disappointment of white ribbon comrades all over the world should prohibition be defeated in the state of Maine, and the bare possibility made me feel inexpressibly sad. Then I said to myself, there can be no defeat and whatever the result may be tomorrow it will be but an incident in the great on-marching of God's truth as embodied in the sentiment and the law of prohibition. Then I felt that I must have something up against which to lean, and I thought of the wonderful appeal which came from every section of the globe from great men and great women that Maine should not lower its prohibition banner which for more than half a century had been beckoning the people to come up higher on the temperance question, and I said, after all it is not a state question, it is not a national question, it is a question of world-wide importance; and so standing before probably the most remarkable temperance audience ever convened in the state of Maine, I dared to declare in the name of the National, yes, in the name of the World's W. C. T. U., for Constitutional Prohibition for the nation and for the entire world. And, friends, my object in bringing this question to you just now is to say that I trust before our Convention shall adjourn, there will be an expression, or a declaration, or a proclamation, or something with some great name showing the attitude of the World's W. C. T. U. on the question of prohibition. A few moments ago a gentlemanly journalist said to me, 'I represent the United Press. What is the greatest thing you are likely to do during the convention? What are you to do this morning?' I referred him to the program. 'Anything else?' he asked. I replied, 'You never can tell what a W. C. T. U. convention will do, but what we hope to do, and it will cover everything else in a way, is to make a deeper impression upon the people of New York, upon the people of our nation, upon the people of every nation, that there is a mighty army of women who believe in total abstinence for the individual and in prohibition for the state, the nation and the world.'"

As Mrs. Stevens closed her remarks amid great applause, Mrs. Frances Graham moved that a rising vote of thanks be given to the President of the National W. C. T. U. and Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U., for bringing this matter before the Convention, and that this body put itself on record on this great question.

Miss Gordon called attention to the entire sympathy of the Countess of Carlisle with national constitutional prohibition. In a spontaneous outburst the United States delegation sang, "We're out for prohibition, we are, we are."

After a spirited discussion as to the best method of procedure it was unanimously voted by a rising vote that a declaration or proclamation should go out from the Convention for total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the world.

In calling for the "Noes" on the vote, Mrs. Stevens cautioned, "If any one is opposed and thinks we would better go limping along, let her arise or else forever after keep silence." A request was then made that the visitors in the galleries be allowed to vote, and as one woman they rose to their feet.

Mrs. Stevens expressed the hope that someone would move that a message be sent to "that noble Southerner, Richmond P. Hobson, the man who stands by the truth regardless of personal consequences, the man who dared to introduce the constitutional amendment in Congress." She stated that only the day before she had received from him a letter announcing that there was a great battle on in Alabama, the hardest and most momentous battle that has been fought in the United States since the summer when the proclamation for national prohibition went out from the hills of Maine. He wrote, said Mrs. Stevens, "I cannot think of leaving Alabama for an hour at this time."

It was unanimously and enthusiastically voted to send to Congressman Richmond P. Hobson a message of appreciation, sympathy and cheer in his campaign for righteousness not only in Alabama but in the whole nation.

Memorial to House of Bishops---"In Memoriam" Service---Nearly Four Hundred Children Participate in Picturesque L. T. L. Pageant---Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's L. T. L. Secretary, Presents "Children of the World" in Costume

It was also voted to send to the Congregational Council in session in Missouri a telegram of congratulation for its action in declaring for national constitutional prohibition.

After a somewhat spirited discussion over the advisability and desirability of sending to the House of Bishops then in session in Brooklyn a memorial asking them to take under consideration the question of substituting unfermented wine for fermented wine at the sacrament, it was voted to send the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The World's W. C. T. U. now in session in this city, in view of the fact that alcohol with its demoralizing effect on the souls and bodies of men is one of the greatest foes of the Church of Christ today, therefore,

"*Resolved*. That we respectfully and prayerfully request that the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of America consider the propriety of using at the Holy Communion the fruit of the vine, which is the non-alcoholic unfermented grape juice, in place of the fermented wine, which contains the narcotic poison, alcohol."

Miss Hilda Carling, representing Sweden, spoke on the splendid work being done in her country. This address will appear in a later issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The "In Memoriam Service" observed at noontide is always an hour of sacred memories. A feature long to be remembered was the presentation by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, of a new portrait of Frances Willard. "I am sure we cannot come to this memorial hour," said Mrs. Stevenson, "without a thought of the great founder of the World's W. C. T. U., and we of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. are glad to bring to the World's Convention as a gift the work of a Boston artist who caught the inspiration of Miss Willard's form and presence and has pictured her in a portrait which he has named 'A Call to Service.'" As the Massachusetts delegation rose to their fect the United States flag which had veiled the picture resting upon an easel on the platform was drawn back by Dr. Louise C. Purington and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon. The gift was accepted by Mrs. Stevens in words of deep feeling. The entire audience arose, and in a moment of silent prayer thanked God for the great gift of Frances E. Willard.

With tender, loving words. Mrs. Stevens spoke of the white ribbon comrades and special friends of the cause who had been called to their home in heaven since the last convention and read the roll as follows:

The Earl of Carlisle (England).

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt (U. S. A.), World's White Ribbon Missionary.

Mrs. Addie Northam Fields (U. S. A.), World's White Ribbon Missionary.

Miss Elma Grace Gowen (U. S. A.), World's White Ribbon Missionary.

Mrs. H. Cole, President New Zealand W. C. T. U.

Mrs. J. E. P. Peters, President Newfoundland W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Emilie D. Martin (U. S. A.), Department Superintendent.

Miss Ina Smith (Scotland).

Lady Morel (Switzerland), Life Member.

Charles N. Crittenton (U. S. A.), Life Member.

Mrs. J. H. Vere (U. S. A.), Life Member.

Mrs. J. H. Farnham (China).

Mrs. Mary B. Willard (U. S. A.).

William T. Stead (England).

Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P. (England).

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

After prayer by Miss Emilie Solomon of South Africa, and the presentation of reports by World's superintendents, Mesdames Lovell, Carman and Allen, Mrs. C. Davenport of Burma was introduced. She explained that she was under physician's orders not to speak and had asked that her husband present the work in Burma. Dr. Davenport introduced himself as an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of twenty-five years' standing.

Dr. Davenport, Burma

"First: We have now in Burma a common platform of common interest upon which Christians, Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists and Parsees can unite. I wish you could see some of those platforms with those nationalities represented for the cause of temperance —it would give your work an impetus. Second: We have about 300 societies formed for temperance work. Third: We have temperance literature circulating among the people, chief of which is *The Life Line*. I have been interested in that because even a man can look after the advertising and the subscription lists. Besides *The Life Line* there are magazines which are published by other societies. We have tracts of numerous kinds dealing with the different phases of the temperance work not only in English but in the native languages, so the work is spreading among the different peoples of Burma. Fourth: The result of this temperance work is the modification by the government of its liquor laws. If you had lived there you would know how difficult it is to get a government like ours to take action along this line, and you would realize the importance of the steps that have been taken. Fifth: It is a source of intense gratification to all workers for temperance in Burma that the educational work not only gives permission for temperance teaching in the schools, but urges it. May I mention some of our great needs. First—prayer for those noble women who are carrying the burden of the day; second—just before we came away Miss Strout said to us, 'Tell them they must have someone ready to take my place when I come back as I must do soon.' If you knew the difficulties we have there you would realize how necessary it is to have someone to take her place, keep up the enthusiasm and carry on the work. We put Burma on your hearts and ask the World's W. C. T. U. to see that it has a secretary continuously to carry forward the great work to ultimate triumph."

Lady Holder of Australia was introduced and gave brief words of greeting. Miss Gordon spoke appreciatively of that great friend of reform, the late Sir Frederick Holder, who was the first speaker of the Australian House of Parliament after the federation of the Australian states.

A pleasant variation from the program was the introduction of Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of the World's W. C. T. U. vice-president; Miss Emilie Solomon of South Africa; Mr. John Shrigley; Mrs. Clara A. Shrigley, president of the Delaware county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. and a most generous supporter of work in Syria. Mr. Shrigley made his wife a life member and Mrs. Shrigley asked the privilege of doing the same for her husband.

Miss Harriet Johnson, World's superintendent of Temperance and Labor, gave the report of that department.

Greetings from the United Kingdom Alliance were read by Miss Agnes E. Slack.

Miss Norville, representing Mexico, spoke feelingly of the needs of Mexico. She referred to the recalling of mission workers from Mexico as a result of the request of President Wilson that all Americans leave the land, and regretted that the Mexicans had been left to fight their battle alone. She pleaded that "sin-cursed" Mexico be laid upon the hearts of the Convention, and that helpers be sent to her.

Children's Pageant

The children's pageant occupied the larger part of the afternoon with the result that the great audience was aroused to a high degree of enthusiasm for the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch. That the Legioners were in earnest was evident when twenty boys and girls sang the following verse and chorus of the welcome song written by Miss Anna A. Gordon:

(Continued on Next Page)

WORKS ALL DAY.

And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Georgia man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says:

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and improper foods caused my health to fail rapidly. Cereal and so-called "Foods" were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts.

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, body and brain waste restored. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the cooperation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

"All the world is circled
By your noon-tide prayer,
Glorious is the work you do and dare;
Mighty is your mission
Marching toward the light,
Winning all to wear your ribbon white."

"Hail white ribboners from every land
Working heart to heart and hand to hand;
Truth shall be triumphant, work and sing and pray,
Haste our coming prohibition day."

The ideals of the L. T. L.—purity and total abstinence—were set forth by a lovely group who repeated the purity pledge and the purity text, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Most effective and interesting was the array of boys and girls who, dressed in the native costumes of the various lands, represented the L. T. L.'s around the world. As the various children came forward, Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's L. T. L. secretary, in her own inimitable way, told something of the work of each country. The singing of "All Round the World" so stirred the audience that they joined in the chorus, feeling at that moment very near to the little folks everywhere.

When the representatives of the various countries had made their charming pleas, in rapid succession came children carrying banners with inscriptions of facts calculated to convince the most skeptical; for example, the children representing the department of Mercy bore aloft their "No Cruelty" banner. Most effective, indeed, was the "Plea for Protected Homes" entered by twenty-four little colored children who sang in an extraordinary manner a song set to the tune of "Old Black Joe." It was apparent that the county superintendent, Mrs. Harris, had done her work well.

No stronger argument for boyhood was ever presented than the line of fifteen boys who spoke splendidly in their own behalf.

Most instructive was the demonstration of "First Aid to the Injured" by the Girl Pioneers, a department of the New York L. T. L., and all felt like joining with them in their cry,

"Here, here, here,
Girl Pioneers,
Come give a cheer
For the Girl Pioneers."

"*The Young Crusader*, the best temperance paper in the world for children," was made known to the public by a song set to the tune of "Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet,' and sung by twenty-one girls. The song won considerable applause throughout the convention and will be printed elsewhere.

That the Mission of the Flowers is not overlooked was evidenced by the chorus which responded with that telling text, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me." "The least of these" was a wee lass about four years old.

A general demonstration burst forth upon the appearance of those whom the rum power fears—the citizens of the future. Boys carrying flags and girls wearing the ensign of woman suffrage, a yellow girdle, sang a rousing song to the tune, "Yankee Doodle."

"Seventeen Sunbeams from the Sunrise Kingdom" in a fan drill did credit to our Japanese friends.

Seven little girls marched in to present their little but mighty plea, "Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Quite timely was the song of victory sung by fifteen members of the Lucy Hayes Temperance Band.

Never did the delegates of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union feel more welcome than they did at the moment when every one of the three hundred and fifty boys and girls who had taken part in this wonderful pageant waved American flags and sang their songs. Upon Miss Gordon's motion to extend thanks to Miss Helen I. Root, New York state L. T. L. secretary, and her associate, Mrs. L. S. Bayliss, and all who had any part in the afternoon program, they voiced their enthusiastic appreciation.

SATURDAY EVENING

Saturday evening's program offered unusual musical attractions, among them an organ recital by Charles S. Yerbury, musical director of the Manual Training School, and the rendering of choice selections by the Musical Arts Society of the Manual Training High School. Three hundred Christian Endeavorers, who are to help bring national prohibition in 1920, enlivened the proceedings by singing the Jubilee song with its stirring refrain,

"In 1920 with ballots plenty,
A saloonless nation we shall be."

Lady Holder

After prayer by Mrs. Pippy of Newfoundland, Lady Holder was presented. She came to the platform holding in her hand a large Australian flag, the various figures upon which she explained. She expressed her pleasure at being present and thanked the delegates for their kind appreciation of the beautiful flag with its Union Jack, expressive of Australia's loyalty to the British king, and the Southern cross, the stars symbolizing the federated states. She said: "Canada has its wonderful mountains and America Niagara Falls (both countries sharing a little of both) and every country has something of which it is proud, but all countries have one thing that no one feels any desire to extol, and that is the

Re-Election of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Vice-President---Franchise Demonstration Shows Progress of "Votes for Women" in Foreign Countries---Rev. Anna H. Shaw, and Mary Harris Armor Deliver Telling Addresses---Hon. Jeffrey Howard, Son of World's President, Introduced

drink evil which is the same in its dire effects all the world over, and all who speak of national prosperity deplore this blighting thing. While, however, we take hold of smallpox or plague, and would, if possible, secure a cancer cure, yet, because of vested interests and because they have become fond of alcoholic beverages, there are many who put aside the suffering of men, women, and children, the destruction of home life, the loss of many intellectual men and women whom our national life requires and who become wrecks on the ocean of intemperance. We have met to encourage each other and to make suggestions that will strengthen those of us who work in distant lands by the great feeling of unity and sisterhood. We need more prayer and consecration in our work. We must guard against becoming too self-dependent. In our Crusade days prayer was the strongest weapon. We must let it continue to be so and God will turn for us the ways of the wicked upside down and win for us the battle."

Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, corresponding secretary of the British Women's Temperance Association, gave an optimistic message, a report of which will be given in a later issue.

The last speaker of the evening was Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, introduced by Mrs. Stevens as the "Georgia breeze and cyclone." As always, Mrs. Armor aroused every particle of latent enthusiasm and created in the indifferent keen interest in the cause to which she has devoted her life.

The response to her message, eager and enthusiastic, indicated that she accomplished what she purposed when she announced at the beginning of her address, "I am here tonight with only one burning desire in my heart—that I may stir the heart of every man and woman in this house who believes in God to 'get busy' and to claim the victory that God has already decreed." As large a part of her address as one of the most expert short-hand reporters of Brooklyn could secure will be given in a later issue. No reporter has yet been found who can follow perfectly Mrs. Armor's lightning-like utterances.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Nearly one hundred pulpits of Brooklyn and New York were filled by the W. C. T. U. speakers, and the interest in the work generated by the messages of the morning brought to the afternoon meeting crowds which filled every inch of space in the great auditorium of the Academy of Music.

Baroness de Laveleye of Belgium spoke briefly of the work in her country. She was followed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor who announced as her subject, "How West Virginia Went Dry." The secret of the success of this epoch-making war for righteousness she said she believed was due to the following reasons: First: Determination. They made up their minds to win. Second: Legislation. They went up to the legislature and demanded the right to secure prohibition. Third: Co-operation. All went to work for the same thing, but each did it in her own way. Fourth: Organization. A ratification federation was organized. All temperance organizations agreed to come into it, no organization, however, losing its identity. Fifth: Consecration, which involved talking, working, praying. The women of West Virginia laid everything on the altar for the great issue. Mrs. Armor paid a tribute to the splendid leader of the white ribbon forces of the "Little Mountain state," Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, and also to Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, who went into almost hopeless districts, where it was deemed unsafe for a temperance speaker or worker to venture. Mrs. Armor closed her address with the following words:

"I want to tell you there is no power that the world, the flesh and the devil can send against us that will deter us; and the day is not far distant when, because our people are getting on to these methods and these ways, they will come out one and all for this cause in all its purity and patriotism, and prohibition shall flow upon a redeemed world, a world that God will have given us. 'His will be done on earth as it is in heaven,' and the knowledge of the glory of God will flow in one wave of temperance from pole to pole. Amen. So let it be."

Mrs. Armor was followed by Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, World's white ribbon missionary. Her address will appear in a later issue.

MONDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON

The hours of Monday, the last day of the Convention, were too few and short for the important affairs to be considered, speakers to be heard and business to be transacted. With statesmanlike skill the presiding officer utilized to the best advantage every minute.

The first speaker was Mrs. A. W. Greenman, president of the W. C. T. U. of Italy, whose address will be given in a later number.

Mrs. G. W. Cooper of Australia told of the gratitude of the women of her country for the assistance they had received from the W. C. T. U. of the United States. She referred to the help and inspiration given by the white ribbon missionaries, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Mrs. J. K. Barney and Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson. She said the Australian workers found THE UNION SIGNAL very helpful, and those who read it most were the best workers. "We are better off in one respect," said Mrs. Cooper, "than some of the United States women. We have the vote, which we all use. Our opponents are many and strong, but on our side is the One who said, 'I will go before thee and make the crooked places straight. I will break in pieces the gates of brass and cut in sunder the bars of iron, and I will give thee the treasures of darkness and the hidden riches of secret places, that thou mayest know that I, the Lord, which calleth thee by thy name, am the God of Israel.'"

Son of World's President Introduced

One of the surprises of the Convention was the introduction at this point of Hon. Jeffrey Howard, son of the Countess of Carlisle.

"I did not come here," he said, "for the purpose of saying a word, but merely to meet my sister who is attending your great Convention on behalf of my mother, but being here I wish to thank you for the work which you are doing. My mother has always had the very warmest place in her heart for those who are carrying on the splendid work in this country, which is absolutely in common with that which we in our politics are trying to put through, and I thank you for the kindness you have always shown her."

After prayer by Miss Weidner of Japan several superintendents of departments gave reports to which reference will be made later.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, superintendent of World's Missionary Fund, moved that the Convention place as the goal of its ambition for the coming three years the sum of $100,000 for its missionary work.

A large number of life and memorial memberships were received. Among those upon whom this honor was conferred were Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, by the Alabama W. C. T. U.; Ex-Governor Glenn, by the North Carolina W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, by the Georgia W. C. T. U.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, the report of the Committee on Credentials was read by Miss Slack and accepted by the Convention. It showed representatives from thirty-four different countries with a total voting strength of 410.

Previous to the election Lady Aurea Howard and other delegates from England endeavored to make it clear to the Convention that the Countess of Carlisle would not accept re-election to the World's presidency, and that the choice of the English delegation was for Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens, however, positively declined to permit the Convention to consider her name and urged that it was for the best interests of the World's W. C. T. U. that the presidency be given to the Countess of Carlisle. "Elect the noble woman, Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, for your president," she pleaded. "All we ask is her name and her influence. We will hold up her hands and we will love her as we can love no other, and the work of the World's W. C. T. U. will go forward as it can with no other as president."

After the usual petition for divine wisdom and guidance, the election proceeded according to the American system of balloting. While waiting for the ballots to be counted the motion was made and unanimously carried that the one hundred dollars contributed by the Alabama delegation to make Congressman Hobson

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$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

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Think *what* is stopping it! Think of the germs and diseased tissues which poison every breath!

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KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly

a life member, be sent to the "hero of the Merrimac" to help him in his campaign in Alabama, and that the requisite sum for the life membership be taken out of the World's W. C. T. U. treasury.

Dr. Lewis D. Mason, president of the American Society for the Study and Cure of Alcoholism and Use of other Narcotics, and Chaplain Isaacs of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, had on the Sabbath held a meeting, were introduced and spoke briefly.

The report of the tellers showing the election of the following officers was received with enthusiasm:

President, Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, England; vice-president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, United States. honorary secretaries, Miss Anna A. Gordon (United States) and Miss Agnes E. Slack (England); treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson (Canada).

"In declaring the result of the ballot, Mrs. Stevens said, "Verily it is the happiest moment of my W. C. T. U. life to be able to announce that Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle is elected President of the World's W. C. T. U."

Enthusiasm unbounded, expressed in song, applause, and white ribbon cheers testified to the admiration and affection in which the president of the World's W. C. T. U. is held.

On motion it was unanimously and enthusiastically voted to send a cablegram to the Countess of Carlisle, telling of her election and assuring her of the love and loyalty of her constituents.

Upon announcement of the election of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens as vice-president, there was presented to her by the New York delegation a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums, and by the Maine delegation violets and lilies of the valley.

"I thank you very much," responded Mrs. Stevens, "for the great honor you have conferred upon me. I will serve you to the best of my ability. I am yours to command. I will do what I can to help the one whom we have elected president, and I assure you that together we will go on striving all the time to lift higher and higher the glorious banner of the World's W. C. T. U."

To the honorary secretaries, Miss Anna A. Gordon and Miss Agnes E. Slack flowers were presented and with clasped hands they gave their "Thank you."

Dr. S. Edward Young, who had been present during the election, was introduced and said:

"I rejoice to bask in the air of this mountain top of the world. Perfectly in keeping with the lofty altitude is this beautiful illustration, in connection with the World's presidency, of the Scripture motto, 'In honor preferring one another.' May we always live in these uplands of God and work in these lowlands of sin. A whole lot will happen before the next World's W. C. T. U. Convention. I would not be surprised if three years from now the World's Convention would be redolent with victory, and partake largely of the nature of a world-wide thanksgiving for success."

A number on the program which called forth great enthusiasm was the introduction of the hostesses of the Convention, co-workers with Mrs. Boole, the chairman, and the young ladies who served as pages.

Rev. Ira Henderson was introduced as a prohibitionist and the son of a prohibitionist. He said: "There are two things in this world absolutely sure—if we go on the wrong road we cannot come out at the right place, and, if we go on the right road we cannot come out at the wrong place. We, by the grace of God, are on the right road. I do not *hope* that we shall have the victory, but I know that because we are on the right road we shall have victory."

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of the United States, president of Kentucky W. C. T. U., at this point announced that in view of the fact that in the great contest in which Congressman Richmond P. Hobson was engaged in his own state, he was fighting not only against the liquor traffic in Alabama but against the legalized liquor traffic in the whole country, the Kentucky W. C. T. U. would like the privilege of putting into the treasury of the World's W. C. T. U. one hundred dollars to be sent to Mr. Hobson's campaign manager to help in the campaign. Maine and Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. each promptly expressed a desire to contribute a like sum.

In response to a request that the Convention pause and engage in prayer for Congressman Hobson in his difficult campaign, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston voiced the petition.

As it is impossible in a few paragraphs to adequately describe the impressive Franchise demonstration in charge of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, an account of it and a report of the masterly address of Dr. Anna H. Shaw will be given in a later issue.

MONDAY EVENING

Worthy of many pages of description was the music of the World's Convention from beginning to end, but that presented at the opening of the last meeting was a fitting climax to all that preceded. Seventy-five sweet, well-trained voices of children and adults rendered selections from favorite oratorios, closing with international airs and a salute to the flag.

This was followed, after prayer by Mrs. Boole, by one hundred one-minute speeches, each full of wit and wisdom.

Scotland, represented by five delegates, gave as its slogan, "The world for Christ in this generation, with everybody working as though we had only this generation in which to work."

Australia, with three delegates, said, through Lady Holder, "We have come, we have seen, and you have conquered us by your loving kindness and courtesy. We shall go back to do better work because we know that you are standing with us, heart and hand."

Uruguay's representative pleaded for help for her country. "Today a great wave of temperance sentiment is sweeping over the land and the legislators are calling upon the W. C. T. U. to help them."

In the name of the women of China Dr. Pearl Boggs expressed her gratitude for the resolution passed by the Convention urging recognition of China.

Miss Campbell of Straits Settlement told of the many different nationalities to be found in her cosmopolitan country and

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

You Can Be So Well

That Your Whole Being Vibrates Health

I CANNOT tell you *how happy I am* that I have been able to bring health and strength to 63,117 women up to the present time. Just think! this means a whole city. It is to my thorough study of anatomy, physiology and health principles, and to my 12 years' personal experience before I began my instructions by mail, that I attribute my marvelous success. It would do your heart good to read the reports from my pupils and I have done all this by simply studying Nature's laws adapted to the correction of each individual difficulty. If vital organs or nerve centers are weak, I strengthen them so that each organ does its work.

I want to help every woman to be perfectly, gloriously well, with that sweet, personal loveliness which health and a wholesome, graceful body give—a cultured, self-reliant woman with a definite purpose, full of the health and vivacity which make you a

A Better Wife A Rested Mother A More Valued Friend

I bring each pupil to symmetrical proportions and I teach her to *stand* and to *walk* in an attitude which bespeaks culture and refinement. A good figure, gracefully carried, means more than a pretty face. I want to give you

Write to me Today.

A Good Figure

Too Fleshy? I have reduced 32,000 women. One pupil writes me: "Miss Cocroft, I have reduced 78 pounds and I look 15 years younger. I feel so well I want to shout! I never get out of breath now.

"When I began I was rheumatic and constipated, my heart was weak and my head dull, and oh dear, I am ashamed when I think how I used to look! I never dreamed it was all SO EASY. I thought I just had to be fat. I feel like stopping every fat woman I see and telling her of you."

Too Thin? "I just can't tell you how happy I am. I am so proud of my neck and arms! My busts are rounded out and I have gained 28 pounds; it has come just where I wanted it and I carry myself like another woman."

"My old dresses look stylish on me now. I have not been constipated since my second lesson and I had taken something for years. My liver seems to be all right and I haven't a bit of indigestion, for I sleeps like a baby and my NERVES are so rested. I feel so well all the time."

The vital strength gained by a forceful circulation relieves you of such chronic ailments as

Constipation	Torpid Liver	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Weaknesses	Dullness
Irritability	Nervousness	Sleeplessness
Sufferings in Pregnancy	Catarrh, etc.	

Many women suffer uncomplainingly from ailments which may lead to graver troubles and lead to much unhappiness.

You Can Be Well Without Drugs

I strengthen the muscles and nerves of the vital organs, lungs and heart and start your blood to circulating as it did when you were a child. I teach you to breathe so that the blood is fully purified.

I wish I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to make you realize that you do not need to be ill, but that you can be a buoyant, vivacious, attractive woman in return for just a few minutes' care each day in the privacy of your own home.

I give each pupil the confidential treatment which her particular case demands.

Write me today telling me your faults in health and figure, and I will cheerfully tell you whether I can help you. I am at my desk from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m.

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for perfect health, for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of woman. She personally supervises her work.

the opportunity thus afforded for a great work.

Syria, through Madam Barakat, asked everybody in the audience who loved America to raise her right hand, and everybody who loved Syria to raise her left hand, and then said, as she clasped her own hands, "Let America and Syria shake hands."

England's delegates, over twenty in number, came upon the platform led by Miss Agnes Slack, who said, "We shall go away feeling very happy over the inspiration of this Convention." Mrs. Ormiston Chant spoke of the Christ-like spirit that had pervaded the great meeting and the hospitality extended. Miss Swankie-Cameron urged that all the young people in the audience celebrate the holding of the World's Convention by joining the Y. P. B.

At this point Miss Anna A. Gordon presented to Miss Agnes Slack, as a token of appreciation and affection, a volume by Helen Keller on New England, for Miss Slack to take back to Old England

Peru, through Mrs. Munson, spoke of the need of temperance literature in Spanish and told of encouraging signs of growth in her land.

Baroness de Laveleye, representing Belgium and France, said that when asked why she was coming to America she had replied, "I want to see the people who have so much brains they have almost made their country dry."

Mrs. Greenman, for Italy, referring to Dr. Ferrari's remark that the white ribboners at the Congress on Alcoholism at Milan made an earthquake by their presence, expressed the hope that there might indeed be a veritable temperance earthquake in Italy, and that at the next World's Convention native delegates from that country might be present.

Mexico's message was voiced by Miss Hardynia Norville, "The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show himself strong in behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward Him!" The heart perfect toward Him is the heart perfect in love. Someone has said that the highest expression of Divine love is found in service. Let us exalt service."

Argentine told the need in her country for workers.

South Africa, by Miss Emilie Solomon, said, "Foremost among the many agencies working for the coming of Christ in Africa is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

New Foundland, by Mrs. Pippy, told of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's magnificent work for temperance in Labrador, in St. John's Seaman's Home.

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flourish in the most unexpected places and quickly attack a body weakened from colds or general debility, but if the lungs are fortified with **SCOTT'S EMULSION** their progress can be prevented and often overcome. *Scott's Emulsion* is used in tuberculosis camps because its highly concentrated nourishment builds strength and resistive-power faster than disease destroys. It assimilates without taxing digestion, and contains no alcohol.

Absolutely nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to strengthen the lungs and drive out colds and coughs.

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New Zealand: Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew in picturesque Maori costume gave her greeting in verse.

Burma, by Rev. and Mrs. Davenport: "Burma has such a wealth of natural resources as to make her almost a Garden of Eden, yet the serpent of sin and the blight of intemperance is there, and we call for help to drive out intemperance and make it indeed a Garden of our Lord."

The Bahamas, by Mrs. Ormsby, referred to a letter from the Nassau union telling of the all-day prayer meetings asking God's blessing upon the World's Convention.

Chili, represented by its delegate, Miss Adda Burch, gave greetings, and told of its work along temperance lines.

Denmark: Mrs. Dr. Ottosen spoke optimistically of the outlook of the temperance movement.

Canada: Mrs. Gordon Wright, leading her twenty-seven delegates, said, "We are following the gleam and working toward nationwide prohibition, and we hope at no distant day from Cape Britain to the Yukon and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, prohibition will reign in our Dominion." "The Maple Leaf Forever" was sung in concert by the delegation.

Porto Rico, Miss Emma Bush, gave a greeting in verse.

By request Mrs. W. A. Lawson sang, "Out from the Hearthstone," with autoharp accompaniment.

The white ribbon missionaries were the next speakers: Mrs. J. K. Barney, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson and Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew. Mrs. Stevenson, in the name of Massachusetts, placed the name of Elizabeth S. Tobey in the memorial membership list.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, who has recently made a round-the-world trip, said, "I have spoken to the soldiers and sailors of the different nations, and I have found everywhere that the saloon and brothel are taking the best blood of all the nations and sending it to perdition. I beg of you to take care of the defenders of our nation, our soldiers and our sailors."

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts referred to her visit in Iceland and rejoiced that there is not in that island a single saloon.

The general officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States outdid all the other delegates in brevity of speech. In concert they announced, "If you want to hear us talk come to Asbury Park."

Alaska, represented by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, that intrepid W. C. T. U. organizer, sent greetings from its fourteen unions, nearly all of the vintage of 1913, and Yukon's new union sent love from the land of gold.

Presentations of gifts were always in order, and at this point Miss Agnes Slack on behalf of the Convention presented to the New York W. C. T. U. a picture of the World's vice-president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. "This picture," said Miss Slack, "will speak to you of a dedicated life."

The World's superintendents passed in review, one enthusiastic member of that body declaring, "If we were asked what are the seven wonders of the world that are in our minds, we would say, 'Electricity, motor cars, under-railways and over-railways, Mrs. Boole, America, and the World's W. C. T. U.'"

Lady Aurea Howard for Germany, said, "The white ribboners of the fatherland are doing excellent work for the introduction of compulsory scientific temperance teaching in the public schools. As one of the leading men said, 'He who loves the young hates alcohol.' They feel that if they work for the training of the young the right legislation will follow."

As Lady Aurea closed her remarks Mrs. Stevens detained her and in the name of the Convention gave into her hands a beautifully bound autograph book containing the names of the delegates of the Convention which she asked her to carry to her mother, the Countess of Carlisle.

She then presented to Lady Aurea a silver case filled with white ribbon bows tied by the hands of her United States comrades, asking her to accept it with their profound love and abiding affection and enduring gratitude.

Lady Aurea, with the charming girlish simplicity which characterized all her words, said, "The beautiful thing about a gift of this character is that it suggests going out and getting others to wear the white ribbon."

A fitting climax of the eloquence of the evening was the singing by Mrs. Frances Graham, the beloved musical director of the Convention, of that song that sets the blood of every white ribboner tingling with a desire to buckle on her armor anew—"Victory Shall Surely Come."

Hardly a suggestion was needed from the director for the great assemblage to unite their voices in the great Anglo-Saxon national air, the friends from Great Britain using the words, "God Save the King," and the United States delegates those of "America."

After the reading of the resolution of thanks and its enthusiastic adoption, and the motion to adjourn, the United States delegates sang to the air of "Auld Lang Syne" the following goodbye:

"We fondly love you, comrades dear,
Your coming made us glad,
The bond of love has stronger grown,
Your going makes us sad.
Come back again, white ribboners,
Come back again, we pray;
Come back again, white ribboners,
Come back again to stay!"

Clasping hands from floor to platform, the great company of white ribboners from "all round the world" repeated in concert the Aaronic benediction and the Ninth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union passed into history.

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This great song and twenty-four other fine ones, also fifty pages of awakening reading—all in our book, "Songs and Sayings." The very thing for unions, public exercises, etc. Price 25 cents. To introduce it, 12 copies for $2.00 or 5 for $1.00. A slightly damaged lot, $1.50 per dozen, while they last. Order today of

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You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy, so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two cent stamps to cover expense of mailing seventy seven Pure Food Formulas, and a set of assorted Bon Bon Moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business. You don't have to canvass, you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day, so can you.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER 29—NOVEMBER 6, 1913

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PLATFORM OF THE CASINO
Seated in the balcony above the platform were the visiting white ribboners from foreign lands

ON TO WASHINGTON!

The campaign plan for National Constitutional Prohibition, adopted at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, November 1, 1913, directs "that a great mass meeting be called by the National W. C T. U President to convene at Washington, D. C., and that we urge states to send as large delegations as possible." After careful, prayerful consideration it has been decided that on December 7, the National W. C. T. U. will hold in The National Theater, Washington, D. C, a mass meeting, to be followed during the week by other meetings in different parts of the city. It is a crucial time, and as many white ribboners as possible from as many states as possible should appear in Washington on December 7. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and other prominent speakers are engaged for this occasion.

National Convention at Asbury Park Proves Record-Breaker---707 Delegates Representing a Constituency of Over 300,000 in Attendance---Notable Feature of First Morning the National President's Statesmanlike Address.

Inspired by the worldwide vision of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union received at the World's Convention at Brooklyn, white ribboners by the hundreds gathered at Asbury Park, New Jersey, for the National Convention. The days intervening between the two great gatherings were occupied by the leaders of the organization in meetings of the Official Boards and Executive Committees, and by delegates and visitors in trips to Ellis Island, the Navy Yard and in viewing the many interesting sights in Brooklyn and New York and their environs. Through the courtesy of the New York white ribboners arrangements had been made for automobile rides and personally conducted tours to various points of interest. On Tuesday afternoon, October 28, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the hostess state, gave an "at home" at her residence from two to six o'clock, at which the officers of the New York W. C. T. U. assisted in receiving. Too much cannot be said of the tireless efforts of Mrs. Boole and her co-workers whose generous hospitality made the entire stay in Brooklyn an occasion long to be remembered by both delegates and visitors.

Arrival at Asbury Park

All day Thursday, October 30, trains and boats from New York brought delegates into Asbury Park, where they were met by white ribboners and Boy Scouts and escorted to their places of entertainment.

As the delegates alighted from the trains they read with interest words of welcome on a huge banner suspended across the city's most prominent street. As they passed down this thoroughfare in one store window after another they noted ingenious and attractive displays calling attention to the purpose and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Notable among them were educational posters showing the destructive effects of alcohol and the benefits of prohibition. Almost every place of business gave prominent space to a card of greetings of the Chamber of Commerce, expressing the hope that the visitors would like the city so well that they would come again.

Not for many years has the National Convention been entertained in a prohibition community, and the atmosphere of safety and cleanliness, the absence of the saloon corner with its obnoxious accompaniments, the general air of prosperity and progress, were a foretaste of what we may expect all over this land when "with ballots plenty in 1920 a prohibition nation we shall be."

As was fitting, Thursday, the day preceding the Convention, was given up largely to devotional services and morning and afternoon a large company gathered to engage in prayer for definite Divine guidance and leadership in the meetings that were to follow, and for wisdom in formulating plans for the enterprises of the coming months. Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, superintendent of Evangelistic work, had charge of these services which were held in the First Methodist church. They were participated in by Mrs. Jennie Smith, Madame Layyah Barakat, Mrs. Martha M. Rogers, Lady Holder, Mrs. Frances Graham, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Mrs. Eugenia St. John and others.

PREAMBLE OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL W. C. T. U CONVENTION

Asbury Park, N. J., November 3, 1913

With devout thankfulness for "all the way the Lord our God hath led us" we come to this, the fortieth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America. Four decades of continuously enlarging activity and achievement afford many reasons for gratitude, but we especially rejoice that the Divine commission which sent our Crusade Mothers forth is not alone our sacred heritage from the past but our priceless possession for the present, our high hope for the future. The God who hath led our hosts still leads and by "the sign of the Cross" we shall conquer.

Among the many and varied victories of the year just closing we count chief the passage of the amendment to the inter-state commerce law which removes intoxicating liquors from its protection when shipped with intent to violate the law of the state. This, which our enemies declare to have been the greatest blow yet dealt to them, we may surely hail as the first decisive triumph in the final campaign of the home versus the legalized liquor traffic. With renewed faith and courage that this cruel war will end sooner than we have hitherto dared to believe, we affirm again our basic principles.

OPENING OF CONVENTION

"Beautiful for situation" indeed was the Convention hall, the Casino, built on the very edge of the ocean. The unsurpassed view of the sea and beach, the promenade, the matchless boulevards along the shore, the inland lakes and various scenic attractions spread before the visitors might have tempted a less earnest, devoted company of women to indulgence in walks and drives during the hours of the Convention. That these charms had no power to divert them from the serious business they had on hand was indicated by the excellent attendance at every meeting.

At the hour set for the opening of the Convention, Friday morning, platform, floor, galleries and balcony were well filled. Ferns, palms, flowers and potted plants made the platform a bower of beauty, and festooned from the balcony and gallery were not only the familiar banners seen at National Conventions, but unique, significant flags and banners from Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. The table where sat the presiding officer and the vice-president-at-large was draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, in recognition of the presence of honored guests from Great Britain. A commodious balcony above the platform had been reserved for all delegates from foreign lands, and the happy, interested faces of these guests of the convention were a constant inspiration to speakers and all who attended.

When at 9:30 the sharp tap of the gavel in the hands of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., called the convention to order, it found the delegations seated in the sections assigned, the National officers in their places on the platform, and everyone eager for the opening of the convention.

During the first moments a sacred hush fell upon the company as they were reminded in hymn, prayer and Scripture reading of the Divine call to service that came to a little band of Christian women forty years ago, the outgrowth of which has been a mighty organization whose achievements are heralded and whose influence is felt in nearly every civilized nation on the globe. Each year white ribboners, gathered in their annual convention, read into the lines of the Crusade Hymn a new meaning as they behold in national and world history the fulfillment of its prophecy:

"Give to the winds thy fears.
Hope and be undismayed;
God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears,
God *shall* lift up thy head."

The reading in concert of the Crusade psalm, led by the National General Officers, was, as always, an impressive service, as was also the petition of Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the W. C. T. U. of the Crusade State, who prayed for "help to realize that the battle for righteousness is God's, not ours; and for Divine leadership that we may lead aright, and for Divine guidance that we may be able to guide."

Before proceeding with the business of the convention, Mrs. Stevens called attention to the presence of Lady Aurea Howard and her party, and other foreign delegates. As these honored guests, seated in the balcony over the platform stood in response to her greeting, the convention arose and sang: "Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations."

The roll call by Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, National recording secretary, the report of the Executive Committee and the appointment of committees, preceded the notable event of the morning, the Annual Address of the President. This remarkable document reviewed the many notable victories of

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

the past year and dealt, in a masterly fashion, with every phase of the liquor problem and the reform movement. It will be invaluable for use during the campaign, and a copy should be in the possession of every temperance worker. At Mrs. Stevens' request we give in this issue only a small part of the address.

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS' ADDRESS

(In Part)

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always advocated state and national prohibition. When Frances E. Willard was considering whether or not she would cast her lot with the temperance reformers, she went straightway to Maine to confer with Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, and to see for herself the workings of a state prohibitory law. Before leaving the city of Portland, Miss Willard earnestly consecrated herself to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This fact alone furnishes convincing proof that our organization, in the beginning of its career, recognized prohibition to be a fundamental principle of the great reform.

Year after year we have in State, National and World's Conventions adopted prohibition resolutions, and then proceeded to carry out the spirit and provisions of these resolutions, and the W. C. T. U. has been the chief factor in many a prohibition campaign. Long ago we launched the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, and on September 10, 1911, at the close of the Maine campaign, National Constitutional Prohibition was given a memorable impetus by the declaration made in the name and on behalf of the World's and National W. C. T. U.

* * *

A few months ago the Anti-Saloon League through its National Superintendent, P. A. Baker, D. D., declared that the time was fully ripe for a campaign for National Prohibition, and that the Anti-Saloon League would very soon enter actively into this movement. The Christian Endeavorers in their great convention at Los Angeles in July of this year reiterated their declaration of two years ago, and further declared for "National Prohibition and an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and other church organizations and temperance societies have endorsed the movement and the momentous question comes to us, "What plans shall we formulate at this convention in accordance with our past declarations for doing our part toward securing National Constitutional Prohibition?"

No other society is so well equipped as ours for active, systematic temperance work. We have hundreds of thousands of women who actually belong to local, county or district, state, National and World's W. C. T. U.; a National Official Board composed of presidents of every state and territory and dependency in the union, including the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, the Philippines and Alaska.

This National Board, re-inforced by the National Secretaries of the Young Peoples' and Loyal Temperance Legion Branches, 46 National Superintendents, 39 National Organizers, 11 National Lecturers, 22 National Evangelists, and Chairmen of important committees, forms an Executive Committee far-reaching in its influence. We own well established W. C. T. U. headquarters with a publishing house and national official papers, THE UNION SIGNAL, and *The Young Crusader*. With this system of organization and plan of work duplicated in all the states, we have the right to feel that the W. C. T. U. has an unparalleled equipment to do organization, educational and legislative work. This equipment has been strengthened by the enfranchisement of women, suffrage now having been granted to nearly four million women.

Such ownership and power as this involve great responsibilities, and I trust this convention will formulate and adopt a plan of action fully adequate to our ability to execute. Please note that it is not alone the saloon but the liquor traffic we seek to destroy. The W. C. T. U. is anti-liquor making, anti-liquor importing, anti-liquor selling in saloon, hotel, club, public house, private house, or railroad, on shipboard, in the Gothenburg Dispensary or any other place by whatsoever name it may be called. We make no distinction between distilled or fermented or malt liquors.

We believe the bill introduced in Congress, June 21, 1913, by Senator Works of California, is in the interest of the breweries and wineries. It should not receive, and probably will not receive, any support whatever from true temperance people. We are reliably informed that back of this bill is a large amount of money, and knowing so well the tactics of the brewers we have reason to suppose that it was furnished by them. We are informed that Mr. Benson of California is actively interested in this measure, and that the attorney employed to look after the matter is Mr. E. E. Coovert of Portland, Oregon. In presenting the bill in Congress Senator Works made a statement that "the amount of money invested in distilleries is only $72,450,000, while in breweries there is invested in the manufacture of malt liquors $671,158,000, and in wineries $27,908,000, making a total investment not affected by this proposed amendment of $699,066,000. The number of men employed in the brewery and wine industries in 1911 was 54 579, while in distilleries it was only 6,473."

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OCTOBER 28, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation, importation or exportation for sale of beverages or foods containing alcohol is forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

National President Reviews Triumphs of Past Year---Reaffirms Declaration for National Constitutional Prohibition---Urges Support of Hobson Amendment---Shows that W. C. T. U. Is Splendidly Organized for Successful Campaign

W. C. T. U Will Enthusiastically Support Hobson Amendment

It is clearly the duty as well as the pleasure of the W. C. T. U. to support the Hobson Amendment, and I am confident that we are going to do it with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and with all the strength and ability our organization commands.

The Constitution of the United States provides that an Amendment to the Constitution submitted by Congress, on vote of two-thirds of both Houses, shall become effective when three-fourths of the states either by their Legislatures or by a special vote of the people, shall ratify the action of Congress. Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and West Virginia, containing about one-sixth of the population of our country, have already adopted statewide prohibition, outlawing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. About thirty million people live in territory where the saloon has been voted out, so that more than one-half of our population live in prohibition and in saloonless territory. The area of the prohibition states combined with the saloonless localities covers seven-tenths of the entire country.

Need of Discrimination Between Saloon and Liquor Traffic

Inasmuch as it is the liquor traffic and not the saloon alone that we seek to destroy, it is desirable that we revise somewhat our expressions, for to many the word saloon as commonly used means the entire liquor system. In order to correctly express just what we do mean it will be well for us to carefully discriminate between the terms saloon and liquor traffic. We can well mention in this connection that the liquor traffic has been outlawed in the Army and Navy, in the National Capitol, the immigrant station, and in the parcel post. The greatest of all national temperance victories was the passage of the Webb-Kenyon Bill, and that over President Taft's veto. Of this I speak later.

There is abroad an immense sentiment in favor of prohibition—a sentiment often unexpressed, unwritten, almost unknown even by the possessors. Today as never before the spirit of prohibition is in the air. The aim of today's civilization is to prohibit or destroy anything which is dangerous to the life of the people. The hook-worm, the mosquito, the fly, infected food, unsanitary houses, factories or stores with unsafe foundations, are included in this list, and we might add war, pestilence, famine, hurricane and flood; yet the use of alcoholic drink causes greater loss of life than all these combined. Scientific research reveals that intoxicating liquors are not a necessity for medical, scientific or pharmaceutical purposes. The sociologists compile statistics plainly showing that strong drink causes poverty, misery, degradation and death. The commercial and business corporations see its damaging, destructive effects and are establishing prohibitory laws of their own, forbidding the use of intoxicating liquor by their employes. The financiers who have thought liquor revenue was necessary are learning how to reckon profit and loss as applied to the liquor trade.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

Some people have honestly believed that our country would be bankrupt but for the revenue from the liquor traffic. All true, patriotic Americans should be ashamed to have it said that our government could not be run without revenue from the liquor traffic. It is regrettable that even in the dense shadows which followed the Civil War such a plan of revenue was adopted. It is condemnatory that in the bright light of the present there are those who think the liquor revenue should be continued.

Millions of our people are awake to the magnitude of the liquor business, and believe it should be prohibited. There are other millions who are not educated in regard to the poisonous nature and the terrible effects of alcohol. With renewed enthusiasm the truth must be proclaimed from pulpit and platform, in the highway and byway, in Sunday school and public school, and in the home; not only by personal and public speech, but by abundant dissemination of the best temperance literature such as the National W. C. T. U. publishing house is ready to supply.

Necessity of Fortification by Facts

In the great struggle before us we shall need to be fortified with facts to prove that prohibition prohibits, that it reduces the amount of liquor sold and consumed, and consequently reduces dependency, delinquency and crime. Every prohibition state can furnish such testimony, and there is ample proof that there is more violation of law under license than under protection. The liquor traffic is inherently lawless. Even though protected by law it refuses obedience, bribes officials, corrupts courts, and graft and murder follow in its train.

Kenyon-Webb Bill

Mrs. Stevens reviewed the history of the passage of the Kenyon Webb Interstate Liquor Bill and cited authorities in proof of its constitutionality, among them the opinion of Justice McKenna of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the Interstate White Slave Act, which involves the same principles as the Interstate Liquor Act:

"Our dual form of government has its perplexities, state and nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, but it must be kept in mind that we are one people, and the powers reserved to the states and those conferred in the nation are adopted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral.

"This is the effect of decisions, and surely if the facility of interstate transportation can be taken away from the demoralization of lotteries, the debasement of obscene literature, the contagion of diseased cattle or persons, the impurity of food and drugs, the like facility can be taken away from the systematic debauchery of women and girls."

* * * *

I also record an extract from Congressman Webb's speech upholding the constitutionality of the Kenyon-Webb law:

"The President gives as one reason why he vetoes this bill that liquor and beer are legitimate articles of commerce. That was once true of liquor that was shipped into the Indian Territory before Congress put its hand upon it. That was true of opium before Congress put its hand upon it. That was true of nitroglycerine before Congress put its hand upon it. That was true of lottery tickets before Congress put its hand upon them. That was true of twenty-five or thirty other different articles before Congress put its hand upon them. In the beginning of the government everything that

Jubilation Over Victories in Tennessee and Action of Council of Congregational Churches Marks Friday Morning's Meeting---Baroness de Laveleye Leaves Convention Hall for World-Wide Tour in the Interests of W. C. T. U.

FRANCES P. PARKS
National Corresponding Secretary

could be bought and sold and transported was legitimate interstate shipment. The United States has the right to exclude certain articles which in the judgment of Congress it deems proper to exclude. It is admitted by all that Congress has the power to exclude the shipment of all liquor from interstate commerce. That being true, it certainly has the right to exclude the shipment of liquor in interstate commerce if it is found that it is intended to be used in violation of the law of a state of the Union."

Senator Kenyon on being asked to interpret the Webb Act in regard to the personal use of liquor said in effect: "The shipment of liquor in a prohibition state for personal use will not be prohibited under the Webb Act, unless the state in question has a law which debars the personal use of liquor. The measure is solely directed against liquor designed for illegal use." Up to this time no state has a law forbidding the drinking of alcohol.

Congressman Webb gives the following as his opinion regarding the application of the law to dry towns in license states:

"I think the Webb bill can be made to apply to a dry town inside of a wet state. If the city laws prevent the delivery of any whisky to any person within the dry limits of the town, then it would be unlawful for any person to ship it from without the state, provided that there is a law which prevents the delivery of whisky into the dry town from any portion of the state. I doubt if the law would stand that would prevent the delivery of whisky in a dry town from another state, when, at the same time, the state law allowed the delivery of whisky from any portion in that state to the dry town, but if the city law prevents the delivery of whisky from any portion of the state into the dry town it can certainly make a law which will prevent the delivery of whisky into the dry town from without the state, since the passage of the Webb bill."

A request made by some delegate that no applause be permitted to interrupt the reading of the address met with such disfavor that it was promptly smothered and varied forms of appreciation and applause punctuated the delivery.

Mrs. Stevens remarked in the course of her address, "We are making history so rapidly in these days that some things have happened since the printing of my address." She then called attention to the recent action of the Council of Congregational churches meeting in Kansas City, Mo., in declaring in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition. She referred, also, to the re-introduction in Congress, on October 28, by the Hon. Richmond P. Hobson of a resolution for a constitutional prohibition amendment including the word "exportation" as well as importation. She also announced that only the preceding day she had received the news that before the last extraordinary session of the Tennessee legislature adjourned Governor Ben Hooper signed the three anti-liquor measures which will give him the power better to enforce th prohibition law in his state. Reference was also made to the remarkable conversion of ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee and his declaration for national constitutional prohibition. The recital of these triumphs caused a spontaneous outburst of song from the convention,

"We're out for prohibition,
We are, we are."

Upon the suggestion from the floor that delegates from prohibition states should change the wording of their song to "We've won our prohibition," Miss Anna A. Gordon aptly explained, "The distinction is, we are all *out* for prohibition, and some of us are *in* for prohibition."

During the reading of the paragraphs relating to West Virginia's victory, Mrs. Stevens called Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the W. C. T. U. of that state, to stand beside her.

When the National President remarked, "If asked to name the state that furnishes the best protection for the home, I would say Kansas, because it has constitutional prohibition and woman suffrage," the Kansas delegation displayed its sunflowers, gave its yell, and sang its song in its usual hilarious fashion.

To adequately describe the different forms of applause with which the address of the beloved National President was received is impossible. Fluttering of handkerchiefs, outbursts of song, handclapping and the white ribbon cheer all testified to the devotion to their leader of the great body of white ribboners.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp's motion that the "instructive and inspiring address of our beloved President be received with a rising vote of thanks and that the recommendations be referred to the committee on resolutions," was enthusiastically and unanimously passed.

Miss Anna A. Gordon announced that

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON
National Treasurer

Mrs. Stevens, according to her usual custom, would personally give to each delegate a copy of her Annual Address.

On motion of Mrs. Florence D. Richards, it was voted that a copy be sent to the President of the United States, each member of his cabinet, all United States Senators and Congressmen, and the governors of every state.

The noontide hour of prayer led by Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the Evangelistic department, was participated in by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood and Mrs. J. K. Barney, and emphasized the thought of "praise and thanksgiving."

Mrs. Stevens took this opportunity to introduce to the convention the Baroness de Laveleye of Belgium, who in a few minutes expected to leave the city and was soon to start on a "round the world" tour, in the course of which she will visit the W. C. T. U. in many countries.

The morning meeting closed with the Aaronic benediction repeated in unison.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The first half hour of the afternoon, after a service of song, was given to the introduction of some of the foreign guests. Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of the World's President, responding for all, said, "Thank you so much for letting our foreign delegates share in your joy over prohibition victories."

On motion it was enthusiastically voted to send to Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., a letter of loving greeting.

After prayer by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, a most interesting review of the work of the organization during the past year was given by the National corresponding secretary, the National treasurer, and the Branch secretaries, excerpts of all of which we give.

Corresponding Secretary's Report Shows Largely Increased Membership in Twenty-Seven States---Recalls West Virginia's Magnificent Victory, and Successful Enterprises in Almost Every State---W. C. T. U. Organizer Establishes W.C.T.U. Within Two Hundred Miles of Arctic Circle

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
National Recording Secretary

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

(In Part)

FRANCES P. PARKS

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters has been the usual busy beehive during the year. Many important documents, which I need not name, have been sent out from the Administration Building. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon have attended National meetings of importance and have been indefatigable in their labors at their desks. The time of the other General Officers at Headquarters has been more than full with the work incident to the growth of a great organization.

The Literature Building, just in the rear of the Administration Building, is also a very busy place. Visitors are surprised to see the half-mile of shelving in the shipping room, all filled with leaflets and pamphlets bearing on phases of our many-sided work, and to learn that 30,000 mail orders have been filled in that department the past year. The well-equipped editorial rooms, it is thought, inspire the editorial force to good work. Certainly never has there been expressed more appreciation of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, both in words and in the practical form of subscriptions. Young women operate a machine which turns out 210 addressed wrappers per minute; other women work at the card index of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

National Organizers and Lecturers

I do not have the complete record of the miles traveled by the National organizers, but one of the number crossed the Atlantic and organized unions and Loyal Temperance Legions in London. Mrs. Fry, former superintendent of Organization, predicted that when the North Pole was discovered a W. C. T. U. organizer would be found tramping around, looking for a place to organize a local union, and it has come to pass this year that one of them established the northernmost local union in the western hemisphere. One of the organizers slipped over the invisible boundary line into the life beyond.

Mrs. Parks here referred to the splendid work of the summer of the mother Chautauqua, New York, and other assemblies, and called attention to the W. C. T. U. exhibits at the World's Christian Citizenship Conference in Portland and the International Christian Endeavor Convention in Los Angeles. Concerning the states she reported as follows:

Activity on Part of State Organizations

The year has been one of prodigious activities on the part of state unions. Never was there a time when so great attention and respect was given to the forces which make for righteousness. Never was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its machinery, so much sought as today. The passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill, removing the shield of federal protection from the interstate traffic in strong drink, infused new life and activity into the hearts of many who previously felt that the enforcement of state prohibition was a hopeless task.

Gleanings from state statistical reports show that 1,233 new W. and Y. P. B. unions have been organized. Seventeen states have organized over twenty new unions, Missouri reporting 145, Pennsylvania 96, and Ohio 75. Loyal Temperance Legions to the number of 398 have been organized in thirty-five states and 825 conventions, 325 conferences, and 930 schools of methods have been held in the various states. Not one state secretary found signs of backward steps. The following twenty-seven states have a part in the Jubilee Night program, each one having made a gain over all losses in membership: Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, California (Northern), Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire, Alabama, Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, North Dakota, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, Wyoming, Florida, Montana. This goes to prove that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not only not declining, but is marching right along with a regular and measured swing which has never received a perceptible shock. "Forward toward greater things," is the eager note of the white ribboner's faith.

The Empire State gave a royal welcome to the ninth triennial Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. which so recently closed its sessions in the city of Brooklyn. In this welcome, through Mrs. Boole's original plan for raising a hospitality fund, every member of every one of the thousand local unions in New York was a happy participant. It is worthy of note also that contributions to the Memorial Fund were more generous than in any previous year. In this big state of big things, they have the biggest local union in the United States. Ithaca has a local union with a membership of over six hundred.

In the main, efforts in the state unions have been directed to carrying out the recommendations of the Portland Convention, but many states furnish additional interesting details.

New Jersey white ribboners well consider the successful opening of this National Convention in Asbury-by-the-Sea as the crowning achievement of a year of earnest, self-sacrificing, but joyful labor in the interest of the cause to which for many years they have been most loyal and faithful.

SARA H. HOGE
National Assistant Recording Secretary

The greatest single gain we have to report is, of course, the phenomenal victory at the polls last November which made West Virginia the ninth prohibition state. The unprecedented majority of over 92,000 for statewide prohibition in the "Little Mountain State" is an expression of public opinion which will be felt far beyond its borders.

Colorado's secretary writes:

"'There can be no defeat,
For no call for retreat
Can be blown from the bugle of right.'

"This thought has dominated our workers since the state-wide campaign for prohibition was not won by the election held in 1912. It is not defeat to arouse an interest and courage which demand continuous war until the victory is won. It is not defeat to bind together the temperance organizations and practically the churches for the renewal of the active campaign in 1914."

Neither are the Michigan white ribboners particularly cast down by being defrauded of their well-won suffrage victory by the liquor interests. Sentiment for constitutional prohibition for the state has been strengthened by this injustice.

Mrs. Parks reviewed specially successful achievements in the states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Idaho, Utah, South Dakota and Texas.

In the older prohibition states, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, law enforcement has been the paramount issue.

That there is no lack of opportunity for effective W. C. T. U. work in the cities Mrs. Parks made plain by mention of the notable municipal victories in Washington (D. C.), Portland (Oregon) and Topeka (Kansas).

She also referred to the terrible flood disasters which "brought sorrow and distress into many a white ribbon home

Extent of W. C. T. U. Enterprises Shown by Treasurer's Report---Value of Literature Business Alone, $12,289---Official Papers Self-Supporting and Balance to Their Credit---Financial Situation Eminently Satisfactory.

and occasioned a sad break in the working plans of state unions." Indiana, Ohio and Louisiana she cited as the greatest sufferers.

She reported as follows the effect of woman suffrage in California as representative of the suffrage group of states:

Votes for Women

Where the weapon of power has been placed in woman's hand, there she is exercising to the full her hereditary right to clean house and is responding right royally. California has facts to take the place of old theories, hopes and prophecies, and has proved that the vote is an instant educator of each person who holds it; that women voters study causes; that women learn quickly to join together to protect all women and girls.

In the spring of 1913 one bill, which went by the name of the "woman's bill," was passed by the California legislature, although scores of others were supported by women. This was the Red Light Injunction and Abatement bill, which places human welfare on a par with property interests. In presenting to Mrs. Dorr the pen with which he signed this "woman's bill," Governor Johnson officially recognized the W. C. T. U. as the leading organization in the united forces working for its passage.

"A prohibition problem" now going the rounds of the press is thus stated: "If, in one year and a half of woman suffrage, California votes out the sale of liquor in 300 towns and eliminates 1,000 saloons, how long will it take the women of the forty-eight states to annihilate the drink traffic in America?"

The Territory of Alaska

Under the supervision of Mrs. Platt, National representative for Alaska, a fresh start has been made in W. C. T. U. work in that wonderful territory, and it is our hope that it will now go forward until, by a storm of white ballots, Alaska adds her voice to the slogan, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

Rhena Mosher Holyoke

TREASURER'S REPORT
(In Part)
ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

There is little of interest in the report of a treasurer. The bare statement of figures giving receipts and expenditures is dry reading, and one's interest centers largely around the result. Is there a balance? If so, how much? Answers to these questions alone would satisfy the general hearer of the report. We should, however, stop and consider that the dollars and cents shown by the treasurer's statement have a history and represent the growth and activity of our organization. There has been a phenomenal growth in our work. From small beginnings we have reached out until we are today the largest dues-paying organization in the United States, if not in the world. The source of revenue of the National W. C. T. U. is its membership dues, the money received for life and memorial members, and the gifts and bequests of friends of our work.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund was an outgrowth of the St. Paul Convention. Mrs. Stevens recommended that every union be asked to contribute annually two dollars or more to a fund to be used for the extension of the work for which Miss Willard gave her life, and on motion this recommendation was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mrs. Stevens "builded better than she knew" when she asked for this small sum from each local union, for the Memorial Fund has increased every year and has helped in the extension of the work by putting into the treasury since 1898, $88,049.48. The Memorial Fund this year did not quite reach the mark set, $10,000, but twenty-nine states have given more in 1913 than in 1912 and the amount is the largest shown in any one year.

We find prior to the convention in St. Paul that there were but twenty-nine life members. A motion made by Miss Gordon was the means of adding very largely to the list. It was voted that life members of the National W. C. T. U. received during the year following the St. Paul Convention be recorded as Memorial Convention life members. The records show that Miss Gordon started the list by making "Mother" Thompson a life member. Since this National Membership Fund was started it has added to the finances $11,600.

Gifts and Bequests

It is much more difficult definitely to give all the gifts and bequests made to the National, but I find that the total given for the support of National work in sums of from fifty dollars upward, is about $75,000. This year a list of those contributing small gifts or making bequests will be printed in the Annual Report.

Gains in Membership

The past year has not been one of phenomenal growth in membership. Floods in parts of the country, with excessive heat and drouth in the middle west, have told financially on organization work, and yet twenty-seven states have made gains and will be on the program on Jubilee Night. Pennsylvania leads with a gain of 2,860; New York has made an advance of nearly 1,000, and Missouri, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern California show an increase in membership of over 500.

Our Official Papers

The condition of our National official papers is in every way all that we could ask or expect. Financially the receipts for subscriptions and advertising have paid all the expenses of editorial and circulation departments and netted the National about $1,400. This, as I said last year, when church and reform papers are either retrenching, revising their prices, or calling upon their friends or church interests to help them out, makes one feel that THE UNION SIGNAL is the best paper published and the best appreciated by its constituency.

Our Literature

One needs to have experience to realize the amount of money that has to be invested in the literature business I doubt very much whether the literature of a reform organization will ever more than meet expenses. These are progressive days and literature must be up to date. We are rapidly making history and oftimes the carefully prepared leaflets of last year must be revised or discarded, or matter that is more valuable to the work substituted. An inventory of our entire stock of desirable up-to-date literature was taken just prior to the closing of the books. This inventory showed a stock of $10,699.21, with good outstanding accounts of $1,590.47, making the present value of the literature business $12,289.68. The payment on the original stock was $4,500; National stock on hand inventoried, $255; added to the stock in three years, over and above all receipts, $3,668.42; making the total investment at the present inventory, $8,423.42.

This would make about $1,000 a year made on the literature, providing the present stock should all be sold at present value, but you who have handled literature understand shrinkages in value.

Bessie Lathe Scovell

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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Evanston, Illinois, November 20, 1913

NATIONAL OFFICERS AT WORK

On the Saturday morning after the close of the National Convention at Asbury Park, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon were at their desks at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, working with several stenographers to get in circulation the campaign plans formulated at the National Convention.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition in which we are engaged, no white ribboner can afford to be without that valuable compendium of information, the Annual Address of our National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens. It can be procured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, at five cents a copy.

A report of a National Convention seems quite incomplete without the pictures of the two presiding officers, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, but as these two beloved leaders are also officers of the World's organization, it was considered best to use their pictures in last week's paper.

CONVENTION NUMBERS

The next two numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL (November 27 and December 4) will contain reports of some of the choicest addresses of the Convention at Asbury Park, among them those delivered by Mary Harris Armor, Dr. W. L. Pickard and Mr. Daniel A. Poling. The four Convention numbers (Nov. 13, 20, 27 and Dec. 4), mailed at one time, fifteen cents.

Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1914

Price 35 cents Per Dozen $3.00

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

When the cable was received from Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, saying that she accepted the presidency of the World's W. C. T. U., a message of inexpressible joy and profound gratitude was immediately sent to her. We never can be thankful enough for all that she has been, and is now more than ever to our great cause. We affectionately salute her, and pledge again our love, our loyalty, our hard work. We shall never cease to be glad that the World's Convention was honored by the presence and help of Lady Aurea Howard, and it was a great privilege to have with us at one of the meetings Hon. Geoffrey Howard, son of the World's President.

(Continued from Page Seven)

General Financial Statement of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, October 15, 1913

Resources:		
Willard Rest Cottage	$ 6,000.00	
Literature Building	13,200.00	
Literature Stock	12,289.68	
Furniture and Fixtures	5,142.35	
Property Improvement	400.05	
U. S. and Y. C. Sub. List	5,000.00	
Martindale Water Bonds	7,500.00	
Interest Crts. of Deposit	9,375.00	
Cash	2,768.79	
Liabilities:		
Bequest Fund		$16,674.05
National account (statement below)		710.95
Surplus		44,290.87
	$61,675.87	$61,675.87

1913

	Receipts	Disb'ts
National	$40,908.82	$39,842.25
U. S. and Crusader	29,680.34	28,294.33
Literature	24,277.65	26,019.28
Balance to National account		710.95
	$94,866.81	$94,866.81

Summary for Year

Total Receipts	$113,799.65
Total Disbursements	94,155.86
Cash on hand, interest bearing certificates, bonds and checking account	$ 19,643.79

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. and find them correct and that the foregoing statement shows the true condition of the organization according to said books Oct. 15, 1913.

E. F. Pierce, Auditor

Evanston, Ill., Oct. 22, 1913

The reports of both Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson evoked much applause and were received with a vote of thanks.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SECRETARIES

Rhena E. G. Mosher Holyoke, General Secretary Young People's Branch

The Young People's Branches all through the year and especially during the last few months, have shown a steady, healthy growth. It would be impossible to enumerate the lives touched, the hosts of young people established in temperance principles, the amount of healthy amusement furnished and the large number of workers trained and educated in temperance principles. Seventy-five per cent of our branches each year are new ones, owing to the changing lives of young people, probably showing that as the years go by, we are reaching many with our teaching.

The Branch has paid more money in dues this year, than last. While 3,400 young men paid dues in local Branches, sixty-six Branches conduct a Loyal Temperance Legion, thirty-two have helped in campaigns, 156 are taking the study course, nearly 4,000 social meetings have been held and $13,670 raised for the work. Through posters, parades, floats, medal contests, rallies and the press, our young folks are learning to present temperance truth forcefully. Many beautiful things have been done under the Flower Mission department, the boys of one Branch shoveling snow all winter, when necessary, for "shut-ins." Debates are proving very popular and institutes have been held in co-operation with other societies. One day in April was quite generally observed as National Y. P. B. Day, resulting in new members and new interest. It is hoped that this may become a regular Red Letter Day.

The Y. P. B. and Frances E. Willard Fund have received contributions from many Branches. The Y. P. B. organizers have traveled much of the year in the interests of Branch work, doing also much W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. work.

Mrs. Scovell has worked in colleges and will report her own work. She has organized eight Branches outside of colleges. Your national secretary has spent six months in the field, written hundreds of letters emphasizing the work, prepared monthly material for the Y. P. B. pages of THE SIGNAL and tried in every way to advance Branch work.

It will not be possible for me to take the national superintendency another year but I feel that the work is in fine condition to pass into other hands and that you will give to my successor the same loyal support you have given me. I am convinced that the Branch will continue to be a very vital part of our great organization. My final plea is that you will never forget that it pays to put time and money and effort into young people's work. It is a better investment than to wait until it is necessary to spend much more in effort and sorrow to rescue the fallen. There are thousands yet unreached with our truth. Let us make haste to win them ere it is too late.

Bessie Lathe Scovell, National Secretary College Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

All great reforms today seek to enlist the enthusiasm and the best thought of the college student. The temperance reform must reach the colleges or victory will long be delayed. "As the student today thinks, society tomorrow will live." That the temperance movement has reached the college is now assured and the work must continue until the scientific truth about alcohol is known and becomes to every college student an inhibition of its beverage use.

There has been a steady growth in temperance work in colleges during 1913. Early in the year your National college secretary was called from the active field to care for an invalid sister so that she has given less than four months to this particular part of the work. Five delightful weeks were spent in Tennessee in November and December, 1912, and five in Wisconsin in September and October, 1913, while six weeks of general organizing were given to Minnesota, Florida and Wisconsin state conventions

(Continued on Page Ten)

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the cooperation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

TEMPERANCE FORCES MEET *at* COLUMBUS, OHIO

AMONG THE SPEAKERS ARE MARY HARRIS ARMOR, FLORENCE D. RICHARDS AND ELLA A. BOOLE WHO REPORT W. C. T. U. PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN—CONGRESSMAN HOBSON, GOVERNORS HOOPER, HODGES, HANNA AND OTHERS GIVE STIRRING ADDRESSES

In harmony with the plans for National Constitutional Prohibition formulated at the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park, N. J., were the suggestions and declarations made by speakers at the meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League. With "On to Washington" as their slogan, plans for a campaign of education and legislation reaching throughout the entire nation were outlined and adopted.

Insisting that this meeting of the representatives of the temperance forces of the nation meant "the beginning of the end of partyism, the beginning of the end of moneyism, the inauguration of a new epoch," and that it was "the voice of the constitutional convention of the united churches of America against the crime of crimes," John G. Woolley announced the object of the convention in an eloquent speech on the first evening.

"We have learned our lesson from the advocates of the saloon," said Governor Ben Hooper, "and that is everlasting, bulldog persistence. It is beyond reason that our national government will continue to thwart the efforts of its constituent states in the handling of the liquor problem."

Governor George H. Hodges of Kansas predicted that a resolution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages in the United States and all territories under its jurisdiction soon would be adopted by Congress, and declared, "If I am governor of Kansas at that time I will immediately convene the legislature in special session, if necessary, for the purpose of ratifying the amendment."

One of the most eloquent deliverances of the meeting was the address of Mary Harris Armor, who told of the action taken at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park and called Congressman Richmond P. Hobson to the front of the platform, as she told of the endorsement by the W. C. T. U. Convention of his senatorial candidacy and his resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, for which the National W. C. T. U. had been working ever since the date of its introduction two years ago.

Mrs. Florence D. Richards and Mrs. Ella A. Boole also made strong, forceful speeches along the same line.

There was no more dramatic event in the great meeting than the confession of ex-Governor M. R. Patterson of Tennessee. After giving a detailed account of his political career as related to the liquor question, he concluded:

"I now favor prohibition in any form that will either reduce or destroy the liquor traffic. I favor it personal-wide, town-wide, state-wide, nation-wide and world-wide."

Action was taken by the meeting endorsing the candidacy for U. S. Senator of Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, who was one of the speakers and whose appearance was greeted with great applause.

A large number of other speakers of prominence, including governors, United States Senators and Congressmen and leaders in other lines, participated in the meeting.

This movement, taken in connection with the campaign now in progress by the W. C. T. U., is significant of the great war to be waged during the coming months. "Never before," says the *Liquor Dealer*, of Washington, D. C., "has the liquor business been threatened from so many directions as now. The man in the business who cannot see it is either blind or a fool. The man in the business who will not see it deserves to be put out. You have got to meet it with argument. You can't meet it with abuse or by evasion. You will have to toe the scratch and fight like men. Unless you can do that you might as well throw up your hands and give up the ghost. Marshal your forces, prepare every argument you have in justification of the continued life of your business and then present them, in an intelligent manner, to the people and to Congress."

Young People's Branch Shows Steady, Healthy Growth---Increase in Dues-Paying Membership---Twenty-Five College Branches in United States---Nearly 700 New Loyal Temperance Legions Organized During Past Year

(Continued from Page Eight)

were attended and assistance given in work for the young people. I have organized two college, two high school and eight regular Young People's Branches, have traveled 5,165 miles in the interest of the work and incidentally raised $662, besides gaining 247 W. C. T. U. members, 121 Y. P. B. and seventy-three honorary members. I have addressed students in twenty-three colleges, spoken in eighty-nine high schools and reached 20,000 students with scientific temperance truth or the economic phase of temperance. This meager report on the part of the National college secretary, however, is supplemented by the work of the National organizers, lecturers and state officers until the grand total of 154 talks in colleges has been reached and 46,800 college students have been taught temperance truths.

Five states have state college secretaries, North Dakota having reached the ideal of a paid secretary in her state university. Minnesota state W. C. T. U. offers $5 per month for five months' work by some young woman in looking after the interests of the college branch at the State University. Georgia has sent her college secretary to every woman's and co-educational college in the state. Arkansas' state college secretary has visited many colleges. We hope the time may speedily come when each state shall have a state college Branch secretary who can devote all her time to visiting the colleges again and again, helping with educational and social work of the Branches until the college branch of the W. C. T. U. becomes a regular society in all our institutions of learning.

There are now twenty-five college Branches of the W. C. T. U. in the United States, with a reported membership of 590. Other colleges have formed temperance committees in the Y. W. C. A. to carry out our plans.

As I lay down the work of the college Branch after three years of pioneer effort I wish to thank all who have helped to bring about whatever results have been achieved.

Edna Rowan, General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

The Loyal Temperance Legion brings a splendid contribution to help swell the record of victories for 1913. There have been no exciting campaigns calling into active service thousands of our children as in the two previous years but it has been a year filled with steady, persistent effort for organization of our boys and girls into the Loyal Temperance Legion where they have been trained definitely in our principles, total abstinence and prohibition. That the time has been well spent is evidenced by the splendid array of new legions, 684 having been organized this year. One hundred of these have been started through the Work among Miners and Lumbermen.

The problem of "no leaders" is being solved in a very practical way by training our women for L. T. L. work. The Federation of Long Beach, California, has a thriving Y. P. B. which is taking our L. T. L. Manual study preparatory for leadership. Approximately 500 women in Indiana are taking the Normal course of the Legion. Surely when the subject to be taught is understood definitely, it will not be so difficult to procure superintendents for our work.

In order that our leaders may be fully equipped with strong, teachable material we have reinforced our L. T. L. literature this year by the publication of two Manuals by Miss Christine I. Tinling. "Temperance Tales" and "A Handful of Hints" should be in the hands of all L. T. L. superintendents, Sunday school teachers, public school teachers, mothers and all who deal with children in any capacity. Enough cannot be said of the splendid presentation of the subject of total abstinence as Miss Tinling has given it to us in these books. That they have met a long felt need is evidenced by the fact that they are now in their second edition.

The L. T. L. has been established this year in many charitable homes for children, Lexington, Kentucky, having placed the work in four. Central Union of Los Angeles, California, pays a leader

MISS EDNA ROWAN

and furnishes supplies for two L. T. L.'s in charitable homes. Los Angeles county alone furnishes six legions with a superintendent, which proves that what must be done, can be done if there is truly a will for it.

The L. T. L.'s were a great help in the no-license campaigns and were utilized many times in suffrage parades. They have placed Miss Willard's picture in the schools and have also placed there the anti-cigaret blotters. The Foot Brigades have crushed out thousands of cigar and cigaret stubs. One L. T. L. in New Hampshire furnished the entire reading matter for three lumber camps during the winter. It proved to be impossible to tabulate all that has been done through the Flower Mission and Mercy departments. Fifteen hundred entertainments and social meetings have been held, over 400 medal contests conducted, and 72,204 bouquets distributed.

Montana wins the prize for the largest proportionate dues-paying membership. Each of the 200 members pays dues. Colorado wins the prize for fairs and open air meetings. Ohio gains the prize for social meetings and "Red Letter" days. Indiana wins the flag for the greatest number of comfort bags made. Pennsylvania carries off the prize for Flower Mission work.

Eight hundred and three dollars and eighty-one cents has been paid by the children this year in dues, giving us a paid membership of 16,000 boys and girls. They have given $128 to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund and several legions have contributed to the Memorial Fund.

But greater than any offering the children may bring to the temperance cause is the splendid instruction they themselves are receiving. When we realize that a host of boys and girls, thousands strong, is being trained for useful citizenship through the education received today in our Loyal Temperance Legion, we have reason to give thanks, and greater reason to pledge ourselves to the advancement of temperance work among the children.

FRIDAY EVENING

"To see ourselves as others see us," was the happy experience of the W. C. T. U. in convention assembled on Welcome Night. The state, the city, the educational interests, and the clergy, vied with one another in an effort to express their high regard for the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

After prayer, led by Rev. A. E. Ballard, president of the Ocean Grove Association, His Excellency, Governor Leon R. Taylor of New Jersey gave greetings for the state:

Governor Leon R. Taylor

"Yearly, hundreds of assemblies such as yours come to us, some with the object of bettering only those who are fortunate enough to be members of the organization, others with the intent and purpose of benefiting all mankind, as in the present instance.

"This instinct of betterment is inherent in the human breast. We may for present purposes divide this instinct into two forms, selfish and unselfish. With some it is only strong enough to cause the individual to try to better himself. With others it imparts the desire to help all those who come within its ken. That is the unselfish kind. Without the latter, only such progress would have been made as was consequent to the struggle for personal advancement. With it rapid strides were made and are being made. Not only is there the advancement of the individual, but the individual thus unselfishly and nobly organized drags, persuades and pushes his fellows forward.

"Beneficent indeed was our Maker to thus constitute us, otherwise many more centuries would have elapsed before we passed from the dark to the present age of enlightenment.

"This nobler kind is responsible for our hospitals, our churches, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and almost every attempt to betterment. We may differ as to the means, but we cannot differ as to the object. The wisest and best may disagree as to what form or manner of work will bring the best results, but they cannot disagree as to what should be attained.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is made up of as unselfish and noble a band of those working for others as exists upon the face of the earth.

"Therefore, ladies, in behalf of the state of New Jersey and its people, I do most heartily and sincerely welcome you and pay this little tribute to your nobleness of purpose."

Convention Welcomed by Governor Leon R. Taylor of New Jersey and Representative of the Mayor---"We Consider the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Most Valuable Asset of the State and Nation" Says Speaker

At the close of his address, Governor Taylor, for the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce, presented to Mrs. Stevens for the Convention a floral piece of white carnations representing a mammoth white ribbon bow.

The city was represented by Dr. De Witt C. Cobb, who spoke for His Honor, the mayor.

Dr. De Witt C. Cobb

"I am greatly honored to stand in the presence of these elect ladies to extend to them my greetings, as the representative of the chief executive of our city. When requested to do so by His Honor, two questions presented themselves to me—first, 'Who are these people and where do they come from,' for we are justly jealous of the reputation of our city. Second, 'What is the purpose of their organization?'

"A brief survey of this field of inquiry aud I am compelled immediately to deliver to you the keys of the city, and bid you enter and enjoy yourselves. You are no longer satisfied, neither are we, with high sounding sentiments and meaningless platitudes that have characterized our words and been discounted by our acts in the past. We no longer believe in expressions like this: 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,' but rather in that other thought, 'A government of the people,' not of men but 'of the people'—women and men. Hence our faith, our hope, our expectation, our vision of better times and a clearer, cleaner atmosphere because of the triumph of the principle, 'The political hand that casts the ballot rules the nation.'

"We rejoice with you, we congratulate you, that in ten states you have already entered into the political action of the commonwealth. The vision of forty years is becoming a glorious reality. I see before me a gathering of typical Americans of lofty purpose and high resolve—the womanhood and motherhood of the nation.

"Of the purpose of your organization little need be said, in this presence. For forty years you have persistently, insistently and consistently proclaimed in clarion notes your purpose, 'the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and exploitation of intoxicating liquors.' Wonderful your success and splendid your achievements. You march with the swing of conquest. The rosy tinted dawn of a new born day is breaking in which a national victory will crown your efforts. You have visited many cities throughout the country but all roads lead to Asbury Park. We rejoice in your coming and are glad to have you with us here, where the tainted breath of no open saloon offends your sensitive nerves. In the name of His Honor, Mayor Bennett; in the name of our founder, ex-Senator James A. Bradley; in the name of our people, honest, upright and industrious, and in the name of redeemed manhood, emancipated womanhood and protected childhood, I bid you a cordial and hearty welcome to Asbury Park."

Mr. Cobb, at the close of his remarks, bestowed upon the presiding officer a bouquet of snowy blossoms, emblematic of the purity in civic and social life for which the W. C. T. U. is working.

MRS. JENNIE L. W. ROOKE

Rev. J. W. Marshall

"Heroines and heroes of the temperance reformation, I bear to you the greetings of the Christian churches of the state of New Jersey. As I happen to be the superintendent for the New Brunswick district of the New Jersey conference, I also bring greetings from about 150,000 Methodist members in this state with a following of a half a million people.

"We consider the W. C. T. U. a most valuable asset to our state and when the millennium shall have dawned in New Jersey we know you will have had much to do with its dawning. We are with you in your constant and self-denying labors for a higher and better humanity, and we urge you to come in your representative capacity, as frequently as you can, to our pulpits, to our prayer services, to our Sunday schools, to our young people's societies. Bring your literature, and your ideas to our legislative bodies and help us to create a great temperance sentiment throughout the whole church and state until you shall be heard and listened to and believed in and your victory shall be secured.

"One of our great men, Lee Mitchell Hodges, said a few days ago in defining character: 'It is resolution, courage, energy, power of control, combined with zealousness in taking the initiative and assuming responsibilities, together with unflinching determination to succeed in spite of every obstacle, every barrier.' A gentleman was once asked what he considered the best service one man can render his generation. This was his reply, 'It consists in the influence, direct or indirect, which he may exert by force of character.' We, the Christian churches, recognize in you, our sisters, the greatest national asset we have, which is character. The three elements, then, that enter into a magnificent character are service, sympathy and courage, and we are glad to be allied with you in teaching the rising generation these things—courage for the individual, sympathy for the outcast, and service to our common humanity. We believe that when our youth, taught by you and by the church of Jesus Christ, shall be thoroughly grounded in these graces the time will not be far hence when total abstinence and prohibition shall be supreme in our state and throughout our land.

"A few weeks ago a man was taken to a Philadelphia hospital where he died. His case had puzzled physicians and surgeons, none of whom had been able to offer him any relief. For that reason they performed a post mortem operation and found a growth lying just beneath the spinal column hidden away where X-rays could not find it. It was slowly eating into the marrow—a growth very much of the nature of a snake. I say to you, friends, that Asbury Park has a spinal column, that New Jersey has a spinal column, the United States has a spinal column and let us beware lest this snake of intemperance and vice eat away the very marrow of our life. May the church and this great temperance body continue to stand together until we seek out the snake and bring about its death for all time."

MISS HELEN L. HOOD

George A. Merick

"The commissioner of education, Dr. Kendall, is not able to be here this evening to personally bid you welcome. I hope, however, that you will not feel that his welcome is less warm. The schools of this and of all other states of the Union are justified in claiming kinship with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. 'The ties that bind' are very real and very strong.

"Something more than a generation ago, your organization became possessed of the conviction that the youth of this land should not grow up without a knowledge of the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, a conviction which was in time registered on the statute books of well-nigh all the states.

"Undoubtedly some mistakes have been made, but I can, I believe, say without danger of contradiction that the intent of those laws, relating to the teaching of temperance in the schools, has from the beginning been universally approved and that this subject has been as conscientiously and as intelligently taught as have other subjects of the curriculum.

"So long, however, as this subject is studied solely, or mainly, for information, just so long will it fail to realize the desired purpose.

New Jersey's Leading Educators in Greetings Commend Work of W. C. T. U. in Educating the Children in Scientific Temperance and in Raising the Ideals of the Community

"We of this generation are seeing with a new light the hoary truth that knowledge, unapplied, is useless. Knowledge is good, but to be useful it must be transformed into understanding and into wisdom. That is what we must do with the subject, temperance physiology. It must find its place in the new school programs whose purpose is not only to enlighten but to inspire. May we not believe that when you scatter to your homes, after what we hope may be the most successful Convention in your history, you will give your sympathetic support to whatever sane efforts may be made to transform the school into a place where life shall be lived, not merely learned about; because only as this is done can the school be a training ground for worthy citizenship. Knowledge, purpose and will may then be made effective in establishing in the early constitution of childhood the laws of temperance."

Prof. Frederick Sheppard, for the City Schools

"The educational interests of any community are two-fold, the homes and the schools, not the schools alone. When we think of the educational interests of a city we should reflect that the public schools are a part of the home, they are the projection of the home, and an effort on the part of all the homes collectively to do for the rising generation what cannot be done by the individual home alone. Therefore, when we speak of the educational interests of any community, we should not separate in our thought, on an occasion like this nor in our practice in civil life, the home from the school. This community is proud to welcome this great convention, because the W. C. T. U. has always stood for the stamping out of two of the greatest curses that are destroying mankind—the use of alcohol and licentiousness. No nation can exist very long that does not battle and battle successfully with these two curses. We welcome you to this community because of one other thing for which you stand—the equal rights of women to participate with men in the civic life of the nation. Now this is a logical corollary to the fact that our educational interests consist of the home and the school. We as American citizens are inconsistent in separating the will of the mothers from the will of the fathers expressed in their votes. The mothers of the community are even more interested in the education of their children than are the fathers. Should they not have equal representation in everything pertaining to the children?

"We are glad that you have come to this community because we wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the freedom you have brought to our teachers—in enabling them to teach the facts concerning the nature and effects of alcohol and narcotics. There are those who have inveighed against the laws which compel the teaching of temperance hygiene in the public schools, but I believe such laws to be a blessing.

"We are glad to have you with us tonight because of the inspiration and help you are to every home, because of the civic ideals you have placed before us, because of what you have accomplished in the way of freedom of speech in the public schools and in the raising of the ideals of the community."

MRS. FAITH T. PARROTT

Somewhat unique in the way of greeting was a poem read by Rev. John Love, who in rhythmic measure reviewed the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since the Crusade days, and paid tribute to pioneers and leaders in the organization.

Miss Esther H. Elfreth

"The 10,582 women who compose the W. C. T. U. in our own state extend to you a hearty greeting. May I say a word concerning those who make up the local unions and without whose splendid efforts we should never have been able to entertain this great national gathering—women who have given their loving interest all through the year to plans for your coming. Many, many women who will not be able to come to Asbury Park will read with keen interest the reports of everything done here.

"We bid you welcome, fellow workers, because we need you in New Jersey, a state one hundred fifty-six miles long and fifty-seven miles wide with an area of over 8,000 square miles—a state which has within its borders 11,800 places where intoxicating liquors are sold. Those of you who heard Mrs. Stevens' statesmanlike address this morning remember that she declared that not only are we warring against the saloon, but against the liquor traffic. It is, therefore, not only against the 11,800 saloons but the large number of places where intoxicating liquors are sold in New Jersey that we are waging war. We need you, dear friends; we need the inspiration of your presence here and we believe it will bring to our state a wonderful impetus to the work which we call ours, but which we know, too, is God's.

"New Jersey is very black, a condition for which the Woman's Christian Temperence Union is in no way responsible. We have sometimes wondered if our state will ever be white until forced into line by the Federal Government, so we have reason to welcome you because we know that your presence will help in our onward march to Washington.

"The members of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., than whom there are no more loyal women in all the nation, extend to you most hearty and cordial welcome. Your presence will help us greatly toward the end for which we are striving and praying. Welcome, yea, thrice welcome!"

MRS. ADA W. UNRUH

After a duet, "My Mother's White Ribbon," by Mr. C. N. Lillagore and Mr. A. E. Sidwell, responses were given by Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke for the East; Miss Helen L. Hood for the Middle West; Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh for the West; Mrs. Faith T. Parrott for the South; Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke for the Y. P. B., and Miss Edna Rowan for the L. T. L.

In bright, forceful fashion, Mrs. Faith T. Parrott reviewed the victories for prohibition in the South, and the benefits experienced by the states and communities which had outlawed the liquor traffic. Asserting that the progress of the prohibition movement in the South and elsewhere was an indication that people nowadays are learning common sense, she related the following incident:

"Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia once engaged an old darkey to help him get his vehicle started quickly along a muddy road, where it had stuck. The old colored man was given a dollar, which seemed quite a sum to the great jurist. 'Yes, I does charge you a dollar, massa. It's worth mo'an a dollar to learn some folks common sense.'"

Mrs. Parrott emphasized the fact that in order to gain nationwide prohibition all sections of the country must work together to the common end. "We can win," said the speaker, "when every heart has learned the lesson contained in the following lines:

"Every mason in the quarry,
Every builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm grove,
Every raftsman at the oar;
Hewing wood, or drawing water,
Splitting stones, or clearing sod;
All the dusty ranks of labor
In the regiments of God
March together towards His triumph,
Do the deeds His hands prepare.
Honest toil is holy service,
Faithful work is praise and prayer."

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS DECLARES FOR PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

In a resolution which for forcefulness and conciseness could hardly have been improved, the Federation of Women's Clubs of the state of Illinois has given notice to the liquor interests that its influence will be used to outlaw the saloon in every town and city of the land. Action on the resolution took place on the morning of November 14, at the end of a four-day session at Evanston, Illinois. The adoption was opposed by a few delegates who stated that they feared it would seem to commit them to the one political party which had declared for prohibition of the liquor traffic and would hinder and handicap them in their legislative work. Evidently the sentiment of the majority of the women was expressed in the words of a delegate who insisted, "If only one political party has seen fit to declare its attitude upon this question, it is time the women served notice upon all parties that if they want the women's vote they would better make their position plain. I believe this is a growing question and we must act."

Especially telling was the plea of a delegate who said she spoke from an experience of over twenty years in social settlement work where she had seen the devastating result of the liquor traffic. "How can I go back and face the women of my constituency and tell them this federation refused to adopt the resolution?" she pleaded.

> **Resolved, that the delegates of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled place themselves on record as opposed to the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and urge their sisters of the state to use every possible opportunity at the ballot box to add Illinois to the list of dry states.**

When the legislative superintendent of the Federation was asked to give her opinion as to the effect of the action upon the legislative work, she said she did not doubt it would arouse the liquor interests to greater efforts to deprive the women of suffrage rights and to prevent their securing further privileges, but, she concluded, "If we are going to dodge this great moral issue, we are setting a very poor example, it seems to me."

"Aren't we as a Federation working for civic purity?" queried one eager delegate. "And in our efforts to secure it don't we find the liquor traffic the source of all civic impurity?"

"I come from Peoria, the great brewery district," explained one woman, "nevertheless I feel certain the women I represent at this meeting would expect me to vote for the resolution."

Among the objections given was the argument that the delegates to the convention came uninstructed by their constituents as to how to vote on this question, and one delegate replied, "We are not left in doubt as to how the women of this state feel, for wherever they have been given the opportunity they have registered at the ballot box their opposition."

An effort to adopt an amendment to the original resolution, limiting it to an expression of disapproval of the liquor traffic, was promptly voted down, and the vote for the resolution was so nearly unanimous that no effort was made to count the "nays."

Although no mention was made of the connection with the W. C. T. U. of any of the delegates who spoke for the resolution, it is interesting to know that the suggestion that it be incorporated in the resolutions came from the Woman's Club of Evanston, the home of Frances E. Willard, and the headquarters of the National W. C. T. U., and that a member of that club, who is also a member of the Evanston W. C. T. U., framed it. It was championed on the floor by many white ribboners from organizations throughout the state of Illinois. The action of this influential body of women is a distinct and notable triumph for the prohibition cause.

WELCOME NIGHT RESPONSES

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Miss Helen L. Hood

"On behalf of the middle west, the backbone of America, I want to thank you for your kindly words of greeting which make us feel perfectly at home. Not only does the middle west give from its corn and wheat fields, food to build up the physical well-being of the nation, but on its battle fields great reforms have been begun, and wrought out to victory. We have inaugurated in that territory the greatest woman's movement the world has ever known, under the matchless leadership of Frances Willard, whose vision was not confined but who looked with level eyes as far as our limitless prairies, who banded the forces of organization and education and agitation until a mighty cable was bound around the world, against which the forces of evil to this day cannot prevail. And so on behalf of that vast territory, the middle west, where today is being tested the value of the great movement for the enfranchisement of women, the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic is being brought to a final issue. In response to these kindly welcomes I will say that in the remembrance of past victories and with the knowledge of our present activities we will not rest until our land is freed from the liquor traffic."

Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke

"I am honored in being the spokesman for our New England women and those of the East. We are your near neighbors. We share with you many peculiarly sectional and civic problems, even as we share this beautiful ocean scenery.

"I have been trying to imagine the predicament of this Convention if the local papers should announce that despite the welcome extended to us tonight by the mayor and others, that in spite of all this your local Woman's Club, Business Men's Association, Church Federation, or some other group of good citizens, really did not wish us here and did not hesitate to say so in plain terms. That is exactly what happened to the Iowa State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association at its recent convention in Cedar Falls. The mayor of the city extended a welcome to this association in the morning, the churches, public schools, and business men of course taking no part in it. It was a solo for the mayor. Possibly he could not well avoid the invitation. In the evening all the local papers published a letter addressed to the convention by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. (Mrs. Rooke quoted at length from this communication, which has already appeared in full in THE UNION SIGNAL.)

"Our organization exists here to make the American saloon an unwelcomed institution, in this and every other city. Therein rests *our* reason for being welcomed.

"A professor in our great Harvard medical school was recently lecturing to his class upon the heart. He said, 'Gentlemen, I wish to arrest your thought by a strong and unusual statement. I wish you to realize that if it were possible for us to combine the sheer force and bring to bear the impulse and power of our heart pulsations,—I say, if we could gather up this power and deliver it in the form of direct blows, we could overthrow yonder Bunker Hill Monument.' When I heard this, the thought immediately came to me that if there is any organization in this country which for years has typified the heart beat, the emotion, affection, spirit, conscience, and dynamic power of American womanhood against our greatest fee, that organization is surely the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The consideration of further means for conserving, uniting, and directing the delivery of our blows against the liquor traffic,—that is the business of this Convention.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

FAMILY OF FIVE
All Drank Coffee From Infancy

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble. (The same drug is found in tea.)

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it, and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum must be boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

TRY ONE MINUTE DUST REMOVER. Safe and sure, all fabrics. O. K. White Glove Cleaner. Either 10 cents. Agents Wanted. Knapp the Cleaner, Cortland, N. Y.

Representatives of Young People's Work From Many Lands Tell of Progress. Meeting at Hanson Place M. E. Church on Sunday Evening of World's Convention Led by Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, World's Secretary Young Woman's Branch

The Sunday evening service at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention was in charge of the young people, and was held in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch of the World's W. C. T. U., presiding. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the first general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch work.

Miss Cameron, in her introductory remarks, told of the encouraging advance of the work among the young people and made an earnest plea to young women not yet connected with the organization to join the ranks. She said, "In this country you are engaged in a campaign for national constitutional prohibition, and you are not going to be able to gain it without the girls and young women. If this is true in your country, how much is it also in other countries!" She spoke of the high ideals of the W. C. T. U. "I always feel grieved when I think that many of the girls and young women who come into our organization never saw that wonderful woman, Frances E. Willard, never came under the influence of her beautiful personality or knew her love for them. We can only try to pass on her ideals; we can only endeavor to give a glimpse of the visions she gave to us."

Reminding the congregation that Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, had in her letter of greeting expressed the hope that the World's W. C. T. U. Convention would bring into the work more young women and girls, she introduced as a representative of the absent World's President, Lady Aurea Howard, who said in part:

The Lady Aurea Howard

"There is a little jingle we used to sing, a sort of round or ditty, and it began, 'Scotland's burning,' and it ended, 'Go and fetch some water.' Well, we know that it is not only Scotland that is burning, but all the world is alive with these alcohol flames which are not only consuming our men, but the flames are lapping over upon the women and children. You probably have seen the old-fashioned method of putting out fires by a chain of buckets. It seems to me that is what our white ribbon movement stands for. The white ribboners are handing the buckets along to put out the flames. We have to get the water from the source. One of the things that has most impressed me at this Convention was the dedication of the babies. Theirs are the first pair of hands to take up the buckets. Yesterday we had a demonstration of the work of the L. T. L. There we have the second pair of hands. Then the bucket is handed on to the Y's, who are coming nearer the flames, and then it is passed along to the W's. Yes, the buckets go from hand to hand and there must be no gap in the ranks. We must gather in the girls and prepare them to go to the danger zone. It seems to me that the whole idea of the organization of the Y movement is to prepare the young people to get close to the flames—to get into the senior ranks."

Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, general Y. P. B. secretary of the United States, was the next speaker.

Mrs. Holyoke said that she represented not only the young women but also the young men, who are included in the membership of the Young People's Branch in the United States. "One great reason for the training of the young women is that for many years the women of the W. C. T. U. have had a great trust and hope that must be passed on, and the Y. P. B. is a training school for temperance workers," said Mrs. Holyoke. "We believe that youth is the time when habits are to be formed, and we believe that young people with their enthusiasm and their optimism are able to inaugurate and put in motion splendid plans. You would be surprised at the things the young women have accomplished in some of our campaigns for prohibition. It has been said these could not have been carried to victory in some states without our young people." Mrs. Holyoke closed with a plea for the young folk present to "throw their influence and all the graces of young womanhood and manhood on the side of temperance."

Miss Margaret Thorne, leader of the Young People's work in Great Britain, brought greetings from 12,000 English and Welsh Y's.

Miss Margaret Thorne

Miss Thorne told of the work in Great Britain, and the effort to get hold of the girls in the elementary schools who upon leaving go out to work for a living. These girls are trained through study bands, lectures, and speakers' classes to go out and win others. "We want the people to understand," said Miss Thorne, "that the future of the organization must depend on the splendid women now in the work, and that the girls who are growing up should be prepared to assume the burdens. We feel that greater responsibility is coming to women and we want to train the girls for that. We want each one to pray the prayer of Frances Willard, 'Lord, help me to make my life valuable, so that somebody may be glad that I have lived and I have toiled.'"

Miss Iwasawa of Japan, attired in the picturesque dress of the women of her country, appeared next upon the platform and said:

Miss Iwasawa

"We all know that the surest and best way of lifting a nation is to educate the women and pull them up to a higher level, physically, mentally and spiritually, and we strongly believe that our W. C. T. U. work, and especially that of our Y Branch, is doing splendidly along that line. You may be interested to hear that Ruth Frances Davis, who is one of the best W. C. T. U. workers you have sent out to Japan, is working finely in our country, and we are thankful to you for sending her. I see a great advantage in our Y work. First, it convinces our young women of the necessity of total abstinence; second, it helps our young women to work for others; third, it trains our young people to work together harmoniously and systematically. One instance I remember. A girl came to me and said she had joined our Y Branch. It was her sincere desire to make her father give up his long habit of drinking. It was not very long before the whole family became a Christian family. I know another girl whose family wanted her to marry a young man, and she made these two conditions: She would not marry one who was not a Christian or one, however bright he might be, who smoked or drank. Of course it is very hard for a Japanese girl to say those things, but this maiden insisted and now she has a beautiful Christian home. I have said our Y Branches help us to work for others. They not only work among their fellow-students but also visit the sick and friendless and leave them a nice message. Some of our Y Branches are in our silk-making districts and the members go to the factories and have meetings with the factory girls."

Miss Mabel Beddow brought greetings from Palestine.

Miss Mabel Beddow

"Many difficulties confront the girls of Jerusalem who might become abstainers. For instance Jews are obliged to take a certain amount of alcohol every day and especially at their feasts. The Greeks demand that the women bring their little children of two and three years of age and the priests give them bread dipped in wine. When the Syrians hold a feast the father of the family will drop a gold coin into a glass of wine, pass it around the table and every one is expected to take a drink. When the young people sign the pledge, as some of them do, they find it very difficult to keep it. They do not only sign the pledge, but they take the facts home to their parents, and not infrequently ask for pledges to take to their fathers and mothers and elder sisters and brothers. I ask that in this land where our Lord said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me' you may pray for all those who have taken the pledge that they may be firm and strong to keep it."

Miss Gladys Cooper, South Australia, was introduced as one who had traveled 15,000 miles to attend the convention.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, President National American Woman Suffrage Association, Stirs Audience With Enthusiasm---Declares Foes of Reform Movements and of Suffrage are the Liquor Interests

"I came here to extend to this Convention the congratulations of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on behalf of the progress of the movement in which you are engaged. While it is true all the members of the Suffrage Association are not members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; while it is true they are not all prohibitionists, it is nevertheless true that they believe whenever a question affects the vital interests of the home, the community and the state, it is the business of women as well as of men to say how the business shall be regulated and controlled, and today we are as determined as we ever have been to secure in every nation in the world the voice of women through their votes upon all the vital questions relating to humanity.

"As I looked over this great Convention filled to the topmost seat of the topmost gallery, I wondered how it happened that that half of the human race which has relegated to itself the wisdom of the world has been so lacking in common sense as to fail to win to the support of the government and upbuilding of the state the enthusiasm, the devotion, the consecration of the great mass of womanhood represented here today. **It is to my mind one of the most astonishing things possible that the good men of the world have failed to recognize the value of co-operative service of women, though the bad men have learned to recognize it. And if we could only be as sure how the good men would stand on this question as we are sure how the bad men stand on it, there would be no hesitation on our part in prophesying a day not far distant when the ballot will be in the hands of every woman in every civilized nation.**

"We all know who our foes are; the foes of your organization are the foes of ours. It does not matter whether it is the church or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or any other group working for reform our foes are one and the same. We can count them all; we know them all and we see that the great mass of them are the people who are engaged not only in the business of the liquor traffic, but every business which fattens itself on the virtue and integrity of manhood and womanhood, the destruction of the home and the prostitution of boyhood and girlhood. The time is at hand when every woman who wants protection, not only for her own child, but every other child (and no woman is worthy to be called a mother who in the eyes of her own babe, and the clasp of her own child does not see the need of love and protection for every other babe and every other child the whole world over), and every woman who cares for the home, who cares for the higher moral impulses of human hearts and human souls, who cares for the best conditions in the community in which she lives—the time has come when these women must combine to ask that we have that power which is mightier than any other force in the world to bring to pass in our government those things which are best for all.

"I was very glad to hear the women from those states in which they have suffrage—none of them claimed that all women are good and none of them that all are bad or all wise and none foolish—say that so far as women had been able to affect conditions, the results had been beneficial; so far as they had been able to bring pressure to bear on the life of the state, they had accomplished much.

"The women of the Anti-Suffrage Association are the only people against suffrage who are not vicious, but alas they are the screen behind which the other people hide in order to carry on their work, and there are large numbers of these excellent ladies who would feel deep regret if they knew the purposes to which their organization is put.

"When I heard the lady from Colorado tell of what had been accomplished there and then say that there were 50,000 more men in the state than women I thought how astonishing it is that whenever anything goes wrong in Colorado, even rioting up in the mining districts where there isn't a single woman, it is all laid to the women of Colorado and to suffrage. I have never seen a single statement to the effect that anything good had been done by the women—everything good is accomplished without women and everything bad through the women. I have been greatly astonished to hear from time to time—I read it only today in a clipping—that deep down in my heart, although I denied it, I was a militant. Well, if they have gotten so deep down in my heart that they find militancy, they have gotten a good deal deeper down than I have. I am not in favor of militancy, but I do believe that for the first two years of the militant movement in England when the work there was practically dormant, the women stirred up the press as it had never been stirred before, and while they were constitutional in that they went out into the field to defeat candidates, which is a perfectly legitimate procedure (and which I would like to do myself) the militant movement helped England and helped the world over. But when they ceased to be constitutionally militant, they took that step which no woman can take and succeed, and which, I believe, no man can take and succeed."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK IN MANY LANDS

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

"There is a good work being done in Australia although its people are cut off from so many interests. Although so many miles away from this country, the following story shows that we are neighbors: A certain man being asked for a contribution for foreign missionary work, made the answer, 'Charity begins at home. I must give my money here.' He was asked, 'You own this block of land on which your house is built, do you not? How far down does your ownership go? 'I suppose,' he answered, 'that I own it down to the middle of the earth.' 'How about the man on the other side of the globe who owns half way through the earth? Doesn't he own up to the point where your two properties touch? Doesn't that make you neighbors?' "

Nothing could have been in more perfect accord with the spirit of the Convention than the musical selection by Mrs. Frances Graham, "If I Were a Voice."

Miss Anna Cummings

Miss Anna Cummings of South Africa brought greetings from the young people of the distant land of the Southern Cross, explaining that she had come *only* 10,000 miles. She said, "About twenty-five years ago the first Y union was organized at the Huguenot seminary at Wellington. The significant emblem of the Y is the calla (which we call the arum). It grows in the mud but inside of its pure white cup is a straight golden calyx—it carries with it the reminder that one may be pure of heart and life while working in the mud and scum of things helping others."

The applause which greeted the introduction of Miss Anna A. Gordon spoke eloquently of the place she holds in the hearts of the young people of every land. In her usual happy fashion she told of the inspiration she always received from being present at the young people's meetings, and her delight at the messages she had heard that evening. She spoke of the Italian woman who after curiously viewing Frances Willard on one of her European trips, inquired, "Pardon me, Miss Willard, but do the Indians in your country all have as fair complexions as you have?" "That," said Miss Gordon, "was in the day when the nations were far apart from one another, and we did not know much of each other. Thank God for the tie that today binds us all in one work for Christ and for our neighbors and humanity."

Mrs. Leggett of Montreal brought greetings from Canada.

Mrs. Leggett

"As a real estate man would express it, 'Business is booming with us.' From the Pacific to the Atlantic in our nine provinces Y work is organized. I bring greetings from 1,000 Y members. My own province, Quebec, has just won the banner for the greatest increase of societies."

The message from the Y's of Burma was given by Dr. Davenport for his wife, Mrs. C. Davenport. "I am glad," he said, "to bring you greetings from the Y's of the silken East, as Burma has been designated, and to give you a message of thanks for sending to us that splendid worker, Miss Flora E. Strout. By her personal magnetism she has organized a number of Y's which are enthusiastic supporters and leaders in the great conflict. Every missionary in the country is interested in the work."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, at one time General Y Secretary of the United States, told of her great interest in the work among the young people. "I have said many times," declared Mrs. Boole, "that it was as worth while to establish a young man or woman in temperance principles as to reform a drunkard, and it pays a lot better."

The tender tie that binds the workers of all nations was given expression in the closing song, so frequently on the lips of the delegates, "All round the world the ribbon white is twined." The meeting closed with words of benediction by Rev. George C. Fort, pastor of the church.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 44-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

"Votes for Women" in Many Nations

FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION AT WORLD'S CONVENTION TELLS STORY OF WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

The Franchise demonstration, arranged and conducted by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, was one of the most interesting features of the great Brooklyn Convention. A procession of "voters" from the equal suffrage states and from countries where women possess franchise rights thronged the platform and gave brief messages concerning the status of the movement in their respective state or nation. We give below brief paragraphs from the speeches of the foreign representatives.

Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, New Zealand

"I understand it was a mistake that I was called upon first, but I think it was a happy mistake seeing my country was the first country in the world to give the women full franchise. Almost as soon as we had given women franchise, the members of Parliament gave us the power to deal with the liquor traffic, so that every man and woman once in three years votes on the liquor question. We really have no poor in my country because now in New Zealand everybody must have a proper living wage and nobody there is allowed to work for more than eight hours a day. We have splendid legislation so far as women are concerned. And I am sure these laws could not have gone on the statute books of New Zealand if the women had not had the franchise."

Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, China

"In Nanking we have suffrage and are now asking for national suffrage. The women over there got together and went to the President and asked for an interview, but it was denied on the ground of his being busy with the cabinet. But these women had been reading the English newspapers, so they battered down the doors and went in. The cabinet had run away because they thought it was the Manchus coming back! The President told these women, 'It doesn't lie with me to give you the ballot; it will be laid befor the Assembly, and we hope in due time you'll get the ballot.' "

Miss Emilie Solomon, South Africa

"The first society in South Africa to take up the subject of woman suffrage was the W. C. T. U. A few years ago a meeting of women was called in Cape Town. They were invited to form a Woman's Enfranchisement League outside of our society and hundreds of women have gone into it. We have worked side by side and now a great many societies are working for suffrage throughout South Africa. Today we have women on our hospital boards and on our school boards. Last year Parliament appointed a commission to inquire into what is known as the Black Peril and, at the earnest request of the women, for the first time in the history of South Africa, three women were appointed to act on a Parliamentary Commission."

Mrs. Carl Ottosen, Denmark

"The women in Denmark have had the right to vote and hold office in the community for about two years, and it has not been detrimental to them. Men acknowledge that these women are just as womanly as they were before, and acknowledge, too, that they are just as good housewives and mothers as before. They also acknowledge that conditions at the polls where they cast their votes are better than before the women came along."

Miss Agnes E. Slack, England

"With regard to England I want to say our organization there has been right at the very front in the agitation of 'Votes for Women.' Our World's President, the Countess of Carlisle, has certainly done as much and I may say almost more than any other woman to promote suffrage, and if she had not taken a very firm stand indeed I venture to say our association would not be half as strong as it is today. And let me say it will be the spirit of devotion, the loyalty and the proving of ourselves worthy which will give us the vote—but the breaking of windows and setting on fire of houses, never, never. You can not drive the British nation. We can be led by love and trust, by the all omnipotent faith that the greatest thing in life is the righteousness that exalteth a nation, and we will not stand for lawbreaking, for violence as a machine to win any motion. On behalf of the English women I proclaim this as the attitude we take, and I tell you the other section—the section that stands for brute force as a means to exalt womanhood of the nation—is so small, so infinitesimally small that it can never win. And the position taken by the majority of British women and by the greatest political organizations is that faith and justice will win the day."

Mrs. G. C. Milne, Scotland

"I rejoice to stand before you for a minute or two to express my great interest for the suffrage cause in behalf of which I expect to do some personal fighting because we mean to win in Scotland. I am within the bounds of truth when I say that the vast majority of thinking women are whole-hearted for the suffrage. In the month of April in a meeting of the W. C. T. U. a motion was brought forward to drop the department of Suffrage but it only gave an opportunity for a great number of our Scotch white ribboners to declare in unmistakable voice that they would not drop it but work for it. We have already municipal suffrage and we have the school board vote, and we think if we can deal with these things we can deal with Parliament also."

Lady Holder, Australia

"We were many years trying to get woman suffrage by means of the Women's League—you know we have had suffrage for sixteen or seventeen years—and in those early days we had to do a lot of educational work, and the women worked hard. Finally the W. C. T. U. took hold and then came into power in our land a government composed of men every one of whom believed that women have a right to be counted as a part of the people and not classed with criminals and children. Then very soon a bill was brought in to give us suffrage on absolutely the same terms as men and we can, if we like, put women into Parliament, provided we can get enough votes."

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KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

WELCOME NIGHT RESPONSES

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh

"It is my great pleasure to respond to all these good people—especially to New Jersey for their most hearty welcome to this beautiful city by the sea. Last year I had the pleasure of welcoming this great body to Oregon—to our Rose City of Portland and to my own church home. Those who were privileged to attend that gathering will never forget, I think, the magnificent address full of strength and pathos delivered by the splendid, inimitable governor of our state, the Hon. Oswald West, and you will be pleased to know that he is still on the firing line and every day becomes more loved and trusted by his constituency. I come to you tonight from a state where they have at last given tardy recognition to the rights women have always had to franchise privileges. The battle of ballots is on in our section of the country. The Washington women were instrumental in recalling the notorious 'Hi' Gill and electing Mayor Cotterill, the Grand Worthy Chief of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The Oregon women used their votes to elect a Christian mayor for Portland. With an open Bible in his hand and surrounded by his own Sunday school class of boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age, he led the greatest parade that ever marched on that city's streets. The California women, too, have voted the saloons out of more than 400 towns."

DR. STALL

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 27, 1913. No. 48

Thanksgiving

At this blessed Thanksgiving time, we would praise the Lord in a new song for the marvelous advance of the righteous reforms of the day.

God's glory is displayed on earth through the manifold temperance victories of the past year; through the united determination of His children to work for the destruction of the liquor traffic and its allied evils; through the increased activities to safeguard the youth and to protect each and all from everything which hurts and destroys.

With humble hearts we pray that there may come to us the light that is above the brightness of the sun, the light which will enable us to walk and to work as becometh those who seek to know the truth.

Lillian M. N. Stevens

REPORT OF FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER 29—NOVEMBER 6, 1913

(Continued from Last Week)

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT DRAGON

REV. W. L. PICKARD, D. D., Savannah, Ga.

Address Delivered Sunday Evening at Nationa lW. C. T. U. Convention

We are here to arraign the liquor traffic directly, and everybody who is responsible for its existence. We will not think of compromise. Who helps to slay this dragon is one of the world's philanthropists. Whoever helps to prolong this traffic is consciously or unconsciously an enemy of mankind and an anarchist.

When only fifteen years old I became an enemy of the liquor traffic and of the laws that permit and uphold it. A drunken negro stabbed another negro to death. The murderer was tried, convicted, sentenced and hanged. The majesty of the law was upheld. To this hour I can hear the cries of the wife and children of the murdered man. To this hour I can hear the moans and groans of the old mother of the man who was hanged. Since then I have lived parallel with some of the mightiest events of history, have seen ancient empires fall and republics rise on their ruins, and have seen some of the mightiest progress in the world's history, but nothing has ever impressed me more deeply than that tragic event of my boyhood life. I felt then, have felt ever since then, and feel now that the state which issued the license to the barkeeper who sold the liquor to that man who became drunk and murdered his erstwhile good neighbor, was the real cause of the murder. In the maturity of manhood I can find no true logic to reverse my boyhood decision. I said then, have said ever since, and now say, **Death to the Liquor Traffic!**

Is the Liquor Traffic a Dragon?

This traffic has been called by many awful names, as "a covenant with death, and a league with hell;" "the racial enemy;" "the instrument of the devil;" "the parent of crime;" "the great destroyer," and many other terrible names —all of them appropriate. For lack of some more terribly true appellation I have chosen to call it "The Great Dragon." My subject is "The Destruction of the Great Dragon." A dragon is a dragon, and no matter how terrible one's conception of this dragon, it is not horrible enough. Here is a monster of iniquity whose reality surpasses all human power to portray its tragic crimes. This dragon has slain more men, women and children than all the wars, famines, and cholera, all the scourges of history combined. There is but one thing and one place fit for it. That one thing is death, and that one place is hell!

Is the liquor traffic a great dragon? Are we justifiable in our efforts to destroy it? Or are we a set of fanatics born before or after our proper time? Are we born with some strange caul over our livers which causes us to seem to see awful things when there are no awful things to see? We shall examine and find out whether we see facts or hobgoblins; whether or not it is we who are beside ourselves "while all the world in beauty smiles."

Why This Awful Silence About the Traffic?

Does this traffic root itself in human need or in human greed? Does it fruit in human weal or in human woe? Is it a character-builder or a character-blighter? Is it a builder of credit in character or a destroyer of confidence? Is the use of liquor reckoned to any man as a blessed asset of noble character? Is this business reckoned as a blessed asset of a city? Did anybody on earth ever hear any saintly man ask God's blessing on the liquor business? Are bar-rooms the places in a city that God-fearing men and women delight to show their tourists? Are they written of, even in the daily papers, as fine reasons why parents should move near them to rear their children? Are they accounted by parents and educators as good assets to college and university cities? You have seen many cities written up—their dry goods stores, manufactories, banks, schools, churches, rivers, harbors, people, parks, flower culture, and climate as inducements for people to move into them as great home-centers, but what of the bar-rooms? Why this awful silence about them? Even Bacchus blushes at the thought.

> **OUR TASK**
>
> We are here to measure our tasks, take inventory of the forces and see how we can best charge the enemy. We are here, also, to swear anew our deathless allegiance to the cause of human redemption from its great enthrallment and to catch new inspiration for our heroic, God-like work. Our task calls for the best that is in us, for the best interests of a great blighted part of the race of our brothers and sisters.
>
> Once for all time let us resolve that there shall be no compromise on this question. In the fear of God, and in the interest of our race, let this decree go forth and belt the globe and let the dragon know it. Compromise means defeat. We can afford to die, but we cannot afford to throw up our hands. While God is the God of Right and of Love; while Sinai's laws and the Sermon on the Mount stand unimpeached; so long as man is meant to wear the image of God—neither because of men's greed for gold, nor because of their blighted blood will I ever hold for one minute that there ever was, is now or ever will be, such a thing as "necessary evil."

Shall we summon specialists in the world's work and ask them to answer our question: Are we justified in trying to destroy the liquor traffic? If so, a little sketch of history may help us.

Time was when the liquor business was thought more highly of than now. What has wrought the change of sentiment in regard to it? Time was when some preachers sold liquor to make money that they might preach a free gospel to the people. Good men those were, too. But the dragon slew those preachers. Then the world said, "Ministers ought not to sell it." Then the people began to say, "Ministers ought not to drink it." The people should have seen at once that if the ministers could not sell it and drink it without being slain by it, other people couldn't. If it debauched the godliest, how could others escape? Then deacons, stewards and elders tried it with the same tragic results. It was once considered as an essential asset of elegant hospitality, Christian and otherwise. But the flagon engaged a dragon. And the dragon, loosed, slew men. The preachers began to say, "It is evil and only evil. It must go." Then they were called "fools" and "fanatics." But the dragon kept on destroying men, women and children.

Then mothers, wives, sisters and daughters began to cry out against its evil results. They saw fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends debauched, blighted and ruined by the use of it. So, womanhood began to say, "It is evil only and must go." Then they began to organize to fight it. And soon the voices of some of those fair Templar Knights—as that of Frances E. Willard—were sounding round the world. Some great men, like Neal Dow and John B. Gough, were crying like prophets of God against this evil. These prophets and seraph-tongued women were as the voices of the prophets crying, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." They were prophets of a better day that should be. Yet all were scorned and maligned by the slaves of Bacchus. Those blinded by greed and liquor-lust condemned these prophets, but never answered their arguments. But these prophets and seraphic prophetesses have gone marching on to victory after victory till the world listens to their voices and the earth trembles beneath the tramp of their invincible cohorts.

Verdict of the Civilized World

Then great judges of courts began to make notes. Some judge said that eighty-five per cent of the criminal cases tried before him were due to liquor. The traffic called him a fool and clamored for a broad-minded man. Then many judges began to take notes on criminology until the judges generally decided that the liquor business was the great breeder of crime.

Then the managers of county poor houses and city almshouses began taking notes on this business and found that about ninety percent of pauperism was due to the liquor business. The liquor men called them fools, but kept on sending drunken paupers to the poor houses.

Managers of the insane asylums investigated and said, "Most of our inmates are here as the result of the use of liquor either by themselves or their forbears," thus confirming the statement of Holy Writ that the sins of the fathers descend to the children. The liquor men howled but kept on sending lunatics to the asylums.

Biologists took up the study of the effects of alcoholism on human life, on bones, flesh, muscles, nerves, arteries, blood corpuscles, brain tissues and cells, and pronounced against alcoholism.

Great psychologists studied its effect on the minds and moral natures of those who use it, and condemned it as a great destroyer.

Then cold, scientific chemists analyzed it in their laboratories and said, "It is not a food, only a stimulant, and a poisonous stimulant at that." And these voices came from the laboratories of America, England, Germany, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria and Italy.

The great universities have investigated its effects on student life and have decided that it is a great destroyer of the brain-workers of the world.

The leading business men have made a study of its effects on the lives of the rank and file of their employes and have concluded, "Its use renders men inefficient. We do not wish to employ men who drink."

(Continued on Page Nine)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION SURE TO WIN

"WE MUST DESTROY THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OR IT WILL DESTROY THE NATION. THE BUSINESS IS DOOMED, FOR THE MOUTH OF THE LORD HAS SO DECREED," DECLARED MARY HARRIS ARMOR IN SOUL-STIRRING ADDRESS

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR

It may be that all of you people here do not know that I come from Georgia, the great empire state of the South. That was the first state in that section of the country that ever went dry. It carried so many states in its wake that since then Tennessee has gone dry, North Carolina has gone dry, Oklahoma has gone dry, and West Virginia has gone dry by 92,000 majority, and the world is going dry.

One day I was agonizing before God as I saw how the liquor traffic cared not for man nor God nor gospel, where there was no law; that there was nothing in this world that it would not destroy that was good and pure and holy for the tainted dollars that it could put into its tills, and I said, "How long, oh Lord, faithful and true, how long?" And God spoke to me these words as plainly as if He had uttered them, "Why criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." And there came into my soul the profound conviction that God had given us everything that was necessary to win this fight, and I arose from my knees with the determination that these United States of America should be a saloonless nation in 1920, as Mrs. Stevens had already proclaimed. I knew that if the United States went dry, the world would soon rally to the same standard. And so I am here tonight with only one burning desire, that I may stir the heart of every man and woman in this house who believes in God, to get up and get busy and claim the victory that God has already decreed.

Who Wants an Easy Fight?

It will not be an easy fight. Who wants an easy fight? I don't. Behold the black cross of Abraham Lincoln and the thorn-crowned agony of Jesus Christ and then talk to me about an easy fight. What glory would there be in that? The liquor dealers of the United States of America met this spring and pledged $50,000,000 to campaign work. I feel complimented, don't you? Yea, verily. And the brewers met down here. They say prohibition doesn't prohibit, yet the Philadelphia papers proclaimed in great headlines that 700 brewers had met and discussed how they could defeat prohibition. Behold, my friends, the brewers have met to see how they can destroy their own business. I did not know that they had repented.

No, it is not going to be an easy fight. I want to remind you that the Lord told us years ago that "They shall fight against thee." We have got to fight in this world. But hear the rest of it, "They shall not prevail against thee for I am with thee, saith the Lord." If there is a liquor man in this house tonight, I give you notice that your business has got to go, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken.

We Are in the Fight to Win

We are in this fight to win. I said to a gentleman who told me that his mother was a Christian and his father a Methodist preacher, that if he were not a temperance man he ought to be turned out of the church. He replied, "God bless you, go on; we may as well tell you to go on because the world can't stop you." I may add that the flesh and the devil can't stop us. We are determined to win this fight and we are winning it every day. Ah, little did any man or woman of Crusade days know what the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would grow into. At that time, as the world counted prestige, we had no prestige; as the world counted honor, we had no honor; as the world counted power, we had no power. We were a little handful, alone, outcast, despised and rejected of men, like our Lord and Master. Today behold this great international gathering; see with your own eyes how God has led us with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night until today the W. C. T. U. sits intellectually and morally crowned and sceptered—one of the mightiest world powers in the moral and spiritual and intellectual world. We are more important

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

than all the political parties in this country put together, and that is not a circumstance to what we are going to be when we get the ballot. Friends, there is one prayer that I have prayed for the women who have come as delegates to this Convention, and that is that in every one might be born that spirit that will not be denied. We have got to win this fight because the life of the race depends on it. There is no man or woman who reads impartially ancient history in the light of modern science who doubts that every nation that has perished from the face of the earth, perished because of alcoholic degeneration. We have got to destroy the liquor traffic because if we don't destroy the liquor traffic it will destroy us.

We are not living in the sixteenth century; we are not living in the eighteenth century; we are not living in the daylight and the glories of the nineteenth century; we are living in the civilization and sunlight of this glorious twentieth century, the best era the world ever saw. I am no pessimist. I will grant you that the newspapers reek with blood. I will grant you that it is a burning shame that civilization of today fails. I grant you, too, that the liquor traffic is the father and mother of it all. I grant you that, but at the same time I say with Bishop McCabe, "Every miracle of perdition is matched by one of righteousness." Every wrong in this world is on its way to defeat, and every right is on its way to victory.

"I Get My Orders from Headquarters"

I once went into a great southern city, —Shreveport, Louisiana—under the most adverse circumstances. The gentlemen who asked me there to speak had never heard me, but invited me on the word of Bishop Morrison, who had been in my audience at Birmingham, Alabama, when I made an address to men only, and Bishop Morrison had said, "Send for that Mrs. Armor." On the spur of the moment they did it and then they repented. But they were told the woman was coming. She came and they had a big meeting. They asked, "Mrs. Armor, how much time do you want?" I didn't catch on at first. I thought they were talking about having some speaker greater than I was, and I ought to show proper courtesy, so I said, "How much time may I have?" I am always very polite. When they said, "You can have all the time you want." I said, "I want it all." Then they began to instruct me: "Mrs. Armor, don't say anything about religion tonight—don't say anything about religion because we have so many people in this city who are not religious and we are afraid of the business men, and this is a business man's fight, and we must make it a business proposition. If we do not we are going to lose the fight." I didn't say a word; I take no counsel about my speeches. I get my orders from headquarters. I have a mission and a message, and God is perfectly able to take care of me and the truth he tells me to speak. So I said nothing at all to those men. I just went off and prayed, and if ever I talked religion, I talked it that night before I got through. We are going to win this fight because it is God's fight, for it is a temperance fight, prohibition fight, or whatever you please to call it. It is a battle of God against the devil; of the home against the saloon; of heaven against hell. I tell you God is going to give us the victory, and he did give us the victory then. We won that fight and they said to me, "Mrs. Armor, when you got here they had us whipped to a frazzle, but we took a new grip on God that night and we thank you for it."

Have Men Less Sense Than Mice?

Today men are without excuse for standing for the liquor traffic. There was a time when they had excuses to a certain extent, but not entirely, because they ought to have had more sense. No man ever drinks beer or whisky or anything else who has not less sense than a mouse. I used to have a mouse trap and I'd catch five mice night after night. Did you ever stop to consider what a fool that last mouse was? He saw four others just like himself sticking out of four holes, and then he went and put himself in the same predicament. You have been just like that when you drank beer or whisky. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves? Now hear me: The reason the liquor traffic has got to go is because every excuse they ever had for believing in the liquor traffic or drink has been exploded by

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Union Signal Hour Brings a Generous Shower of Subscriptions---Response to "Put on Your Crusader Bonnet" Enriches L. T. L. Paper---Tributes Paid to Promoted Comrades---Foreign Visitors Speakers of the Afternoon

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

SATURDAY MORNING

No hour of all the Convention proved quite as interesting to the representatives of the official papers as did Monday morning, when the leaders in the different states voluntarily, enthusiastically and almost hilariously gave their testimony as to the value of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, and pledged large numbers of subscriptions for their respective states. This demonstration of approval was in charge of Miss Addie A. Austin, manager of Circulation of Official Papers, and followed a brief presentation of the needs of the paper by its editors. As Miss Austin escorted to the platform a group of lovely girls, she remarked that she had heard Mrs. Stevens, the editor-in-chief say recently the Philanthropy Fund needed replenishing, and she therefore took the liberty of presenting her with a choice bunch of philanthropy buds. Each maiden placed in Mrs. Stevens' hands a beautiful bud, attached to which was a substantial contribution for that worthy fund. Miss Austin next presented a "bouquet of full blown roses" in the person of state presidents or their representatives, the "fragrance" of whose remarks will long linger in the memory of the editors. Each speech was accompanied by a generous promise of subscriptions, resulting in 340 subscriptions to the weekly edition, 138 to the CAMPAIGN EDITION, 2,771 pledged regular subscriptions, and 500 pledged Campaign subscriptions.

After a presentation of prizes and premiums, the entire company on the platform gave proof of their powers of memorizing by singing to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" a number of verses of that unique musical selection, "Subscribe."

The foreign delegates who had been interested spectators of the friendly contest, one by one gave expression to their approval. "May one of the foreign delegates be privileged to say that this enthusiasm has touched her, and is certain to help our papers at home," said Mrs. Ottosen of Denmark. "Let me say we get much good from your papers from the things we can translate." Lady Aurea Howard smilingly remarked, "Mrs. Clarkson was just saying to me that we had better go and do likewise." Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron expressed the hope that hereafter they would have more subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL in England.

After an eloquent presentation of *The Young Crusader* by Miss Anna A. Gordon, in which she referred to the excellent work being done on the paper by the managing editor, Miss Windsor Grow, Miss Austin introduced eight demure little maidens attired in gray bonnets tied with white ribbons who sang to the tune, "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet:"

The Crusader, have you seen it,
With our temperance readings in it,
And with Scamp the squirrel gay?
Boys and girls will sing its glories;
Boys and girls will read its stories—
We are sure of what we say.
Our letters sweet and happy,
And our letters short and snappy,
Cousin Kate will publish, yes she surely will,
Do you wonder we are jolly,
Sue and Jane and little Polly,
And we never can keep still.

CHORUS:

The Young Crusader bonnet
Has a white ribbon on it—
A becoming bonnet we all say.
Subscribe for just a quarter,
Don't you think you ought'er
On our *Young Crusader* Day?

After announcements of premiums and prizes by Miss Austin, a deluge of subscriptions and pledges for *The Young Crusader* descended. Subscriptions by the hundreds were pledged, many to be sent to industrial schools and to children at light-houses or life saving stations with the following result, 259 paid subscriptions, 7,849 pledges.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The service at the noon-tide hour of prayer was in memory of comrades who since the last convention have been called to higher activities. With deep feeling Mrs. Stevens referred to these absent ones:

"At this sacred hour we are thinking of the thousands of white ribboners who, within the last year, have been summoned to the home in Heaven, for whom loving tributes have been given in local and state W. C. T. U. meetings. We can record here only a few names; names of those who have been connected nationally with the temperance cause or prominently identified with the work of our organization.

Miss Permelia Curtis Mahan, Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, Mrs. Sarah McClees, Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, Mrs. Maria Hyde Hibbard, Mrs. Mary C. Upham, Mrs. M. L. Wells, Miss Margaret Hilles, Rev. C. H. Mead, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, Mr. Richards, husband of Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U.; Mr. Seberry, son of Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National W. C. T. U. lecturer; Mr. Hopper, son of Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, National W. C. T. U. organizer; Mr. Andrews, brother of Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president Wisconsin W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Dickinson, mother of Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National W. C. T. U. organizer; Mrs. Van Atkin, mother of Mrs. Maude Greene, National organizer; Mr. Shelton, husband of Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president District of Columbia W. C. T. U., Mr. Virgil Graham, son of Mrs. Frances W. Graham; Fanny C. Hathaway, sister of Miss Cassie Smith, National evangelist; Mr. J. D. Nesbitt, Nebraska, life member; Mrs. Lewis R Miller, Ohio Crusader, mother of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.

Mrs. Stevens spoke of the two members of the executive committee who had been summoned home, Ella Gilbert Ives and Permelia Mahan. Tribute to the memory of the former was paid by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, and to the latter by Miss Roena Shaner.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The first hour of the afternoon was given to the consideration of plans for vigorously continuing the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. The report of the committee appointed to draft such plans was read by its chairman, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, and with some slight modifications was adopted by the convention. These plans appear on page 9.

Among the distinguished guests who were introduced and spoke briefly during the afternoon were Rev. L. A. Parsels, Rev. Dr. Ashley, Rev. Dr. Wheeler of Ocean Grove, Judge J. C. McWhorter, Dr. George, Mr. Howard M. Hoge and Mr. J. M. Etherton.

Miss Weidner, a delegate from Japan, paid a beautiful tribute to the work being done by Miss Ruth Frances Davis in the Sunrise Kingdom. "Miss Davis has won the hearts of the Christian and the non-Christian women," said Miss Weidner. "I want, too, to say a word of praise of Madame Yajima, who, though eighty years of age, never seems weary in the temperance work, and of the excellent services rendered by Madame Moriya among the young people."

Responding to introduction, Miss Emilie Solomon of South Africa spoke of the difficult problems temperance workers were compelled to face because of the sending of liquor into their country by Christian nations.

Dr. L. Pearl Boggs of Nanking, China, said: "You are all fond of your motto, 'Educate, agitate, legislate,' but when I was over in China, I learned another word to be added, 'Educate, agitate, legislate, *eradicate*.' The Chinese in their fight with opium were not satisfied with anything less than eradication. You have set yourselves six years in which to get rid of the liquor traffic. The Chinese set themselves ten years and they did it in six." Lady Holder referred to the close bond that unites the countries banded together in the W. C. T. U. and said, "Your struggles and your victories are ours. During the Maine campaign we had constant prayer meetings to pray for Maine—the outcome meant so much in Australia."

Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron of England said this was the third time she had attended a National Convention in the United States, and that each one made its special impression. "But it seems to me," she added naively, "that you get more and more wonderful."

Lady Aurea Howard, Mrs. Randolph Clarkson and Miss Thorne responded with gracious words. "We are booked to return to England Saturday next," said the Lady Aurea, "but I am longing to prolong my stay until January 15, 1914, and I can assure you that on your day of

Work of Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion Presented in Demonstration---Pulpits of Asbury Park and Vicinity Occupied on Sunday Morning by W. C. T. U. Speakers---Great Audience Throngs Casino to Hear Mrs. Stevenson and Dr. Pickard.

prayer there will go up from our hearts, earnest prayers for your great cause."

Miss Hardynia Norville, the newly elected white ribbon missionary to South America, upon being introduced, expressed her appreciation of the honor conferred upon her and said that, as she listened to the plans being made for securing National Constitutional Prohibition, she hoped that the United States would help her to give to the people of Latin America the literature that they must have in order to be made to see the truth concerning the liquor problem. "We can do nothing in big, big South America," said Miss Norville, "until we are able to give them temperance literature in their own language."

Mrs. Carl Ottosen, Miss Hilda Carling and Miss Bush of Porto Rico, were also introduced and spoke briefly.

No more deservedly popular women appeared on the platform than the chairmen of the various convention committees, presented by Miss Esther Elfreth, the president of the hostess state; among them, Mrs. Emma Bourne, for many years New Jersey's president; Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, corresponding secretary; Miss Lillian Page, the indefatigable state treasurer; Miss Helen Strong, president of the Monmouth county W. C. T. U.; Mrs. E. F. Whittier, president of the local union, and many others.

When Mr. Harold E. Denegar, publicity director for the convention, was introduced and assured the members of the convention that if they were satisfied with his efforts to make them comfortable and happy, it was the best reward he could ask, the delegates gave voice to their exuberance:

"We're glad we came to Jersey,
We are we are."

To which the New Jersey white ribboners promptly responded:

"*We're* glad you came to Jersey,
We are, we are."

SATURDAY EVENING

The program for Saturday evening was in charge of the Branch secretaries, Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell and Miss Edna Rowan, and was a pictorial representation of the work of the Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion. After Scripture reading by Miss Helen G. Rumsey, and prayer by Mrs. May P. Sparks, Miss Ruth Harris delighted the audience with a solo written especially for the Y. P. B. to the music of "The Holy City." The exercise, "Prohibition Axmen," given by eight boys and one girl, each boy representing a certain calling for which he realized the liquor traffic would unfit him, was a striking presentation of one phase of temperance. The reading of Mrs. Stevens' proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition by the little girl called forth hearty applause from the youthful citizens.

This number was followed by a Y. P. B. and L. T. L. pageant. The first scene pictured an attractive maiden in classic cap and gown "rushing" freshmen into the Y. P. B. Animated discussion on temperance topics and meetings showed the development of interest, culminating in the taking of the pledge and enlisting the new students. Missionary work in other lands was presented by young people garbed in the costumes of various nations, each telling the deeds of her respective country.

Miss Christine Tinling, who Delivered the Convention Sermon

To show to what good use the Frances Willard Memorial Fund is being put, a procession of colored young people, a few in Indian dress, and a band of foreign-speaking youths filed across the platform while Miss Mary Anderson of Massachusetts explained the Fund. A company of Young Campaigners with pennants and flags reminded the older champions of temperance to what good purpose the children could work for prohibition.

The educational features of the young people's work were brought to the attention of the audience by a scene showing a company of bright-faced young women in a Y. P. B. study class, who are visited by two strangers unfamiliar with the work. The leader proceeds to test the knowledge of the class by rapid questions on the number of prohibition states, the proportion of dry territory in the state, etc., all of which are so promptly and satisfactorily answered that the strangers are convinced that temperance, instead of being a dry and uninteresting subject, is most fascinating.

The department division showed in living, moving pictures the work of the Flower Mission, Medal Contest, Anti-Narcotics, Sunday School, Suffrage and other departments. Especially significant was the Press department. At one side of the platform a group of women of Crusade days are seen pleading with an editor to give a little space in his paper to an account of the organization of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the outgrowth of the Crusade movement, but he spurns their suggestion. At the other end of the platform a reporter of the present day, note book in hand, is interviewing a group of white ribboners, eager to secure from them the very latest news concerning their enterprises.

A dramatic conclusion of the evening's performance was the singing by the great company of young people, massed on the platform, of "A Saloonless Nation We Shall Be," to the accompaniment of the martial strains of fife and drum.

SUNDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON

When, on Friday evening, the acting mayor of Asbury Park turned over the city to the delegates it is doubtful if he anticipated that they would literally take him at his word. This is precisely what they did Sunday morning for, if the local press stated the situation accurately, there was hardly a pulpit within a radius of several miles that was not occupied at some time during the day by visiting white ribboners, who spoke at the invitation of local pastors.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a mass meeting was held in the Casino. An impressive service of song, Scripture reading and prayer preceded the delivery of the convention sermon by Miss Christine Tinling, National W. C. T. U. lecturer. This most inspiring message will be given at length in another issue.

SUNDAY EVENING

The man or woman who is honored by being asked to deliver the message at the Sunday evening service of a National W. C. T. U. Convention has large expectations to fulfill. This is one of the occasions when the audience confidently looks forward to receiving great draughts of inspiration as well as information. It is hardly necessary to say that the congregation that gathered in the Casino on the night of November 2, did not go away disappointed. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson's convincing arraignment of the license system in her address, "License Raised to Its Highest Power," was a valuable contribution to campaign literature and later will be published at length in THE UNION SIGNAL. It was followed by an address, "The Destruction of the Great Dragon," by Rev. W. L. Pickard, D. D. of Georgia, which dealt in a masterly fashion with almost every phase of the liquor problem. Convincing by his logic and thrilling by his eloquence, bringing tears by pathetic incident, or smiles by his wit, he held the great audience of over 2,000 people through nearly a two hour discourse. The first part of Dr. Pickard's address we give in this issue.

Each one in the audience who had before attended a National convention was saying to herself before the address was over, "There's only one thing to follow that—it's the singing of 'Victory,' by Mrs. Frances W. Graham." And as a matter of course this selection, so dear to the hearts of white ribboners was given at the suggestion of the presiding officer, and added the one touch needed to make perfect the evening service.

National Superintendents Speak on "How My Department Is Helping to Bring Constitutional Prohibition"---Resolution Passed Protesting Against Placing in Permanent Congressional Record Funeral Eulogy of Adolphus Busch, St. Louis Brewer

MONDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON

After a service of song led by Mrs. Frances W. Graham the convention was opened with prayer by Mrs. Margaret Platt. Following the reading of the minutes and the report of the Executive Committee, came a symposium on "How my Department is Helping to Bring Constitutional Prohibition," participated in by National superintendents. A report of these addresses will appear in the next issue. The speakers were Mrs. Martha Allen, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp (who also gave the report of the Publicity Bureau for Mrs. Clara C. Chapin who could not attend the convention), and Mrs. Caroline McDowell. When Mrs. Hutchinson announced that Mrs. McDowell had already placed in her hands a check duplicating the amount given for life and memorial members at the World's W. C. T. U., and it was further announced that Mrs. McDowell had agreed to go on with this doubling process until the sum of $10,000 was reached, the Pennsylvania delegation claimed Mrs. McDowell by its repeated call: "Pennsylvania—McDowell!" Mrs. Stevens, however, smilingly informed them that Mrs. McDowell by her speech and action had shown that she belonged not to Pennsylvania but to the world, whereupon the members of the convention rose to their feet and gave the white ribbon cheer to their generous co-worker.

Mrs. Barton of Scotland and Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, former president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., were introduced and spoke briefly.

The devotional services at the noontide hour of prayer were participated in by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl and Mrs. Edith Hill Booker.

In the afternoon, after prayer by Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, the addresses of the National superintendents on the general topic were resumed, and Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, Mrs. E. E. Peterson, Mrs. W. A. Loyne, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Mrs. Jean B. Wylie, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and Miss Lella M. Sewall were heard from. Mrs. Peterson came to the platform accompanied by Amanda Smith, one of the pioneer workers among the colored people. When asked to speak a word she said she would give her message in song, and referring to another convention when Frances Willard had asked her to sing, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy," she gave the first verse of that hymn, and followed it by singing with all her old-time fervor

"With a conquering tread
We will push ahead
He will roll the sea away."

The following resolution offered by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, was unanimously adopted:

"Recognizing the great value of the quarterly temperance lessons, we most respectfully request the International Sunday School Lesson Committee not only to select one temperance lesson for each quarter in both the uniform and the graded lessons, but to plainly indicate which lesson shall be used for a temperance lesson; second, recognizing further that the effectiveness of the temperance lessons depends very largely on the writers of the helps, we call upon the publishers of these helps to make the drink evil the central thought in all their comments; and, third, we respectfully request that the fourth quarterly temperance lesson of the year be placed on the same date as World's Temperance Sunday."

Attention being called to the fact that there had been recorded in the Congressional records a eulogy delivered at the bier of Adolphus Busch, the brewer, Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis was asked to frame a telegram of protest to be sent by the Convention to Congress. This was presented later and unanimously adopted:

"We, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in convention assembled at Asbury Park, N. J., November 3, 1913, representing over 300,000 women, earnestly protest against placing in the permanent Congressional Record the funeral eulogy of the late Adolphus Busch, a St. Louis brewer."

Among the interesting introductions of the afternoon was that of Mrs. A. E. Houseman of Bradley Beach, the first policewoman to be appointed in the state of New Jersey; and Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, whom Mrs. Stevens presented to the convention as "the presi-

(Continued on Page Seven)

Resolutions Adopted at National W. C. T. U. Convention

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Science joins with experience in declaring total abstinence from alcoholic liquors to be the safe and sane law of life. The newer science of Sociology adds indisputable testimony to the same end. History lends its voice to the great symposium and all alike confirm the testimony of God's word that "Wine is a mocker" and "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." We rejoice that from so many sources comes the promise of the sane mind in the sound body as the heritage of future generations and we count among the world's greatest benefactors the scientists, educators, business men and legislators who are standing for total abstinence as a necessary factor in all true efficiency.

PROHIBITION

Centuries of effort to regulate or control the sale of alcoholic liquors have demonstrated the fact that, to eliminate the virus of this traffic from the body politic nothing short of constitutional treatment will avail. There is a great and growing demand for this organic treatment manifested in the constantly increasing sentiment in favor of prohibition. The Church is with us; the press is daily growing more friendly to our cause; the scientist is in our camp; the daily walk and conversation of the business man tends our way; seven-tenths of the territory and more than half of the population of the United States are under state or local prohibition.

"We, therefore invite all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies,—all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations and all Americans who love their country" to active co-operation under our slogan: "On to Washington for National Constitutional Prohibition."

PURITY

We declare for a single standard of Purity for men and women and hail as hopeful omens the new science of eugenics and the tendency for a better safeguarding of the marriage relation through compulsory health certificates on the part of both contracting parties. We condemn as false and pernicious the doctrine that the social evil is a necessity.

We declare segregation and regulation to be wrong in principle and utterly inadequate to lessen the evil because providing for its perpetuation, not its annihilation. Segregation does not segregate, but promotes and protects prostitution, helps to spread venereal diseases and is a feeder to the infamous traffic in women.

The fearful revelations of the last few months concerning the organized traffic in women and girls call for the united effort of all men and women that these horrors may cease. We are grateful for the activity of the Federal Government in this direction and urge that it be continued, backed by an adequate appropriation for this most difficult and most important work.

FRANCHISE

We believe that the elective franchise should be granted to women on equal terms with men and urge sustained effort to secure the ballot for the protection of wage-earning women and girls, for the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic, the enforcement of moral laws and the annihilation of the traffic in girls and women.

We rejoice in the suffrage victories of the past year in Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Alaska and Illinois; in the campaigns now being carried on in several states; in the great educational movement towards this end and in the increased activity in this direction now manifested within our own ranks.

PEACE

We rejoice in the advance of sentiment favoring arbitration of international differences and look with sure faith towards the coming day of universal Peace.

Representatives of Many Nations Give Greetings on World's Evening in Native Languages---Responsibility of America as Leader in Temperance Reform Emphasized

dent of the local union to which I belong." Referring to the remark of Rabbi Wise that while it is important to save the lost, it is far more important to save the unlost, Mrs. Leavitt said, "I am so glad that I belong to that branch of social service—the W. C. T. U.—that works to save not only the lost but the unlost." Her beautiful tribute of love to her mother elicited such an outburst of prolonged applause that the presiding officer found herself quite unable to control the convention which on every other occasion responded obediently to the tap of her gavel. Not until the delegates had given vent to their feelings in the white ribbon cheer, many times repeated, for the woman who was not only the honored leader but was also a tenderly-loved mother, was quiet restored.

A well rendered solo by Miss Mabel Vaughan immediately preceded the most important event of the afternoon, the report of the Committee on Resolutions. It was read by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, chairman, considered seriatim by the convention, and adopted as a whole after some discussion as to the phraseology of certain paragraphs.

MONDAY EVENING

World's W. C. T. U. Night

Miss Anna A. Gordon, honorary secretary World's W. C. T. U., presiding.

Truly the program of Monday night seemed in the words of the World's honorary secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, like "an aftermath of the great World's meeting in Brooklyn."

The meeting opened with the singing of the hymn, "Christ for the World We Sing." The thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians was selected as the Scripture lesson, "because," said Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, who read it, "the most world-wide thing in the universe is love." Prayer was offered by Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonian fame.

Miss Gordon in her introductory remarks referred gratefully to the wonderful work of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, and with equal gratitude to that of the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the vice-president of the World's organization. As was fitting, Mrs. Stevens was the first to speak of the world-wide interests of the W. C. T. U.

In bewildering succession there followed representatives from the four corners of the earth who each not only gave a greeting in the English tongue but also in the native language of the country for which she spoke.

Mrs. Kate C. Woodhull, retired missionary of the American Board from China, gave in Chinese the salutation, "Peace be with you," and presented to Mrs. Stevens, vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U., a parti-colored flag of the new republic, red for Manchuria, yellow for China, blue for Mongolia, white for Thibet and black for Mohammed, the dragon the conspicuous figure upon it.

Lady Holder, carrying in her hand a flag of Australia, which she later presented to Mrs. Stevens, told of some of the advantages suffrage had brought to her country.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., referred to the passage of recent successful legislation in Great Britain and its decreasing licenses, closing with a dramatic appeal.

Madame Layyah Barakat in Syrian costume, gave her greeting in Arabic, but informed the audience after a request for a liberal offering, that the collection would be taken in American.

Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, in a charming speech, said that the result of the W. C. T. U. work in her land had been to raise the standard of morality, elevate parenthood, awaken the national conscience and protect childhood. At one time the women in the cause were called fanatics and enthusiasts; now they are called heroines.

"A Scotchman came to your land to make money," said Mrs. Clarkson, "and after being here a few months he sent for his good wife. After his wife had been over a day or two she was greatly troubled and came to her husband and said, 'I cannot understand what those folks are talking about.' 'Oh, but you should have heard them when I came over here six months ago,' comforted her husband. "The Scotch," remarked Mrs. Clarkson in comment, "are proverbially a modest nation. We have not been here six months but we are learning your language. I wish that the 170,000 English and Welsh women could hear the battle cry of the L. T. L.

'P-r-o- pro, h-i- hi, b-i- bi, prohibi, t-i- ti, o-n- on, tion to prohibition.'

"If it haunted them as it haunts me (I hear it the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning), then it would soon become the language of the common people of the land."

Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron gave a message in French, telling of the Y work in France. Mrs. Johnson in a breezy little speech said the National Convention had impressed her with the great enthusiasm of the delegates, which she explained by the fact that the women of America have caught the great vision of Frances E. Willard's life, the vision of a noble womanhood.

Miss Margaret Thorne, who leads the girls of England, told of her desire that the 12,300 Y's might have attended the Convention and have gained its inspiration.

Mrs. Barton gave a minute speech in a Scotch brogue that brought to mind the banks and braes of the land of heather.

Miss Elizabeth Tudor, who was introduced as a new friend in the department of Work for Native Races, said she was going back home more impatient than ever with the government that was not yet doing what it ought in keeping liquor from the native races.

Miss Sarah Weidner of Japan spoke of the marvelous work being done for the young girls and children in teaching them the dangers of *sake*. In gratitude for the generous assistance of Mrs. Caroline McDowell, she gave greeting in Japanese and made a profound bow to Mrs. McDowell.

When Mrs. Carl Ottosen of Denmark was asked to repeat in her own language the most beautiful sentence she could recall, she responded with, "Lo, I am with you always."

Miss Hilda Carling (whose attractive personality caused Miss Gordon to remind her that her name rhymed with a word

(Continued on Page Eight)

Miss Ellen M. Stone

Miss Hardynia Norville

The Union Signal

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CHANGES IN NATIONAL W. C. T. U. ROSTER

Young People's Branch

Miss Ross Hayes, National Secretary.

Departments Combined

The Health and Heredity and Physical Education departments have been combined to form a new department of Health, Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, superintendent.

The Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits and Purity departments have been combined, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, superintendent.

New Superintendent

Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Dr. Louise C. Purington.

New Organizers

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks, Bridgeport, N. J.

Mrs. Matilda E. Patterson, Sioux City, Ia.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, Portland, Ore.

CONVENTION NUMBERS

The magnitude of the two great Conventions has made it impossible to give in the three main Convention numbers as full an account of the meetings as we would have liked. In the next issue, we shall endeavor to refer to many interesting events and incidents, and to give reports of some addresses necessarily omitted because of lack of space.

The four issues of THE UNION SIGNAL, November 13, 20, 27 and December 4, containing reports of the World's and National Conventions, will be mailed to any address for fifteen cents.

Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1914

Price 35 cents Per Dozen $3.00

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill

(Continued from Page Seven)

which aptly described her), gave a few words of greeting in the Swedish language.

A most acceptable interruption of the program at this point was the announcement by states and individuals of a large number of new memorial and life members, among them Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, made members by the generosity of Mrs. Caroline McDowell.

Mrs. Pippy of Newfoundland spoke of the department of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's work for girls and women, and said the W. C. T. U. had been appointed to serve as a committee to assist, its duties being to protect the girls from the traffickers in women's virtue.

Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonia spoke for that country and the Balkan states, and gave a greeting in the native language.

Senorita Hardynia Norville, a picturesque figure in black lace mantilla, referred to her appointment as white ribbon missionary to South America, and said she would not dare to go were it not that supporting her were the prayers of the big sister, North America. In the musical tongue of the Spaniards, she gave a greeting, and presented to Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon and Miss Slack dainty lace handkerchiefs of Mexican handiwork.

Miss Elizabeth Campbell, a representative of the Straits Settlements, garbed in white, sang a song of victory in Hindoostanee.

Miss Emma Bush of Porto Rico, the land where over every school floats the American flag, greeted the Convention in the speech of the natives.

Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, in the Chinese language, brought a message from the land of the great dragon.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, hostess of the World's Convention, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, who has recently returned from a round-the-world trip, and Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew were also presented and responded happily.

Mrs. Drew described that unique creature of Australia, the jackass bird, and gave a mirth-provoking interpretation of its infectious laugh. "This little bird," explained Mrs. Drew, "has a mission. He is protected by Parliament. As he sits on the branches of a tree, he looks down and sees the wriggling, poisonous snake. He waits his time and suddenly swoops down and picks up the snake and gives it a bang on the side of the tree. If this does not kill it, he repeats it again and again until the snake is lifeless. That," remarked Mrs. Drew, "is just what we are doing to the liquor traffic in my own country. It is not quite dead yet, but we have been giving it some pretty hard blows." Mrs. Drew closed her talk with a sentence in the Maori, the native Australian tongue.

As the audience sang together that song so dear to white ribboners in every part of the universe, "All Round the World the Ribbon White Is Twined," Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, its author, was asked to rise. She spoke gratefully of the opportunity that had been hers to know of the work the world over through her world tour.

TUESDAY MORNING

Election of officers was the important business to be transacted on Tuesday morning, but before undertaking it, brief addresses on their department work were given by the following superintendents: Mrs. Ella Kroft, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, Dr. Louise Purington, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Mrs. Harriet Pritchard, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Dr. Carolyn Geisel presenting for Dr. Purington the Health and Heredity report.

The report of the Credentials Committee showing that 707 voting delegates were present, prompted Mrs. Stevens to remark, "This is the largest convention by 100 members we have ever had. If the Chair remembers correctly, we never before have gone much beyond the 600 mark."

The reverent singing of "Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah," immediately preceding the election, was the voicing of a prayer for direction in this most important business of the Convention. The prayer that followed, led by Mrs. Kuhl, not only asked for wisdom, but tenderly referred to a comrade who the night before had been summoned to the bedside of her only son. We refer to a message received by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston telling of the very serious illness of her little son, David.

The result of the election, the retention in office for another year of the six General Officers, indicated appreciation of their faithful and efficient service. Elections at National Conventions partake largely of the nature of ovations, and this one was no exception. Upon the announcement of the election of Lillian M. N. Stevens as President, the Convention gave vent to its feelings in the waving of flags and pennants and the white ribbon cheer, which ceased only when Mrs. Frances W. Graham, stepping to the side of the presiding officer's chair, sang:

"She has led through days of darkness,
She has led through days of light;
She has led in love and patience,
She has led in strength and might;
And we'll follow where she leads us
In this grand triumphant fight,
As we go marching on."

In accepting the honor, Mrs. Stevens with deep feeling said: "Loving comrades, the noblest women in all the world, I am deeply conscious of the high honor and of the tremendous responsibility conferred upon me by the action you have just taken. I cannot adequately thank you, neither time nor my vocabulary permit. I will only say that faithfully, diligently, I will strive to serve the National W. C. T. U., and I will try to carry out the plans you formulate in this convention. I will never for a moment lose sight of the fact that God is our leader and together under His banner of righteousness we are marching on to victory. He is at the forefront in every holy conflict and is leading in the great

(Continued on Page Ten)

Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs Endorses the Hobson Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition

Without a dissenting vote the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs, at its biennial meeting at Tulsa, November 12, enthusiastically endorsed Congressman Hobson's resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., immediately upon her return from the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions, was invited to present the greetings of the W. C. T. U. at the Federation meeting, and she was later given the privileges of the floor. She took advantage of this opportunity to call attention to Congressman Hobson's resolution. Immediately preceding Mrs. Hillerman's presentation of the subject, Dr. Riddle (a member of the last state legislature) delivered an address on the Health bill, and in urging the necessity for the protection of public health and morals, he spoke of alcohol as a contributing cause to race degeneracy, and urged all mothers to greater vigilance.

"I assert here and now," said Dr. Riddle, "that if you will brush from the face of mankind the bloat and blush of alcoholism, and dissect the cankers and scars of inherited disease from debauchery and sin, you will have solved the question of insanity and the greater percentage of premature deaths; you will have solved the problem of nine-tenths of the causes of divorce and domestic infelicity; you will have relieved the scaffold and electric chair of the greater part of their burden; you will have restored to the mothers of the world, peace and contentment and made dimples enough in their cheeks to catch and hold all the tears of sorrow and grief."

The sentiment of the Federation was favorable to prohibition, Mrs. D. A. McDougal, the retiring president, being a strong temperance woman, as is also the incoming president, Mrs. Charles Hume, and the enthusiasm aroused by Dr. Riddle's address made the occasion an opportune one for Mrs. Hillerman to present Congressman Hobson's resolution. Oklahoma is to be congratulated on having taken the initiative in favoring National Constitutional Prohibition, and its attitude is prophetic of the action that will undoubtedly be taken by state federations throughout the nation.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the cooperation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

The Destruction of the Great Dragon

(Continued from Page Two)

The insurance companies have investigated more closely than all, because this involves money directly. And these companies say, "We will not insure men who drink. The risk is too great. They die too fast. It will cost us too much."

So we have the verdict of the civilized world that the liquor traffic is a terrible destroyer of human life, efficiency and happiness. It debauches character, blights hopes, creates criminals and lunatics, filling jails, penitentiaries, poor houses and asylums. From Calcutta to London, from New York to San Francisco, from Greenland to Cape Horn, and from Hell to the Throne of God there is not one sane reason for the existence of this great dragon. The verdict of the thought-leaders of the world is that we are justifiable in trying to destroy this monster of iniquity. Our contention is won at the judgment bar of earth.

There are just two causes for the existence of this traffic. One is man's greed for money and the other is that it has created a constituency who crave it. Those who make money out of it are willing to create criminals, paupers and lunatics, to debauch men, women, children, families, counties, villages, cities, states, nations and the world for the money there is in it. And they have directly and indirectly debauched the world. They have made our cities dens of iniquity; filled them with immorality; placed base men to rule over them—men who would fill the whole earth with woe for the price of the wrecked. The liquor men treat swine and men the same way for the same purpose—swilled swine for the slaughter for more money, drunken men for more money, and what boots it to them if women and children are thrown in?

(To be continued)

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You see my women.
You see their brooms,
We'll get the right to use them soon,
But we'll not mount them and go to the moon,
As the fabled women of old;
But will stay in Ohio till we sweep it clean
Of whisky, white slavery and all that's mean.

(Continued from Page Eight)

conflict upon which we have entered for National Constitutional Prohibition. Again I thank you, and again I promise you from the tenderest, truest place in my heart, that I will do the best I can; that I am yours; that I belong to the World's and to the National W. C. T. U. to serve, not to lead, to walk with you on and on to the glorious heights of victory."

A motion made by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis that a telegram announcing the election of Mrs. Stevens be sent to Mr. Stevens, was unanimously passed.

Blossoms in abundance, each one an expression of affection, were piled upon the desk of the newly elected president. New Jersey brought them and so did Maine, with especially fragrant blossoms from Mrs. Stevens' daughter, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, in the name of the whole United States, presented as a little token of love, a pen of gold and onyx.

The nomination of Miss Anna A. Gordon as vice-president-at-large was unanimously and enthusiastically ratified by the convention, with hilarious demonstration of approval of the choice. "With God's help," said Miss Gordon in responding, "I will do my best to serve, during the coming year, that most blessed and wonderful organization, the W. C. T. U." Floral tributes from the Pine Tree and hostess states and from Ralph Ames Leavitt, were presented.

The announcement of the re-election of Mrs. Frances P. Parks as National corresponding secretary, of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson as National treasurer, of Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson as National recording secretary, and Mrs. Sara Hoge as assistant recording secretary (by nomination of the Recording Secretary) called forth applause of a most enthusiastic character. To each in turn were presented beautiful flowers from New Jersey and from their respective state delegations. An interesting incident was the introduction, after Mrs. Hutchinson's acceptance of the office of National treasurer, of her daughter, Mrs. Mabel Roberts of Topeka, Kansas.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

The first important business of the afternoon was the nomination by the Official Board of the secretaries of the Young People's and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branches, the superintendents of the various departments, and the organizers and lecturers. These nominations were ratified by the Convention, and a list of all changes from the roster of last year is given on page 8 of this issue.

With the announcement by Mrs. Stevens, "We're making way for the voters," the platform was cleared for the Franchise demonstration, the chief feature of the afternoon's program. Because of the summons home of Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, on account of the serious illness of her son, Mrs. Lulu Shepard was asked to take charge of the demonstration. She read from Mrs. Livingston's report a review of the suffrage victories of the past year. The ten equal suffrage states and Alaska, together with the "near" suffrage states (which expect to secure it within the next year), participated in the demonstration. The delegates who were bona fide voters stretched in a double line across the platform, their broad sashes of yellow giving a "sunshiny" appearance to the Convention hall.

A response sung to the tune of "Dixie" classified the different groups. From the voters came the words,

"We now have woman suffrage,
We have, we have,"

which evoked the prompt response from the "near" states,

"We'll vote in the near future,
And join the voters' ranks."

Ohio's delegation appeared arrayed in yellow dust caps and armed with brooms, announcing "Ohio's politics needs our brooms."

Nebraska's delegation carried a poster with this pertinent suggestion: "We prepare the children for the world; we should prepare the world for the children."

The West Virginia delegates appeared with yellow umbrellas, and explained, "Why West Virginia wants suffrage? To keep dry."

Iowa's women were armed with swords and a shield bearing the words, "Votes for Weapons."

Representatives, from each suffrage state told in a few terse sentences the benefits that had accrued to her state from woman suffrage.

The sentiment which pervaded the whole demonstration might have been expressed in the words of the song:

"Now we're counted as men's equal
With no shadow of a doubt,
We will rally to the conflict
With a glad, triumphant shout,
And with ballots for our bullets
We will shoot the traffic out."

The remainder of the afternoon was given to reports from members of "The Advance Guard," the National organizers, who told of the work done by them during the past year. This part of our program will be reported at length in next week's paper

ON TO WASHINGTON!

The campaign plan for National Constitutional Prohibition, adopted at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, November 1, 1913, directs "that a great mass meeting be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and that we urge states to send as large delegations as possible." After careful, prayerful consideration it has been decided that on December 7, the National W. C. T. U. will hold in The Columbia Theater, Washington, D. C., a mass meeting, to be followed during the week by other meetings in different parts of the city. It is a crucial time, and as many white ribboners as possible from as many states as possible should appear in Washington on December 7. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and other prominent speakers are engaged for this occasion.

TUESDAY EVENING

JUBILEE NIGHT

That in the not far distant future "Victory will surely come" in the great warfare for righteousness no one who listened to the reports from the various states on Jubilee Night, could doubt. "Progress all along the line" was the substance of the story of each state participating. The history of a year of successful organization, education and legislation was condensed into a minute speech or song. The "jubilee" spirit dominated not only those taking part but those who listened, as was shown by the exuberant responses in song and cheer and applause which greeted every number.

With words of congratulation to the states which had during the past year made a gain in membership, and thus were entitled to appear on the Jubilee Night program, Mrs. Stevens introduced the following states:

Montana (Mary W. Alderson).—We of Montana are going to earn the right not only to be seen but to be heard at the next Convention.

Florida and *South Carolina* delegations with their respective presidents, Miss Minnie E. Neal and Mrs. Joseph Sprott, appeared upon the platform and made their bow to the audience.

Minnesota (Miss Rozette E. Hendrix)—Although we did not succeed in securing either a constitutional prohibition or a woman suffrage amendment, we did succeed in getting through our last legislature the following measures: Injunction and abatement, minimum wage and mothers' pension laws, also one providing for women on the police force. (We now have two policewomen in St. Paul.) We are working for the protection of the boys and girls in our state, and are trying to make it safer for them.

Maine's delegation expressed pleasure at being among the winning states and referred to its victories under the splendid leadership of the noble woman who leads the national forces, closing with "Three cheers for the white ribbon leader, three cheers for the old state of Maine."

The *District of Columbia* (Emma S. Shelton) expressed its sentiments briefly as follows:

"No voice, no vote,
What we can, we will do,
But the District of Columbia
Belongs to you.
On to Washington."

West Virginia (Lenna Lowe Yost)—These women you see before you are samples of the white ribboners who led a great host of men and women in that wonderful campaign which resulted in a majority of over 92,000 for prohibition. In the little time allotted we cannot tell you of our work, but we believe that with West Virginia's state colors should be twined the white ribbon.

North Dakota (Elizabeth P. Anderson)—Let me present to you some of the splendid women who for twenty years have helped to keep prohibition. For two decades the American tobacco trust defeated the women's efforts, but last year we won the battle and secured the passage of the anti-cigaret law. We also put through a law against bootlegging, and it is now said that there is not in North Dakota a place where a man can sell "booze" except in a balloon or an airship. (Mrs. Anderson also named other good laws passed, which have been recorded in the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. North Dakota's delegation as it passed from the platform gave its state cry, "Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity, North Dakota.")

Louisiana (Mrs. McKinney)—It gives me great pleasure to tell you that the liquor traffic is looking up in our state because it is flat on its back and cannot look any other way. Very soon we hope history will repeat itself and we will fight the second "Battle of New Orleans" to a victorious finish.

Massachusetts (Katharine L. Stevenson)—

We're all from Plymouth Rock,
And we hail from Bunker Hill,
We waged brave war in '76,
And we're in the conflict still.
Our famous tea-fest will not cease
Till justice shall clasp hands with peace;
Till from the tip end of Cape Cod,
To Berkshire peaks which rise to God:
Naught shall offend and nought frustrate
God's purpose in the old Bay State.

Maryland (Mary R. Haslup)—

Put on thy strength, O beauteous state,
And break thy chains ere 'tis too late,
Maryland, my Maryland.
Blot out the sin, the curse, the shame,
An end to tyranny proclaim,
Win for thyself a glorious name,
Maryland, my Maryland.

Iowa (Ida Wise Smith)—Iowa told of three important measures secured during the past year: (1) Passage through the first legislature of woman suffrage resolution; (2) protection of the boys and girls by establishment of compulsory reformatory, for which the W. C. T. U. has worked for fifteen years; (3) a law controlling all those contracting venereal diseases resulting from vice.

Vermont (Mrs. M. L. Pearson)—

There's a cry come o'er our valleys,
There's a message from the hills,
'Tis the burden of the tempted,
In a voice that never stills,
'Tis the call for home protection
From the liquor traffic ills,
O let Vermont go free.

Wisconsin (Mrs. W. A. Lawson)—The loving cup won by the W. C. T. U. for the finest float displayed in the Perry Centennial last summer was displayed by the state president, who ascribed the standing of the W. C. T. U. in that beer-ridden city to the waking up given the citizens at the National Convention held in Milwaukee two years ago.

Wisconsin, Wisconsin, the good old badger state,
We are out to work, we are out to win,
We'll get there sure as fate;
We'll agitate and legislate,
And this shall be our aim,
To get a prohibition law
Just like Maine.

Alabama (Anna K. Weisel)—We come this year with the largest membership we have ever had, also the largest delegation to a national convention. We come from the only state in the Union having a state law requiring the celebration of a temperance day in the public schools. We have Julia S. Tutwiler and Richmond Pearson Hobson. We have 59 dry counties out of our 67 counties, and next year we expect to come to you having a statewide prohibition law again.

Alabama, Alabama, we will aye be true to thee;
From thy southern shore where groweth, by the sea thine orange tree;
To thy northern vale where floweth deep and blue thy Tennessee,
Alabama, Alabama, we will aye be true to thee.
Brave and pure thy men and women; better this than corn and wine;
Keep us worthy, God of Heaven, of this goodly land of thine;
Hearts as open as our doorways, liberal hands and spirits free.
Alabama, Alabama, we will aye be true to thee.

New Hampshire (Ellen R. Richardson)—The natural beauties of the state, its wonderful history and its great men were recounted by the state president.

We have come from the mountains of the granite state,
Where the bugles are calling and the conflict is great.
Where our banner opposes the forces of wrong,
And the foes we encounter are ruthless and strong.

California, Northern—California told the secret of securing woman suffrage—organization and men's chivalry; and extended an invitation for the National Convention to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and wished it could give an invitation to a dry state, but because of its wineries and vineyards it will be difficult to make the map of California all white, although the women intend by plastering it with ballots to accomplish that end.

Raise her standard raise it high,
California is going dry.

Connecticut (Caroline Burdett)—Our state has gone back on her old traditions, putting in place of her fine old prohibition law a license law, but under its prohibitory features we have prohibition in about half of the towns.

Connecticut, the Oak Tree state,
Is still upon the field
Our revolutionary fathers
Taught us not to yield.
And we will work until the doom
Of each saloon is sealed
Our W. C. T. U.

Ohio (Florence D. Richards)—

And what of Ohio? Listen and hear:
We're waging a war against whisky and beer:

Jubilee Night Program Participated in by Representatives of Twenty-Seven States That Have Made Gains in Membership

These seventy-three women are samples a few
Of thirty-four thousand as loyal and true.
Five thousand saloons still curse our fair state,
Soon their days will be numbered, they'll pass to their fate.
Prohibition and Suffrage our watchwords shall be,
Till our dear Crusade state from drink's peril is free.
Ohio—Ohio—Ohio.

Tennessee (Leila O. Stratton)—The sunlight of civic righteousness is shining again in dear, wonderful Tennessee. We have just been doing something in Tennessee. Just recently we have had the third session of our legislature, for we have a governor in Tennessee, and when the two sessions failed to pass laws that the true men and women knew must be passed, Governor Hooper called another one and public sentiment had grown so strong that the legislature gave us the enforcement laws that we wanted in Tennessee.

Kentucky (Frances E. Beauchamp)—For eighteen years it has been the privilege of Kentucky to come up to Mother National with a gain and this year we come with the largest gain of the eighteen years. Our work has not been without results in Kentucky. It may give pleasure to those in the remotest parts of the earth to know that the last distillery in Bourbon county is at this time being dismantled. Nine-tenths of the territory of the state is under local prohibition. In the last two legislatures we introduced a bill providing for constitutional prohibition and before many years roll around the question will be submitted to the people of Kentucky, who at the polls have by a majority of more than 80,000 registered their solemn opinion that the liquor traffic ought not to exist in the state, and so we, with the great sister states, will join in the march "on to Washington."

Virginia (Sara H. Hoge)—Virginia comes up this year with the largest gain ever made—700. This brings us up to 5,000 in membership and we stand not only at the head of the Southern states but fifteenth in membership in all the states. (Special attention is called to the work done during the past year in the schools of the state, and the course of lectures given by Mrs. Parrott, who was one of the W. C. T. U. women who took the W. C. T. U. course in the Chicago training school.)

Mrs. Hoge presented Mrs. Amy C. Weech who also spoke for the state.

Georgia (Mrs. T. E. Patterson)—Holding up the silver cup, Mrs. Patterson said, "Georgia again receives the National prize awarded for the greatest number of (reported) pages of literature distributed per membership—6,000,000 pages. Georgia is the banner state for the greatest amount of work done in colleges. Every girl's college and secondary school in the state has been visited by the state college secretary and either a Y. P. B. or a temperance committee in connection with the Y. W. C. A. organized. Most of the colleges welcome our secretary as they do the Y. W. C. A. secretary and entertain her and in some cases pay her travelling expenses. Georgia not only has the first college in the world to grant a diploma to a woman, but now Shorter college at Rome steps to the front and endows the first chair of health, which is filled by Dr. Carolyn Geisel And last but not least, Georgia has Mary Harris Armor, Florence Ewell Atkins, Dr. Carolyn Geisel and Seaborn Wright.

Prohibition's on in Georgia,
Hurrah, hurrah!
Prohibition's on in Georgia,
Yes, prohibition's on in Georgia,
Hurrah, hurrah!
Way down south in Georgia.

Each member of the Georgia delegation carried cotton boll, which they generously gave to Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, the foreign delegation and the New Jersey hostesses. An especially beautiful stalk was given to the Lady Aurea Howard to take to her mother, the World's President.

Missouri (Nelle Burger)—Massachusetts claims to be the hub of the universe. Missouri is the heart of the universe. (Mrs. Burger spoke of the leaders that Missouri had given, referring to Mrs. Clara Hoffman, whose bust was recently placed in the state university at Columbia; to Miss Ross Hayes, the new National Y. P. B. secretary, and Mrs. Lora La Mance, the intrepid organizer. Each member of the delegation told of some special achievement of the state.)

New York (Ella A. Boole)—New York has counted itself happy in being the hostess of the great World's Convention. We congratulate ourselves that it has been our privilege to welcome within the borders of our state representatives of the white ribboners from all around the world. We rejoice that not only have we gotten ready to entertain our guests but that we have been able to report a gain in membership. For the first time we have present with us all of our state officers, the secretaries of both our branches, our state organizers—a full delegation of seventy-seven members. (Mrs. Tenney, state treasurer, announced that there had been a gain of 1,000 members lacking 27. All state officers were introduced and spoke briefly.)

New York, New York, glad you came,
World's Convention known to fame.
Thirty-four thousand, two hundred forty-five,
Never were we more alive!
You will always find us working,
You will never find us shirking,
Till we've done away with rum
And victory has *surely* come.

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Convention Group, Asbury Park

Pennsylvania's numerous delegation, headed by its state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, filled the platform. Pennsylvania is noted for her black diamonds, but these are a few of her bright and shining diamonds, members of the W. C. T. U., of which Pennsylvania boasts 30,282. Our gain this year is 2,860. Every county but one is organized and that one county paid dues, so that every county in the state paid dues into the state treasury. Five counties doubled their membership. Each of the Pennsylvanians carried a yellow pennant, labeled, "Votes for Women."

There are cheering signs of the joyous day
When our eyes shall victory see;
From the power of rum, when women vote,
Pennsylvania shall be free.

New Jersey's delegation came to the platform singing the now familiar and highly popular refrain heard so often during the convention:

We are glad you came to Jersey,
We are, we are.
We are glad you came to Jersey,
We are, we are.

which as always brought forth an immediate response from the floor of the convention,

We are glad we came to Jersey,
We are, we are.

"New Jersey," said Miss Elfreth, its president, "by courtesy is permitted to appear on Jubilee night. We are more than glad to have you see our New Jersey women." Many introductions followed.

Although not strictly entitled to appear on Jubilee night, Mrs. Lora La Mance as Alaska's representative was permitted to join the ranks of the "jubilating" delegations. She said while Alaska had made a magnificent gain of virtually 900 percent, she came not rejoicing but with an ache in her heart that she could not put into words, and with a burden on her shoulders that almost bowed her to the earth, for no state in the Union has so large a number of saloons in proportion to its population as has Alaska, and the blackest traffic in women is to be found there.

In former years the Frances E. Willard banner has been presented to the state, district, county and local union making the greatest gain in membership. This year in place of the banner there were given subscriptions to the official paper. To Alabama, twenty-five subscriptions; to the Fifteenth district of North Dakota, twenty subscriptions; to the county of Lunenburg, Virginia, fifteen subscriptions, and to South Whitley, Indiana, ten subscriptions.

When Mrs. Stevens announced that an opportunity would now be given for extending invitations for the next National Convention, representatives from many states offered the hospitality of their cities. Atlanta, Georgia, through the state president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, presented most urgently its claims as the next convention city. She had come armed with a telegram from the governor and communications from the citizens of Atlanta to reinforce her own eloquent plea in the name of the white ribboners of Georgia. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger for Indiana, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis for Texas, Mrs. Florence D. Richards for Ohio. Mrs. Lena Messick for Delaware, brought invitations to cities of their respective states, all of which were referred to the Executive Committee. It was later voted by that body to accept the invitation to meet next year at Atlanta, Georgia.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON

Wednesday morning was devoted largely to the addresses of the organizers and lecturers, which will be reported in a later issue. Although the foreign delegation was not scheduled for any part in the afternoon's program, the Lady Aurea Howard, for the visitors from abroad, asked leave to be heard, and read a beautifully worded resolution of thanks signed by the foreign delegates. Mrs. Stevens, in replying, expressing her deep appreciation: "The paper will be placed in the archives of our organization. It is impossible to tell you all your presence with us means to us. I can only say that you have given us much more than you have received, and I hope the Lady Aurea will forgive me for saying what wells up in my heart and demands expression—that she has taught us all important and beautiful lessons. I need not enumerate them. Every one who has met her, who has had the privilege of looking into her face day after day knows full well what I mean." As she handed to her a handful of creamy roses she continued, "I hope that these roses may express more gracefully than I am able to do the fragrance of our affection for you." It was in everybody's heart and only needed a suggestion from Mrs. Frances W. Graham, to start the convention to singing, with real feeling,

"Better loved ye canna be,
Will ye no come back again?"

A resolution was presented by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, endorsing the "new" declaration of independence" by Mr. William Shaw, containing the pledge, "Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, no political candidate or party not declaring for the destruction of the liquor traffic can have my support or vote." After a spirited discussion, on motion of Mr. T. E. Patterson of Georgia, by a vote of 291 to 98, the resolution was laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

When Mrs. Stevens introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. Daniel A. Poling, national superintendent of Temperance and Christian Citizenship of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Ohio claimed him and asked the privilege of making him a life member of the National W. C. T. U.

"I count this the signal honor of my life," said Mr. Poling in responding. "This evening at the hotel I sat with two traveling men. One of them said, 'It is worth traveling a long distance just to sit here and look into the faces of these women.' It was a magnificent compliment. I do not remember when I began to attend W. C. T. U. meetings. My mother wears over her heart the white ribbon, and if I am correctly informed I had a speaking part in many meetings long before I was invited to talk. I thank the Ohio women for what they have done. I believe it will make me a stronger man, and I'm sure it will inspire me to be a better man. I bless you for what you have seen fit to do. In my humble judgment this is the strategic organization of all temperance organizations in the land or world.'" Mr. Poling's eloquent tribute to womanhood, "The Mother of Men," will be published in next week's issue.

With the announcement, "I believe the world is perfectly able to smash the liquor traffic into smithereens whenever we get ready, and I believe we are getting ready," Mary Harris Armor, in an eloquent address, told her reasons for believing that the day of deliverance is at hand and that we will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock by running up Old Glory over a saloonless nation."

Closing with the statement that the plans for a prohibition campaign formulated at the convention, if carried out, would put dynamite under the liquor traffic, Mrs. Armor proceeded to call for contributions for a campaign fund. Her exceptional ability on occasions of this character is well known, and so prompt and generous were the responses to her appeal that within a very brief space of time nearly $5,000 had been pledged.

Hearts grow tender and the ties that bind the white ribbon family seem doubly dear in the last moments of our great gatherings. After the reading of the resolutions of thanks and the motion for adjournment, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, turning toward the gallery where sat the foreign guests, sang:

You bear our hearts now o'er the ocean,
You carry our hearts now o'er the sea.
You bear them afar o'er the mountains
Our hearts you are holding in fee.
Bring back—Bring back—
The hearts you are holding in fee.

Then hand clasped hand, as tenderly and reverently, "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" was sung, the Aaronic benediction was repeated in unison, good bys were said, and the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was ended.

MARY HARRIS ARMOR

(Continued from Page Three)

God's eternal truth in science; and today absolutely incontrovertible twentieth century science has demonstrated that we have no excuse to have the beverage sale of liquor go on any more than we have to allow opium dens or cocaine joints in the world; and in the light of twentieth century science, the man or the woman who advocates the beverage sale of liquor takes as unscientific, as unpatriotic, as un-Christian, as silly and foolish, as outrageous and contemptible a stand as if advocating opium dens and cocaine joints.

The thing we have got to do now is to get scientific truths to the public. I have infinite faith in the people; I have absolute faith in God, and I have absolute faith in my cause—it is my cause and your cause—and I believe that the people are not going to stand for the liquor traffic any longer after they find out about alcohol and its real nature; that it is a deadly narcotic irritant poison; that it is a brain poison, and that it preëminently poisons that part of the brain where God dwells. Just as surely as there is a spot in your brain wherein resides the power of sight, wherein resides the power of speech, wherein resides the power that makes the heart beat, and wherein resides the power that enables you to preach, there is a spot in your brain wherein resides the power of self-control, of conscience, of judgment, and in that spot is the throne of the Deity; and the first thing that alcohol does is to dethrone God, and when God is dethroned then man is a beast. The man that dethrones God is an animal and nothing else, except that he has the capability of becoming a son of God.

All that a man hath will he give for his life, and all that a nation hath a nation will give for its life, and all that a people hath will a people give for its life when they know these truths.

FULLY NOURISHED

Grape-Nuts a Perfectly Balanced Food

No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.

It is a food that is perfectly balanced, supplies the needed elements for both brain and body in all stages of life from the infant, through the strenuous times of active middle life, and is a comfort and support in old age.

"For two years I have used Grape-Nuts with milk and a little cream, for breakfast. I am comfortably hungry for my dinner at noon.

"I use little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, in season, for the noon meal, and if tired at tea time, take Grape-Nuts alone and feel perfectly nourished.

"Nerve and brain power and memory are much improved since using Grape-Nuts. I am over sixty and weigh 155 pounds. My son and husband, seeing how I had improved, are now using Grape-Nuts.

"My son, who is a traveling man, eats nothing for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and a glass of milk. An aunt, over 70, seems fully nourished on Grape-Nuts and cream." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

In the President's Annual Address, "Missouri, 1907," should appear in the list of states which have secured the passage by the state legislature of an anti-polygamy resolution.

Brief Review of the Work of the Departments of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union as Reported at World's Convention

W. C. T. U. EXHIBITS

LADY HOLDER

The report of the W. C. T. U. Exhibits department shows that great activity has been exerted in the United States of America, and although lack of space forbids enumeration of the results of all effort, mention should be made of certain points. The United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom have done excellent work, while St. Johns (Newfoundland), New Zealand and Australia have been active. Several other countries responded to letters from the superintendent, but a department that can so easily give an entrance to our work in every effort made by social, philanthropic, church and home gatherings should be more widely adopted. Rest rooms, helping to care for babies at exhibitions, relieving tired mothers, window demonstrations, literature tables, photo demonstrations, open air meetings, presentation of fountains to cities and towns—everything that makes prominent an exhibition of our work in a pleasing way comes under this department. Some have combined refreshment tables with educational exhibits, and much good must result from this faithful work.

The new superintendent is Mrs. Carvosso of Brisbane, Queensland, and I bespeak for her your interest and loyal support. If in every land in some way a little work is done, it will surely help the cause for God and home and humanity.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY

The aim of this department is to secure the adoption of a W. C. T. U. Peace and International Arbitration department in every civilized nation, and its highest hope is a court of arbitration for each nation in addition to the international court of arbitration. The methods of this department are mostly educational. It gladly coöperates with other peace organizations as much as is practicable. The department protests against toy weapons of warfare for children, the indiscriminate sale of firearms, military drills in schools and higher seats of learning, lynching, prize fighting and capital punishment.

To promote the work of this department the World's superintendent has published books, songs, concert exercises, Bible readings, programs for public meetings, tracts and leaflets. For twelve years two monthly periodicals, one for children called *The Acorn* and one for adults, *The Pacific Banner*, were published in the interests of the work, but they were discontinued in order to use the same amount of means and effort to promote the cause in other ways as many such publications are issued by other Peace organizations.

The work of the Peace department has been promulgated in some way in fourteen different countries since the last triennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. held in Glasgow. Thirteen have been heard from. It is regretted that no report has been received from Great Britain unions.

In the United States of America we find the work has been organized in thirty-one states and the District of Columbia.

PARLOR MEETINGS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

George Muller said, "All I want to know is, does God want this work done? Now? By me? All the rest is sure." The consecrated progressive woman of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now as in the past, is ever on the alert, listening to the heavenly voice ready to follow the call, and leave the results to an infinite Power.

The parlor meeting is the greatest factor in our work for interesting and instructing the masses in favor of total abstinence and the protection of the home. As the liquor traffic, with all its accompanying vices, is entering every country, the people should by educational methods be prepared to meet the enemy.

Science is teaching us that alcohol is a poison, and should not be used either as a beverage or as a medicine, and these facts may be taught in all social meetings. If we can enlist the mothers in our cause, they will endeavor by influence and example to make safe paths for the children.

Australia, Bulgaria (Phillipopolis), Egypt (Cairo), England, Chili (Concepcion), India (Calcutta), Dominion of Canada, Iceland, Madeira, New Zealand, Cape Province, Bloemfontein, South Africa, and Uruguay have been heard from through their presidents or superintendents. Members have been added to their unions. In the Transvaal, Miss Buchanan addressed a meeting arranged by the mayoress of Johannesburg.

PENAL, CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY WORK

MRS. J. K. BARNEY

Our motto, "Not willing that any should perish," seems more beautiful each year as we come to a larger comprehension of its infinite meaning and possibilities. The words have saved the day when without their pressure one might have surrendered under almost hopeless conditions, and we accept them anew as both an inspiration and a challenge for the future.

In published reports it will appear that nearly fifty countries have been communicated with, either through our own workers, or those who kindly responded to our inquiries. Heartfelt thanks are due these friends and the information received will furnish data for future work. We must seek advance suited to conditions and circumstances widely different, and this can be furthered if in each country we can come to know who will be the representative to the International Prison Congress which will convene in London, 1915.

Our co-operation in many lines is being sought, and recognition is given of the value of service we can render. We must insist upon women physicians for all institutions caring for women and girls, also upon police matrons, police women and probation officers, as well as matrons for jails and prisons.

The English police court mission and the prison gate work we rejoice over, and the same efficient service is given in Australia and a few other countries. We may have to move slowly where we have long-standing prejudice and indifference to overcome, but "we shall reap if we faint not." Let us hold a few minutes' special prayer each Sunday morning for God's blessing upon our efforts: His direction as to better and Christian treatment of the sad, suffering, sinning sons and daughters everywhere, and the speedy removal of the causes producing these conditions. The fourth Sunday in October is coming to be generally designated as "Prison Sunday" and wherever possible, facts and figures should be furnished making this a time for an arrest of thought and an illuminating occasion generally. Helpful literature should be used in prison and out. We must do our best and trust the results to God.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Leaflets containing the opinions against alcohol of professors of medicine, well-known practitioners, and laboratory workers are published by this department, and sent each year in large numbers to national and state and international gatherings of physicians and nurses with a plea for the coöperation of these influential persons in the fight against intemperance. The leaflets are studied in meetings of the local W. C. T. U.'s of many countries, and are distributed widely as educators towards total abstinence and prohibition. Two books embodying the very best known about alcohol, both as beverage and medicine, are being studied in the unions, and placed in libraries. One of these is, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, London's leading neurological surgeon. The other book is, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," prepared from writings of medical men by the superintendent of this department. This book has been placed in all the medical libraries of the United States and Canada.

The public agitation against fraudulent and harmful patent medicines was begun by this department and is still carried on by it.

Australia now has a law which shuts out the worst of the medical frauds found in other countries. Germany has an imperial law under which warnings are printed in the papers against worthless or harmful patent medicines. England has had a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into Nostrums which has brought out the fact that some "analysts" sell testimonials as to the virtues of patent medicines for $5.00 each! Some ladies of title were found to be receiving a yearly sum for the use of their names appended to testimonials!

Leaflets of this department have been sent this year to all the medical missionaries of China, to physicians in Russia and Spain, and to missionaries in Chili, Peru, Uruguay and South Africa for translation, and use in temperance catechisms and as pamphlets. Ceylon has study classes on alcohol conducted by a physician. England is making a special fight against beef, iron and wine, and other medicated wines. These have made drunkards of many unsuspecting persons. Prominent English physicians are outspoken against alcohol. Last year the Lord Mayor of London opened the Mansion House for a meeting of business men from banks, insurance companies, etc., with three of the best known physicians of Great Britain as speakers, all of whom warned against alcohol as a hindrance to business success.

Canada has a fine superintendent of this department who is pushing the work upon the lines which have proved successful in the United States.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

The "Orient in London," "World in Boston," and "World in Chicago," were magnificent demonstrations of the oneness of the kingdom, and of the greatness of the missionary enterprise.

We had a "Temperance Day" in Chicago, a "Temperance Month" in Boston. No exhibit at Chicago was permitted to be labeled "Temperance." In Boston for one month the "Relation of Temperance to Missions" was witnessed by thousands on thousands. A great multitude daily viewed the African grave, the charts and posters and paintings; the Frances E. Willard Settlement models and many illustrations of the havoc the liquor, tobacco, the cigaret and opium habit, make in the missionary work at home and abroad.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, in costume, was there, representing countries and missionaries of the globe. Ellen Stone was there to take in her arms little Elenche, the prisoner child of her captivity. The gifted associate of the department, Ella Gilbert Ives, was there, and to her more than to any other one, was due the success of this great special enterprise in our World's and National work.

England, Africa, India, China, and especially the United States were considered at length in this report.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

MISS JANE DARLING

To tabulate the work of individual countries in connection with the department of Gifts and Bequests is an impossible task, for while no large monetary gift has reached the World's coffers, the steady, unwearying efforts on behalf of our great World's work in every land never cease and cannot be writ with pen and ink. We thank God that He has written it in His Book and that no work done for Him is too small nor will be in vain.

In the United States there has been received from various sources in cash and bonds since the last World's Convention, $15,367.33. This money was given for the extension of the work in America. The Dominion union has recently started mission work among foreign women and children involving an outlay of about $1,000 per annum. The Ontario union is carrying on a mission to lumbermen. The Quebec union has given two life members and has made this a feature of its work. England has sent a gift of seventy-one pounds specially ear-marked for India and Japan. The National B. W. T. A. took part in a great bazaar of the U. K. Alliance in 1912 in Manchester for a campaign on behalf of the New Licensing bill, when their stall raised £849.

Scotland during the past three years has financed a World's missionary in India, paying in all two hundred pounds a year. Miss Lochhead, whose noble work shows manifest signs of God's blessing will be succeeded by Miss Stroud Smith, with whom Scotland still hopes to continue her definite link with this great field. Two members of the Scottish Christian Union have become life members, which makes an additional gift of forty pounds.

In France, Belgium, Iceland, Maderia, Egypt and Bermuda it is difficult, uphill work to carry on this department. They look forward to definite help from the World's Convention.

RELATION OF TEMPERANCE TO LABOR

HARRIET M. JOHNSON

The importance of educating in temperance principles the labor element consists in the fact that of all classes it can least afford to waste health, efficiency or money. The work naturally varies in different countries. In the United States much has been done in lumber camps and toward improving the social conditions of men and women. Canada also works among lumbermen with good results. In Scandinavian lands the labor party is already keen for temperance. Social Democrats in Sweden have prohibition as a plank in their platform. The Danish Socialist party demands prohibition, and their national union of small land owners this year adopted a resolution for prohibition following the lead of the union of farm laborers. In Iceland, the Faroe Isles and Finland, fishermen have won prohibition laws (though the Czar has not signed that for Finland)."

German workmen are waking up, but the French continue in a deplorable condition, and the ravages of absinthe and spirits are increasing! In England total abstinence is spreading rapidly among both army and navy and the labor leaders are mostly abstainers.

Good leaflets on Liquor and Labor are distributed. Progress in social reforms has been most rapid in Great Britain, the last few years; the Workmen's Compensation Act, Old Age Pensions, Trade Board's Act, National Insurance and Insurance against Unemployment are laws that tend to raise the status of labor and indirectly work for temperance. The labor party supports woman suffrage and that in turn will help temperance. The Scottish Temperance Act has been passed this year.

You Can Be So Well

That Your Whole Being Vibrates Health

I CANNOT tell you ***how happy I am*** that I have been able to bring health and strength to 63,117 women up to the present time. Just think! this means a whole city. It is to my thorough study of anatomy, physiology and health principles, and to my 12 years' personal experience before I began my instructions by mail, that I attribute my marvelous success. It would do your heart good to read the reports from my pupils and I have done all this by simply studying Nature's laws adapted to the correction of each individual difficulty. If vital organs or nerve centers are weak, I strengthen them so that each organ does its work.

I want to help every woman to be perfectly, gloriously well, with that sweet, personal loveliness which health and a wholesome, graceful body give—a cultured, self-reliant woman with a definite purpose, full of the health and vivacity which make you a

A Better Wife A Rested Mother A More Valued Friend

Write to me Today.

I bring each pupil to symmetrical proportions and I teach her to *stand* and to *walk* in an attitude which bespeaks culture and refinement. A good figure, gracefully carried, means more than a pretty face. I want to give you

A Good Figure

Too Fleshy? I have reduced 32,000 women. One pupil writes me: "Miss Cocroft, I have reduced 78 pounds and I look 15 years younger. I feel so well I want to shout! I never get out of breath now.

"When I began I was rheumatic and constipated, my heart was weak and my head dull, and oh dear, I am ashamed when I think how I used to look! I never dreamed it was all SO EASY. I thought I just had to be fat. I feel like stopping every fat woman I see and telling her of you."

Too Thin? "I just can't tell you how happy I am. I am so proud of my neck and arms! My busts are rounded out and I have gained 28 pounds; it has come just where I wanted it and I carry myself like another woman."

"My old dresses look stylish on me now. I have not been constipated since my second lesson and I had taken something for years. My liver seems to be all right and I haven't a bit of indigestion, for I sleeps like a baby and my NERVES are so rested. I feel so well all the time."

The vital strength gained by a forceful circulation relieves you of such chronic ailments as

Constipation	Torpid Liver	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Weaknesses	Dullness
Irritability	Nervousness	Sleeplessness
Sufferings in Pregnancy	Catarrh, etc.	

Many women suffer uncomplainingly from ailments which may lead to graver troubles and lead to much unhappiness.

You Can Be Well Without Drugs

I strengthen the muscles and nerves of the vital organs, lungs and heart and start your blood to circulating as it did when you were a child. I teach you to breathe so that the blood is fully purified.

I wish I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to make you realize that you do not need to be ill, but that you can be a buoyant, vivacious, attractive woman in return for just a few minutes' care each day in the privacy of your own home.

I give each pupil the confidential treatment which her particular case demands.

Write me today telling me your faults in health and figure, and I will cheerfully tell you whether I can help you. I am at my desk from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m.

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for perfect health, for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of woman. She personally supervises her work.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD

The superintendent has sent to each of the fifty-four affiliated nations a copy of her book, "Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers," also a number of circulars and leaflets, and frequent letters of counsel and help. By sermons, lectures, Bible expositions, addresses to adults and youth, as well as by printed helps, she has kept the truth before the people.

South Africa reports that the Evangelistic work has advanced by leaps and bounds. Over 100 unions are working along Evangelistic lines. Much literature is distributed and constant meetings held. Evangelistic work has been done in Australia, most varied and encouraging—visits to hospitals and jails, many public meetings held, much literature distributed.

Thirty thousand Gospel meetings have been held in the United States; 1,222 in alms houses; personal visits to the number of 32,244; 1,015 addresses in schools and colleges delivered; 5,000 Gospel sermons preached; pages literature distributed, 900,734; 15 Evangelistic leaflets issued; 200 columns in papers provided

Good work in hospitals and asylums has been done by New South Wales; also by means of Bible readings, Gospel and open air meetings. Successful efforts have been made in Canada to foster a wise, strong evangelism.

Iceland, Egypt, England, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Burma, India, Uruguay, Turkey, Ceylon, Sweden, Scotland, Ireland and other nations send similar reports of successful evangelistic work.

BECOME A NURSE

THE Chautauqua School of Nursing has trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn **$10** to **$25** a week as nurses. Send for a copy of **"How I Became a Nurse"** and our Year Book—248 pages, with actual experiences of Chautauqua Nurses.

Forty-eight specimen lesson pages sent free to all inquirers

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N.Y.

KONDON'S Catarrhal JELLY

This fine, old-fashioned remedy has for 20 years been healing folks of all kinds of colds, from a sneeze to chronic catarrh. Sniff a little up the nose; you will feel like a new creature. It loosens the passages, has a soothing, sanitary, healing effect, and is *guaranteed harmless* — 50c and 25c tubes. At druggists' or write for free sample.

Kondon Mfg. Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

SCHOOLS OF METHODS

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

It was a wise Grecian statesman who said, "Every speech should commence with an incontrovertible proposition." Here is one from the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances Willard: "Mother-love works magic for humanity, but *organized* mother-love works miracles." The department—Schools of Methods—develops the skilled workers who organize the mother-love, and this mother-love works the miracles.

Only a few of the larger countries have really adopted the department, and the United States in this respect is far in the lead, with over 4,000 institutes held and nearly 8,000,000 pages of literature distributed; but many countries report Schools of Methods work in connection with their state, district or county conventions. There are also educational bureaus, headquarters' study classes, and a cheering advance has been made in the temperance training of young people and children. Mark Twain once said: "Teaching isn't sufficient; training is everything. The peach was once a bitter almond and the cauliflower is only a cabbage with a college education." The school of methods is our training school. The student of human nature who said that the spirit of prayer and a sense of humor would make any life successful, had the right point or view. It is just the combination needed to make a school of methods sunny, sensible and spiritual.

Recently a steamship equipped with wireless telephone and telegraph sailed from Calcutta for Philadelphia. When four hundred miles away from the Azores, the nearest land, the wireless operator called attention to the fact that the tones of a flute could be distinctly heard. A wireless message of inquiry was sent to St. Michaels, the capital of the Azores. The reply stated that it was a national holiday and a man with a flute was playing, "God save the King."

I Was Deaf 25 Years

I Can Now Hear

with these soft, artificial ear drums. I wear them in my ears night and day. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story—how I got deaf and how I made myself hear.

Medicated Ear Drum
Pat. Nov. 3, 1908
No. 942786

Address Artificial Ear Drum Co.
GEO. P. WAY, 104 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Are we not justified in believing that spiritual forces, infinite in power, are making the heavenly harmonies of our white ribbon work known around the world? The schools of methods help to organize the mother-love—the mother-love then sends out the heavenly harmonies and works miracles.

MINERS AND LUMBERMEN

MRS. S. G. E. McKEE

Early in the year a circular setting forth the claims of the new department of Miners and Lumbermen was sent to forty-five countries. The remaining six had no W. C. T. U. president, but effort was made to inaugurate the work through other channels. Only ten of the forty-five replied. In Australia there is no department as yet, but an energetic work is done among train and cabmen in New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland. Chili is rich in forests and is seeing the need of work among lumbermen.

New Zealand reports that for some years literature has been sent to lumbermen, railway camps and other places where men are isolated, one union sending comfort bags. In Johannesburg, S. Africa, conditions forbid work among miners. Madeira reports that work has been done among wood cutters. India has no department but has a superintendent of Work among Soldiers, Seamen and Railroad Men, doing similar work to that proposed for lumbermen and miners. Canada takes high rank in missionary work among lumbermen and miners. Hundreds of comfort bags and thousands of packages of literature are distributed every year. In the United States, the home of W. C. T. U. effort in all departments, a noble work is done. Two and a half million men are employed in lumber camps alone, and half a million in quarries, oil fields, etc.

Through this department the W. C. T. U. seeks to reach them by means of the Christian letter, the marked Testament, pure reading matter, and the gospel of the spoken story as told by the missionary to bring deliverance to the captive and the morally blind.

MEDAL CONTESTS

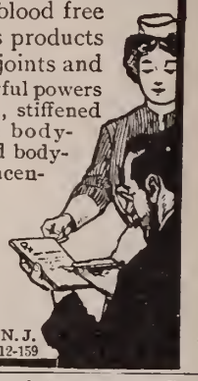
MRS. A. E. CARMAN

Reports were received from every country where this department has been adopted, and these show that the work has increased nearly two-fold. Many encouraging communications from missionaries have cheered the heart of the superintendent. Quite recently came a letter from the American Academy on the Isle of Cypress, and another from the M. E. Church Conference of Peru. The work in India is progressing. The national superintendent there sends a fine report and Miss Strout records splendid results. In Japan more contests have been held in 1913 than in any previous year. Many joined the organization after hearing the speeches made by the young people. The superintendent in South Africa writes: "Leading as it does all other departments of work, you will not be surprised to hear that we have been very aggressive in Medal Contest work. Many contests have been held and interest is rapidly increasing." Australia offered a diamond medal costing five pounds to the state holding the largest number of contests. The superintendent and others are doing all they can to encourage the work Every Province in Canada has a superintendent of the department and more work has been done than in the three previous years. There is a superintendent in every state and territory of the United States. During the past three years 12,000 contests have been held, 72,000 speeches made by contestants, hundreds of thousands have listened to speeches made by the contestants, and large amounts

To Relieve Rheumatism

the body-waste producing uric acid must be gradually arrested and the blood purified.

Correct diet is essential. Abstain from tea and anything containing alcohol; eat meat only once a day and take **SCOTT'S EMULSION** which makes new blood free from the poisonous products which irritate the joints and muscles. Its wonderful powers relieve the enlarged, stiffened joints; and replace body-weakness with sound body-strength by its concentrated nourishing properties.



Physicians everywhere prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION for Rheumatism.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-159

have gone into the local treasury. Contests were held at Chautauquas and state conventions where hundreds of thousands congregate.

WORK FOR THE PROMOTION OF PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

MRS. HARRIET S. PRITCHARD

The world of invention, discovery, science, philosophy, art and literature, and indeed everything of an uplifting, magnificent and ennobling character, emanates from the mind of the Great Creator working upon and through the minds of the human race. The saloon is the masterpiece of Satan's work. All that is of a degrading and immoral character feeds and strengthens it. Indeed, its emissaries are constantly at work to degrade the children and prepare them to patronize and support the saloon as they grow to their full stature.

Literature and art are influences that either ennoble or degrade, and in many books and pictures man is represented as a being of only physical senses and public ambition, whereas his highest qualification is that, like to his God, he is a spirit controlled entirely by either the mind of God or the mind of Satan. Hence the influence of pure art and literature is needed to destroy the power of Satan and thus abolish the saloon.

At the request of the National President I have been acting as superintendent of this department since the promotion to "higher activities" of our comrade, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, its former superintendent. The countries whose representatives have written me are as follows: Australia, Australasia, (Cairo) Egypt, Canada, Chili, China, England, France, (Funchal) Maderia, New Zealand, South Africa, Syria, Transvaal, and the United States. In the latter country thirty-four states have superintendents, seventeen have secured laws against obscene matter, ten states have Juvenile courts, some with matrons. In many states the vaudeville and moving picture shows are being watched, and in certain cases censors have been appointed.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stop fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 4, 1913. No. 49

A Prophecy

It is said of William Lloyd Garrison that, for years, he closed all of his speeches against slavery with the sentence: "It is wrong, it must go," and at last, he walked out one bright morning, looked over a new world, then cast his eyes, like a great eagle, up to the skies and shouted, "It was wrong; hallelujah, it has gone!"

Out yonder I see America, redeemed, standing as an evangel among the nations of the earth, a land from whose shores have been banished the still, the brewery and the bar; and with them their awful brood, crime, pauperism, traffic in women, the social evil and lunacy, a land most of whose prisons have been turned into granaries, banks and music halls; a land whose sons and daughters are born sound, sane, sober and with a Godward trend; a land whose redeemed people shall be the brightest crown of Freedom's glorious coronets; a land whose sound, sane, sober, cultured, happy home-life will be a greater protectorate than a thousand dreadnoughts of the seas. In this great land of Tomorrow, whose dawn is glinting the hills today, there are some now living who will look out over a new earth, and up into fairer skies, and shout, "It was wrong; hallelujah, it has gone!"

Rev. W. L. Pickard, D. D. of Georgia

SPECIAL ARTICLES

The Mothers of Men by Daniel A. Poling—The Destruction of the Great Dragon by Rev. W. L. Pickard—Program for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day

THE MOTHERS OF MEN

DANIEL A. POLING

National Temperance and Citizenship Superintendent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor

The privilege of addressing this great convention I count as one of the distinct honors of my life. Your history I know; your work I know; I am acquainted with the lives of your leaders; your greatest state union gave my candidacy support in a strenuous political campaign, a support that was of inestimable value and that I shall not forget. I have been gripped by your spirit and vision, and to this hour your uncompromising and martial declaration challenges me, "Total abstinence for the individual, Prohibition for the state and nation." You have done—you are doing—a mighty work. Of all the temperance organizations, yours is the strategic one. God bless you, and may your victories increase, to the consummation of our common purpose, "the destruction of the liquor traffic."

Mothers of Men

Women compose music, but they are not musicians; they paint pictures, but they are not artists; they find new stars, but they are not astronomers; they chart the rocks, but they are not geologists; they heal the sick, but they are not physicians; they superintend the schools of great cities, but they are not educators; they enter with success well-nigh every department of human endeavor, but they are not administrators; they glorify the pulpit, but they are not preachers; they exert a healthy influence on politics, but they are not politicians; they contribute largely to the solution of problems between nations, but they are not statesmen; they enter constructively every field of reform, but they are not reformers; East or West or North or South—and always—they are the Mothers of Men.

Three Groups

As concerning "Votes for Women," the womanhood of the twentieth century is divided into three groups—suffragists, anti-suffragists, and the numerically greatest group, the indifferent. Either of the two contending groups to finally succeed must make positive the potential and win to action the indifferent.

I am not a prophet, but as a plain reader of history, I know that success invariably comes to the positive, constructive movement. In their beginnings the great reforms of history have been cries of protest, uprisings of denunciation and men have been merely against the existing order. But in the sure evolution of liberty, even when evolution's final period has been revolution, before the last consummation of any freedom, a forward goal has been set, mental and spiritual attitudes have become positive, a constructive program has been declared and the battle cry has been changed from "don't" to "do."

My conclusion is that the breaking down of the walls of indifference is close at hand. I am profoundly convinced that the final, complete triumph of the suffrage movement is inevitable and that it is not far away.

The Why of the Feminist Movement

But the masculine mind approaches the feminist movement with inquiry and suspicion. He is a rash man who attempts to analyze a woman's mind, to invade with even friendly intent the sanctity of a woman's soul. It is my purpose to tread only a sure path. This is no place for extended metaphysical research and philosophical dissertation. I would answer the question of a man's mind with a man's question.

You would say the feminist movement is woman's quest for life, larger, fuller, more abundant life; it is the inexorable evolution of a woman's soul; it is the world-old struggle of personality to realize itself. But with arguments such as these men grope in outer darkness. I search for the man's answer to a man's question.

And education is the hope of woman's suffrage. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Millions think that they are opposed to woman's suffrage, when by every finer instinct of their natures they are not.

The Masculine Answer

To answer the masculine question, "Why this feminist movement?" I must know woman's dominating impulse, her supreme motive, her consuming passion. And I say in this presence, without fear of contradiction, that whether she bears children of her own, or mothers another's, or mothers a community, or a state, or a reform, or the world, the dominating impulse of womanhood is the mother impulse, her motive is the mother motive, her passion is the mother passion. Always it is the impulse, the motive, the passion of motherhood—that her sons and daughters, the sons and daughters of the race, shall be clean, well bodied, of unspoiled soul and worthy.

Where I Found the Answer

You ask me where I found the answer? The winds did not carry it to me. I did not read it in the stars. I saw it first in my mother's eyes, but then it was altogether a mystery. I found it in the brave eyes of the matchless woman, when with uncovered soul she came back to me from the valley and shadow of death bearing our first born. There in life's holy of holies, with Heaven embattled all about, I found the answer. But I did not understand, I did not fathom it, for it is given to no man fully to understand.

> The liquor traffic, the home's fiercest, concrete foe, stands in the road that leads to the ultimate solution of every one of the vital, social, economic, moral and political problems of this tremendous human crisis. And it goeth out only by the ballot!

Not a Whim

Let no man say that the cry of womanhood is a sudden cry, the expression of a whim, the utterance of a just formed desire. We are at the concentric point of many generations; this is the conclusion of ages. Let me make myself perfectly clear. For the good of the race womanhood did not ask for the ballot one generation too soon.

Tried Every Other Way

She has tried every other way. She has turned her heart and hand to many promising devices. Bravely she has struggled through the long darkness of prejudice in men and tradition in women. Having tested her footing thoroughly she knows that her face is set in the *only* way.

She has borne the iniquities of the double standard; she has gathered up the broken bodies of her sons from off the plains of war; she has watched the virtue of her daughters burning at the stake of man's lust; she has been a beast of burden and a slave of passion. From the day of Noah's great debauch to this year of our Lord 1913, she has seen the race struggle down the years beneath its drunken load; she has wept; she has prayed; she has petitioned; she has been a clinging vine; she has wooed; she has gone to the last ditch with sacrifice. To the unequal struggle she has brought every resource of her sex. And she has not failed. Against unnumbered handicaps she has greatly prevailed. *And she will prevail!* For today her marching legions are on the plains of Abraham; *tomorrow* the *city* falls!

No Quarrel!

I have no quarrel with the man who says that woman's sphere is the home. Nor do you. I have no quarrel with the man who declares that the home sphere is big enough to command woman's whole life. I agree. But what of the seven million women, at least, in industry, who have no homes, and what are the bounds of the modern home? What of the seven million women—Dean Sumner says ten million—driven by necessity, under conditions arising in a masculine government, into public life? "It is to protect the home by protecting themselves that these workers outside the home, whether yet conscious of the fact or not, need the ballot."

And what are we going to do with the constitution of the United States where it declares in Article XIV, Section 1.—"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," etc.

It will take more than a sex prejudice to finally abridge freedom; it will take more than a sex tradition to finally defeat liberty. And let us remember that a government of and for the people cannot be by the people while half the people are debarred. I hope that I am enough of a man to refuse any conspiracy of ignorance or prejudice that would continue the political condition by which women are classed with criminals and aliens.

Women Differ from Men

I incline very much to the opinion that to say women differ from men, that the spheres of the sexes are distinct, is to state the very fundamental reason for woman's suffrage. I yield to no man in my appreciation of those distinctive attributes of womanhood that have made her the creature of song and story, the adoration of brave knights, and always earth's holiest inspiration to all true masculine hearts. But as the lines run in that fantastic tale now appearing in *The American Magazine*, "True, we are, as you say, creatures of the air. True, we are born with wings. But didn't we have to come down to earth to eat and sleep, to love, to marry, and to bear our young?" Men cannot think for women; men cannot adequately act for women; the most chivalrous men cannot rightly defend the rights of women and the most cosmopolitan men are not able to fully supply the body, mind and soul necessities of women. As *Life* well said editorially in its pro-suffrage number, "Men cannot contribute woman's wisdom to the solution of public problems, because they do not possess it. . . . And of their legislation without woman's aid, much is folly, and more, a mere one-eyed wisdom."

Women are imperatively needed today in the struggle for the solution of life's big problems, and in the fight for human progress, where they so gladly join, is it

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC THE HOME'S FIERCEST FOE

the part of chivalry, or wisdom, to engage them short of fully armed?

Bound the Home!

But the master motive and passion of womanhood, the mother motive, the mother passion—what of it? The sphere of womanhood is the home, and to the ears of true women, in comparison with the home, all other things are as the challenge of the incidental.

But here again we are confronted by the facts and conditions of society—society as it is today. We have come out of the past and the present is different! Agreeing that woman's sphere is the home, what is the modern home? What are its present bounds? A great daily said recently, "The modern home is not a harem, shut away from life around it." And certainly it is not now as it was in the days when the narrow confines of a settler cabin and clearing contained it. "The modern home is a link in the chain of modern society and as such is exposed to every peril which confronts society." It is bounded on the two sides of avarice by the food doper, the peddler of poisonous drugs, the exploiter of child toilers and the cheapener of labor. It is bounded on the two sides of passion by organized prostitution and the red mawed liquor traffic. In combating these perils men need the help "which wise, courageous women want to give and which all women owe."

Humanity and the Dollar!

A Cleveland daily well says, "Man with instincts more largely selfish has overestimated his symbol of power, the dollar. Woman, intuitive, keener of conscience, surer of moral vision, and larger of human sympathy, is trying to shift the emphasis upon humanity. Nature's balance will be struck when male and female fully work together."

Yesterday the grain from which the family flour was ground grew on the home acres, was ground in the home mill and mother baked the great, round loaves in the home oven. Today the grain grows in a thousand far-away fields, is ground in any one of ten thousand distant mills, and baked into loaves by any two of ten thousand more or less cleanly hands.

Yesterday, mother made candy for the clamoring children from home-gathered syrup, prepared in the friendly iron kettle under the home maples; today it rushes from the seething pots of unhealthy cities to the most remote hamlets of the land. You can buy New York "fresh today" chocolates in San Diego.

And Chewing Gum!

The chewing gum your frizzle-haired, vivacious neighbor "chaws" flowed for fifty, or one hundred feet down a slit made in the bark of a tree in the tropics by the deft knife of an unwashed native. And as the crude white gum trickled down to the barrels, it engulfed countless hapless insects of the jungle. Without straining, the gum is boiled and shipped to "the land of the free, and the home of the *brave*." Here it is sweetened and shaped for the market. Now, you know why your favorite gum isn't white, and why fine particles of what you thought was sugar grit between your teeth. "Chaw" on, fellow patriots, "chaw" on!

Yesterday mother made William's suit and Sarah's dress from flax grown, gathered, cured, corded, spun, woven, designed, cut out and fashioned—all within a loud hello of the kitchen stoop. Today, perhaps a haggard-eyed consumptive, fighting for bread and breath in a crowded sweatshop of a distant city, hastily stitched together with bleeding fingers, the little dress your baby wears.

Amusements

Yesterday the children gathered in the big, friendly kitchen and played charades, or romped under the orchard trees in Black Man and King William, or in hours of rare abandon, they danced "Skipt-to-ma-loo." Today, every child of the city is menaced by the dance hall, the summer garden, and a hundred other public places of questionable and worse than questionable amusements.

Yesterday we went to school on the hill where the schoolhouse roof was red, the shutters green, and the rule was the rule of three, and where no child was ever spoiled because Solomon's warning was not heeded. Today, our children find cartracks and diphtheria, the whims of an ever-changing educational system, and in not a few instances, the procurers of vice districts, on the road that leads to knowledge.

Child Labor Yesterday and Today

Yesterday mother settled the child labor problem with her slipper; today the solution of it is at the end of a long road that leads by oyster beds, and cotton mills, through factories into deep mines.

Daniel A. Poling

The problems of a minimum and living wage for women and the traffic called white slavery are creatures of the home's modern environment and the answers to their questions must be present tense answers.

The Liquor Traffic, the Home's Fiercest Foe

And the liquor traffic, the home's fiercest, concrete foe, stands in the road that leads to the ultimate solution of every one of the vital social, economic, moral and political problems of this tremendous human crisis. *And it goeth out only by the ballot!*

Let Women Make No Mistake

And let me remind you that woman's suffrage has no more unrelenting enemy than the liquor traffic; that the enfranchisement of womanhood must become a fact in government in spite of the liquor traffic. Call John Barleycorn all the hard names in the vocabulary of decency and patriotism save one—never call him a fool. Jack London in his compelling story, "John Barleycorn," written in the form of an autobiography, relates that he rode down from his California ranch to vote for woman's suffrage, because he knew that it would be another weapon for the smiting of the liquor traffic. And let not suffragists make the mistake of silence in the hope of placating the "trade." May the day speedily come when every woman's club, every female organization in the United States, will stand outspokenly with this incomparable white ribbon host for a saloonless nation and a stainless flag.

Yes, the home is woman's sphere. Not the home as it was—the home as it is. Not the simple, shaded path of yesterday, but a toiler's rugged road that leads from the door stoop into every department of human endeavor, through every phase of society's unrest and that girdles the globe. *For today the four posts of the home are the four corners of the earth.*

The Issue

Let us face the issue squarely. A great militant question challenges the women of the race. It rises from sweatshops and factories and brothels and mines and molten furnaces. It is the cry of the city and it is the cry of the town. This is the question, "*What are you going to do about it?*"

There are two possible answers to the question. One is the answer of tradition—that woman's political helplessness is her power, that woman's weakness is her strength. The way that this answer opens is in the last analysis, the way of seduction. Not necessarily, not generally gross, immoral seduction, but the seduction of smiles and tears, the seduction of the wheedler and clinging vine.

The other answer is the answer of woman's strength, and it opens the road of equality by which in all the complexities of modern life, the sexes shall complement each other.

Shall it be a resolution or a vote? Do you remember Frances Willard's resolution? Did you see it under a table, in the tobacco filth of a national political convention's platform committee room? I would rather have my wife and mother and sisters and daughter go to the voting booth with a clean American ballot, than to the political boss, with tearful intercessions—a political boss, who would very likely have eyes for only their physical charms.

Which of the two answers is the fair, clean, honest one? Which is the American answer? Which is the right answer?

What is society? *Who are* society? Government ought to be society's best expression of itself. It cannot be with society's morally better part not speaking. What is government in the last analysis? Government is an institution of laws, powers, functions and spirit. And how is government achieved? No man has ever weighed a prayer, or fathomed a tear, or valued a smile, but in the last analysis, government is not by tears, nor prayers, nor smiles, but by *votes*.

Government by Votes

Prayers as numberless as the sands on the seashore have shaken the Almighty's throne, supplicating the destruction of the liquor traffic. An ocean of tears has flowed, a billion hearts have broken, all the wiles of frantic mothers ready to sell their lives, if not to give their souls, have been employed, that saloon doors might be closed forever, and today the rum institution still rests in the protecting shelter of a masculine dollar sign. *Only by stainless ballots will we ever achieve a stainless flag.* When the women of America are granted the voting privileges of citizenship we will bury the liquor traffic beneath an avalanche of votes, deeper than the foundations of the earth.

Will Not Cure All Ills

But my enthusiasm must not lead me into unwarranted hopes. Woman's suffrage will not solve at once all the ills of the race. It is hardly fair to charge women with correcting in a few decades the accumulated masculine mistakes of uncounted generations. They will commit follies, they will make mistakes, they will go astray. Even we of the "superior" sex have committed political follies, made mistakes and gone astray. "Democracy is at best a succession of stumbles forward. But democracy is society's last recourse, since all other philosophies of government have been tried and found wanting." And without votes for women, democracy is an attempt to walk by hopping on one leg.

What Suffrage Has Already Done

But let no one think that I grant the contention that woman's suffrage where it is in the process of demonstration is a failure. In Washington at least nine progressive laws must be credited largely to woman's suffrage: in Oregon twelve; in Utah thirteen; in Colorado sixteen; in Idaho nine; in Wyoming nine; and in California nineteen. These laws have to do with the home, the school, reform institutions and asylums, Juvenile courts, pure foods and drugs, working conditions of men, women and children, public health and morals, the conservation of natural resources and the greatest conservation of all—the conservation of humanity. In nearly all of the suffrage states the age of consent has been raised to eighteen years. It is hard to realize that in some instances it used to be as low as seven years, and that it is still as low as twelve years in a few states.

The blows of suffrage fall naturally for humanity's uplift. It strikes and will strike against child labor and white slavery, for mothers' pensions and vocational training in public schools, for parks and the shortening to a proper length of the hours of toil. And it will speed the day when women will say to men, in the words of Dean Sumner of Chicago, "No longer shall you exploit my sex in vicious marriage selection. Children of women no longer shall be compelled to suffer with blind eyes, twisted limbs and idiotic brains, because of the sins of their fathers." The double standard of morality must go, and the immoral dance and immodest dress, the leading reason why boys go wrong, must not survive.

Are We Fair?

But I am charged with unfairness. Have I not ignored many of the strong, direct arguments against woman's suffrage? Thus far I have tried to deal with basic principles. A mass of incidental contentions I have brushed by.

Should the responsibilities of the vote be thrust upon women who do not want it, who are oposed to having it? Yes, if woman's suffrage is right. The only time a male citizen has any right to deliberately remain away from the polls is when the candidates or principles before the people give him no opportunity to express himself, do not in any way represent him. *Even then it is a tragedy!* Any citizen who stays away from the polls for any other reason than conscience or physical disability, should be temporarily disfranchised. We who enjoy for ourselves and our children the benefits of a free government are required by the moral law and ought to be so required by the law of the land, to pay the price of our liberties. *Only thus can worthy government survive.*

Chivalry

Will not men lose the spirit of chivalry when we disturb the so-called balance of the sexes? Had I less confidence in true manhood I might concede the point. As to the "other fellow," under the present system *he* "remains seated." As to the sitting of women on juries, they have from the beginning handed down the most vital judgments of the race, and as rulers, from the standpoint of administration, I know of no queens in history who altogether failed. Many succeeded in spite of frightful odds. Victoria, the Empress of China, and Wilhelmina are not the first of the distinguished female line. Even Cleopatra was less of a failure than Antony. She did not desert her country.

Teachers of Patriotism

Men have been woefully slow in discovering that women to whom by common consent is delegated the major portion of the moral, religious, educational and patriotic training of the youth, are actually deprived of the one practical text book by which the vital lessons of citizenship are taught.

> **Women are imperatively needed today in the struggle for the solution of life's big problems, and in the fight for human progress, where they so gladly join, is it the part of chivalry or wisdom to engage them short of fully armed?**

Thus far we have demanded of women in the training of our sons for citizenship, that they give what they themselves do not possess, that they impart what they themselves have not received. That mothers have born and reared presidents and other honorable men, in spite of the terrific handicap, is a glorious tribute to womanhood, but a mighty mean argument to use against suffrage.

As to the great economic questions of the hour, the tariff for instance, it is not hard for me to concede to woman the same degree of aptitude and knowledge manifested by the average masculine statesman of present day public life. Women have led personally some of the mightiest movements in human progress. Joan of Arc, Mary Lyons and Frances Willard were women. Mrs. Stevens and Jane Addams are women, and women have been the fountain heads of every great movement, for they have born the soldiers of every reform, the captains of every emancipation. This last is to my mind greater than the bearing of arms.

> **Only by stainless ballots will we ever achieve a stainless flag. When the women of America are granted the voting privileges of citizenship we will bury the liquor traffic beneath an avalanche of votes, deeper than the foundations of the earth.**

But be careful how you apply the blood test, my masculine interrogater. I have come up through the cosmopolitan school of the average American young man. I have seen courage, the courage of the gridiron and hunt, the courage that beards the character assasin in his political lair of graft, the courage that marches in khaki, beneath streaming banners and behind pounding drums, and I have seen the courage of the humdrum—the rarest of all—but I never saw courage until a brown-eyed bit of feminine pure gold, brave enough to say "yes" when I wooed her in an old Ohio homestead—the mother of my children, God bless her—showed it to me.

Do you insist that I go to the inexorable end with my argument? Do you say equal at the polls, then equal in toil, equal in vices? *When true womanhood carries a hod, she carries it with all the true dignity of a queen,* but where true men are she will never again carry a hod. Equal in vices? But no *man* says that, and anyhow God made true womanhood different.

And now I have reached my last question. It was the last question I faced before I surrendered. By easy stages, I had passed the place where I said, when *all* women or a *great majority*, want the ballot then they ought to have it. The "lesser breeds" among the questions and objections no longer troubled me, but this very real problem confronted me, "Will suffrage defeminize women?" Will it take away the tender touch, coarsen the softer note, dry the tear of sympathy, and deaden the mother heart?

I say it very quietly, but had I been compelled to find an affirmative answer to this question, no power on earth, or under the earth, could make me say, "Votes for women."

A Little Journey Home

Last summer I went home—back to the old home, where a great city stands by a beautiful Oregon river and a snow-crowned mountain looks down from a sapphire sky. It was the Fourth of July, and there was a parade. I have seen many parades, many Fourth of July parades. I have seen many parades, in that, my native city. I had never before seen a Fourth of July parade like that parade. First in line came the city's "blue coats", filling the street. Following the batallion of police walked, with head erect, the mayor, and under his arm was a *Bible!* Behind the mayor marched the more than one hundred boys of his Sunday school class, and each lad carried a Bible. Behind the marching boys came a military band playing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers", and behind the band trudged and sang twelve thousand men, women and children from the Sunday schools of Portland, Oregon. A Fourth of July parade? Yes! And to the question that your eyes flash, I would answer that a few months before, for the first time in history, the women of Portland voted. They went to the polls and elected a reform administration. They swept the city clean. The women did. My mother and my sister helped. Father cast his one vote, and the "females of the species" in our clan, cast their two! The great, good men of the city had tried again and again. Standing alone, they had failed. The day that saw women vote for the first time in the metropolis of Oregon was Portland's great emancipation day.

Mother Had Not Changed

That night I went to bed in the old home and by my side slept a little fellow, bearing my name and carrying my blood in his veins—just such a little fellow as I was before I grew up and went away. Midnight came and I had not slept. My heart was stirred by a hundred emotions and my mind was memory's picture gallery. Then across the threshold of the quiet room swept soft as an angel, a figure in white. The cold comes down at night in the Northwest. No sweltering there through sleepless, humid terrors! Mother feared that I might be uncovered and chilled in my sleep. Often she had found me thus. Close by my bed she came and in the dim moonlight that crept under the blinds I sensed her stooping low. I closed my eyes. I felt her fingers touch the coverlet. She tucked it deftly—then a pause—and then as light as a breath from the milky way, her lips brushed my forehead. *Mother, voting citizen of Oregon, had not changed.* Today she is as tender as ever, as true and brave and pure and wise as ever. But she is stronger now and more potent. She is a ruler in a city and a state. Her voice is a voice that counts and is counted. Where yesterday it spoke only to plead, today it speaks with authority for every interest of home and country.

And so, fighting comrades of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, here is my conclusion of the whole matter. I am profoundly convinced that the ballot will be a weapon of uplift and freedom in the white hands of the *Mothers of Men.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT DRAGON

REV. W. L. PICKARD, D. D., Savannah, Ga.

Address Delivered Sunday Evening at National W. C. T. U. Convention

PART II—CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

But our task is gigantic. The great dragon will not be easily slain. We have gained the verdict of the world-builders, but we lack two great essentials to victory. These are the moral conviction of the masses and money. Nor shall we get the money until we get the people. Just here is the crux of the problem, and the power of the foe. Since human history began no one evil has so deeply intrenched itself in human society, nor built for itself such bulwarks as has the liquor traffic. This dragon has built for itself one of the most powerful kingdoms of the world. The one-time slavery of England's island possessions, the corporate power and greed of the early days of the East India Company over the enthralled millions of people of the valleys of the Ganges and Hoogley rivers, the institution of American slavery, nor the Chinese opium traffic—not one of them was ever so terribly built and intrenched as is the liquor traffic. The thunders of Lord Wilberforce aroused the sentiment that freed England's Island possessions from slavery, the dauntless courage of Lord Clive changed the whole policy of the East India Company, limited the power of its nabobs and exalted God's ancient laws in India; the sentiment of the world and mighty armies abolished American slavery, and the moral sentiment of the world has at last triumphed in the opium fight. But all these evils, gigantic as they were, were largely local, while the liquor traffic has built for itself a kingdom that is worldwide. There are not many places in the whole world where this power has not intrenched itself.

Devastation Wrought by the Dragon

The method of its intrenchment, too, is terrible. It has poisoned millions who, though they could wish there were no liquor traffic, in fact wish it because they crave liquors. Hence they are not strongly enough convicted to strike the blow against it. It has debauched politics in villages, cities, counties, states and the nation, so that many of the politicians and much of the political machinery are aligned and allied with it. Therefore, politicians will not strike it until forced to do so by public sentiment. It furnishes bread and meat to an army of employes, so they and their kinfolk will not strike the blow against it. Many men in other lines of business wish it were blotted out, but are afraid to vote against it for fear of being boycotted. It has debauched many of the large papers of the land so that their columns cannot be used to fight liquor. It has debauched some judges so that they give very weak charges on the violation of prohibitory laws. It has debauched some juries so that they will not convict the guilty. It has debauched some legislators who will kill whole sessions haranguing over the differences between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee in order to defeat anti-liquor legislation. It has debauched some educators so that they will not tell the youth of its evils. It has debauched some doctors who prescribe it for colds and for fevers, for the cases they understand and especially for those they do not understand. It has debauched society so that many mighty people will not strike the blow with us. It has debauched some churches so that their priests, rectors and pastors are but dummies on this question. So it is intrenched in all of these ways, holding millions in its grasp who, though they see its evils, will not yet join its opponents. Then, too, this dragon is fighting for its life. And that is always a hard fight. We can never win with unstained plumes, spotless gloves, untarnished patent-leather shoes, unsoiled cuffs, creased trousers, and feet slipped into pink satin slippers, for the liquor fighters against us are mighty in their armor and resources.

A Conscienceless Anarchist

Then, too, this dragon is a conscienceless anarchist. It is always, everywhere, under all circumstances, lawless in its very nature. It has never obeyed any law of restriction where it had the slightest chance to evade it. More laws have been enacted to regulate it than were ever passed on any other business in the world. There have been Federal laws, state laws, county laws, city laws, and town laws, and it has done its utmost to defy them all. Federal law requires a certain "proof" in its making; this has often been broken. Laws have been enacted against the sale by undesirable citizens. And, sometimes, think of it! these have been broken! Laws have been enacted to regulate the hours of its sale, and these have all been broken! Laws have been enacted against its sale to drunkards and minors and these have been broken! There have been laws enacted banishing it from state, counties, cities and towns, and the liquor men try by every device knowable to defeat the will of the people. Licensed, or prohibited, it tries to run tigers, pigs, bootleggers and speak-easies. Victor Hugo never could have dreamed out plots equal to many of the lawless schemes of the liquor power. If it dare, it will sell anywhere, any time, under any circumstances to anybody despite the law. It is wholly anarchistic, unpatriotic, cold-blooded, traitorous to every human law, and cares for neither God nor man. It would debauch every man, woman and child in the world if it could, yea, it would pull over the temple of the world's civilization, stab liberty and count its gold in gloating glee while liberty was gasping her last breath. It has offered every bribe that hell could invent. It has stood offering its revenues to the state with one hand and, with the other, put stripes on her citizens. It has offered its revenues to the state in barter for its license, with which the state might educate her children, and it has sent countless of her sons and daughters as criminals and paupers into the hopeless shadows. It has talked of liberty and made countless slaves. It has schemed and bribed for its life only to send forth an army into death. Its songs are requiems; its praises are curses; its saints are sirens; its God is gold; its sacrifices, human lives and its fruit is destruction.

> To change the figure of speech: God's ax is at the root of every evil tree. And the trees that bear evil fruit shall be cut down and cast into the fire. That ax, wielded by the people of God, has been cutting from evil trees through the centuries, and still it is cutting. The trees of tyranny, serfdom, slavery, lottery, and many others have been cut from the earth and cast into the fire of destruction. The liquor traffic, too, shall go. The axmen are cleaving at its roots right and left and triangled. The death-breeding upas is swaying to and fro in the winds of the wrath of God and an outraged world. Its fall is sure, its destruction certain.

In the United States there are about 90,000,000 of people. There are about 20,000,000 of evangelical Christians. There are about 13,000,000 of all other professing Christians combined. This shows that nearly two-thirds of our population are not church members. In 1850 there were 290 prisoners to every million inhabitants in the United States. In 1890 there are four times as many prisoners per million inhabitants as in 1850. How will you account for this? Will you say it is caused by ignorance? But millions of dollars are expended annually on education. And in many of our states illiteracy is reduced to a small percent. Do you charge it to poor laws? The criminal laws of all the states are ample in number and clearness and emphasized with sufficient penalties. Do you charge it up to poor enforcement of the laws? The South alone expends $200,000,000 annually to enforce the law. Do you charge it up to the lack of church activity? In 1908 there were 15,427 more churches in the United States than there were in 1904, an average of ten new churches every day for those four years. In 1908 there were 140,000 Sunday schools in the United States and 11,000,000 pupils in these schools. The churches have planted themselves and their Sunday schools almost everywhere. It is an unusual community among whites, Negroes and Indians where God's people have not planted the banner of God's love. But the liquor power spends many millions per year to counteract the work of the churches and the Sunday schools, and the day schools, and the laws of the land. There is your criminal, your pest-house, your destroyer of civilization, your increaser of crime and anarchy!

But We Shall Win

Let no one be discouraged—*we shall win*. What has been conceived in sin, born in lust, and fattened on iniquity through centuries, assisted by laws of counties, states, republics and empires cannot be blotted out in a day. But no cause of reform in the world's history has been blotted out in a day; and no cause of reform in the world's history has made such progress in fifty years as has the cause of temperance in the last fifty. Fifty years ago there were but few in all the world to champion this holy cause, and nothing but anathemas were heaped upon them. But today our cause is a *sacrosanct* about which the millions are gathering. Today we have the Woman's Christian Temperance Union belting the globe with its battle cries and insignia: the American Anti-Saloon League with its mighty power; Prohibitionists who have shown more than Spartan courage; the biologists, chemists, psychologists; educators; judges; juries; students of criminology, heredity, disease and lunacy; the great business captains of the world; the insurance companies; the churches; the schools; the quickened consciences of Congresses, Senates, Presidents, Cabinets, Kings, Queens and Kaisers, and, above all, the power of Almighty God, all in unison against this foe.

Oh, these are great days! Jehovah is setting the hands of progress by century-ticks in a day. The blighted earth

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W. C. T. U. PROGRAM

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT DAY

JANUARY 15, 1914

("January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organizations, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day." Section 2 of National W. C. T. U. Campaign Plans.)

MORNING PROGRAM
10:00 A. M.

Singing. "How Firm a Foundation." No. 133, "The Temperance Songster."
Scripture Reading. Crusade Psalm, No. 146. (To be read responsively or in unison.)
Singing. Crusade Hymn, No. 28.
Special Thought. "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward." Exodus 14:15.
Reading—Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition, issued September 10, 1911, by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Prayer Service—Special prayer for those called to lead the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in National, state, district, county and local unions; that each be given special guidance, wisdom, strength of mind and body, and that unitedly all white-ribboners may work toward the victory, sure to come if each one faithfully does her part; also prayer for all other reform organizations working for National Constitutional Prohibition, and for all societies that they may "catch the vision" and co-operate in this campaign.

10:30 A. M.

Singing. "Crusade Glory Song,'" No. 131.
Scripture Reading. Ephesians 6:10-18.
Singing. "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," No. 3.
Special Thought. "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it." John 14:14.
Reading—Joint Resolution introduced into Congress by Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson.
Prayer Service—Remember especially the President of the United States, the governors of the states and all other national and state officers, senators, congressmen, members of the legislatures, and the voters who give to them their power. Special prayer for the members of the committees in the United States Senate and House of Representatives who consider the Hobson resolution, and for Congressman Hobson, our legislative champion in this battle for National Constitutional Prohibition.

11:00 A. M.

Singing. "God Speed the Right," No. 7, or "The Crisis," No. 18.
Scripture Reading. Mark 11:22-24.
Singing. "Stand Up for Prohibition," No. 90.
Special Thought—"And it shall come to pass that before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear."
Reading—Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign.
Discussion (or explanation) of the Plan, section by section.
Symposium—How can we most efficiently carry out these plans? Each one present to be invited to take part and asked to tell how she can best assist the campaign.
Noontide Prayer.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM
2 P. M.

Singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," No. 126.
Scripture Reading, Joshua 1:6-9.
Singing. "We March to Victory." No. 36.
Address (by a pastor)—Prayer a Power.
Singing, "In the Name of Christ as King," No. 17.
Address—Individual Responsibility.
Singing. "Lord, Speak to Me," No. 73.
Informal Discussion—What this Movement Means to Me. (Secure participation from those present.)
Presentation of the Resolution of Endorsement of the Prohibition Campaign.
Prayer Service—Consecration of time and talents to the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.
Singing. "Onward Christian Soldiers," No. 69.
Children's Rally.
Singing, "Some Glad Day," No. 46.
Adjournment.

(All music designated in this program will be found in "The Temperance Songster," for sale by the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., price fifteen cents a copy.)

SUGGESTIONS

Invite the representatives of the various churches and other organizations present at this union meeting to secure the endorsement of the resolution for the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Each white ribboner is urged to devote at least one hour to prayer and study of God's Word before coming to the morning meeting. She is also requested to spend a quiet hour at the close of the day in personal consecration.

Hold the meeting where people can easily attend. Invite all who are interested in the abolition of the liquor traffic to join in the service of the day. Give a general invitation to everybody to be present. Make an especial effort to secure a large attendance of men as well as of women. Advertise well, give personal invitations, "Pray as if there were no work and work as if there were no prayer."

When advertising, specify the hour at which well known men or women are to participate in the service.

Place the music in the hands of a good leader, making the singing a special feature of the meetings.

As a closing feature of the afternoon program invite the boys and girls from the public schools to march to the meeting, singing, "America." Have a stirring five-minute address and organize the children as Young Campaigners for Prohibition.

(Continued from Page Five)

is crying for help, and God and God's people are responding to the cry. WE SHALL WIN!

On every anti-liquor proposition everywhere, under all circumstances, let all of us stand together. Let us all fight all the time, all together. And let our one goal be the utter destruction of the dragon. Let the whole iniquitous business be blotted out from still to glass, from brewery to bar, from barrel to bottles, wiped from every spot in the United States, America, and the World! This foe demands our united efforts everywhere. The victory will have glory enough in it for us all.

As to the fight, it has been described on another subject by Nathaniel Hawthorne in "The Marble Faun." Hilda, the peaceful, and Miriam, the storm-swept, have been studying Guido Reni's painting, "Michael and the Dragon." Hilda has praised it without stint. Then Miriam says, "I have never been able to admire this picture. That archangel, now, how fair he looks, with his unruffled wings, his unhacked sword, clad in his bright armor, and that exquisitely fitting sky-blue tunic cut in the latest paradisaical mode! What a dainty air of the first celestial society. With what scornful delicacy he sets his prettily sandaled foot on the head of his prostrate foe! But is it thus that virtue looks the moment after its death struggle with evil? No, no, I could have told Guido better. A full third of the archangel's feathers should have been torn from his wings; the rest all ruffled till they looked like Satan's own! His sword should be streaming with blood, and perhaps, broken half-way to the hilt, his armor crushed, his robes rent, his breast gory; a bleeding gash on his brow, cutting right across the stern scroll of battle. He should press his foot hard down upon the Old Serpent, as if his very soul depended upon it, feeling him squirm mightily, and doubting whether the fight were half over yet, and the victory might turn! And with all the fierceness, the grimness, the unutterable horrors there should be something high, tender and holy in Michael's eyes, and around his mouth. But the battle was never such child's play as Guido's dapper archangel seems to have found it."

This, as I see it, is a picture of the contest between righteousness and the liquor dragon. But we shall win, for so we have fought, and so we will fight, until with broken swords, scarred and stained, it may be, from crown to feet, we shall set our blood-stained feet on the slain body of this great dragon.

It is said of William Lloyd Garrison that, for years, he closed all of his speeches against slavery with the sentence: *"It is wrong, it must go,"* and at last, he walked out one bright morning, looked over a new world, then cast his eyes, like a great eagle, up to the skies and shouted, *"It was wrong; hallelujah, it has gone!"*

I am not such a prophet as he who holds a brief from Jehovah with fixed dates of coming events. Yet, I see, as through a smoked glass that is clearing, something of Life's great Tomorrow. There are glints of a new dawn, and of Aurora sweeping through new skies with a happier whirl. Out yonder I see America, redeemed, standing as an evangel among the nations of the earth, a land from whose shores have been banished the still, the brewery and the bar; and with them their awful brood, crime, pauperism, white slavery, the social evil and lunacy, a land most of whose prisons have been turned into granaries, banks and music halls; a land whose sons and daughters are born sound, sane, sober and with a Godward trend; a land whose redeemed people shall be the brightest crown of Freedom's glorious coronets; a land whose sound, sane, sober, cultured, happy home-life will be a greater protectorate than a thousand dreadnoughts on the seas. In this great land of tomorrow, whose dawn is glinting the hills today, there are some now living who will look out over a new earth, and up into fairer skies, and shout, *"It was wrong; hallelujah, it has gone!"*

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

Not the least of the delights of a National or World's Convention is the spirit of good humor which prevails even amid discussions which reveal differences of opinion. This spirit was fostered by flashes of wit from the presiding officer. After an interesting discussion as to the phraseology of the Franchise resolution, Mrs. Stevens brought a ripple of laughter by the query; "Now, shall we have Peace?"—the next resolution having to do with Peace and Arbitration.

It was a cause for regret by the Convention that the founder of Asbury Park, James A. Bradley, was prevented by illness from attending. A message of sympathy was sent to him, expressing the appreciation of the visiting delegates of the "concrete illustration in Asbury Park of the righteous principles for which the W. C. T. U. stands."

On motion of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., it was voted by the Convention to hereafter use in its own publications and to urge others to use the term "traffic in women and girls," rather than "white slave traffic." Mrs. Beauchamp called attention to the fact that not only "white" women, but women of other colors and races are condemned to slavery in this abominable traffic.

In recognition of the service rendered by Miss Eva K. Foster, National Press correspondent, to the representatives of the local press at the World's Convention, they asked leave to present a resolution of thanks for her kindness, which was read in the Convention.

The enthusiasm of a young woman journalist in constant attendance at the National Convention prompted a delegate to ask her impression of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, which she frankly gave: "As a newspaper woman I've been reporting the conventions and congresses of great bodies of women and men for over fifteen years, and never have I attended one where the atmosphere was so delightful, and the Christian courtesy and the spirit of 'in honor preferring one another' prevailed as in yours."

Among the distinguished visitors who were presented at the National Convention was Miss Margaret Sudduth, former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, who spoke briefly of the pleasure it gave her to meet again her white ribbon comrades of other years.

The children and grandchildren of the W. C. T. U. leaders who attend our annual gatherings are splendid illustrations of the benefits of white ribbon home training. One of the most efficient and charming pages who served during the National Convention was Margaret Ellis Brown, granddaughter of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

When Mr. Daniel A. Poling, the speaker on the last night of the National Convention, generously offered a contribution of $25 to the campaign fund, the suggestion was immediately made by Miss Gordon, that it be given to make his mother, who "wore the white ribbon over her heart," a life member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

As Miss Ellen M. Stone finished giving her report as National lecturer, Mrs Ellis referred to the fact that Congress had not yet passed the Ellen M. Stone Ransom Fund bill, and, on motion of Dr. Louise C. Purington, it was voted that the Convention renew its earnest petition to Congress that this ransom be paid.

Regret was frequently expressed both publicly and privately at the withdrawal from national responsibility of Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke and Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, both of whom have given to the work among the young people such devoted and enthusiastic service. Dr. Frank Holyoke, the husband of Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, showed an unusual degree of courage in attending a National Convention so soon after depriving the organization of the valuable services of the popular Y. P. B. secretary. Mrs. Holyoke was presented with a traveler's clock as a reminder of the many thousands of miles she had traveled in the interests of the work.

Miss Ross Hayes, who was elected the National secretary of the Young People's Branch, has achieved an enviable reputation as a leader in young people's work in her own state of Missouri, where she had been for some time state Y. P. B. secretary. She rendered most valuable service to the editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL during the World's and National Conventions in assisting in reporting those great meetings.

The appearance on the platform at the World's Convention of a company of sailor boys from the United States steamship "Washington," the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, was an indication that Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher had been interesting them in the W. C. T. U. Every one of them proudly declared that he had signed the pledge.

"Brooklyn has a new and enlightening object lesson in the growth, dignity and earnestness of the world-wide union of white ribbon women," said the *Brooklyn Eagle* in a friendly editorial concerning the work of our great organization.

"I'm happy to be in a dry town," was the ejaculation of Baroness de Laveley, president of the Belgium W. C. T. U., when she was introduced at the Asbury Park Convention. "It's the first time in my life that I have had such a pleasure. I didn't realize the fact," she continued, "until I was told last night that the big hotel which is your headquarters did not sell liquor." The hotel referred to was the Metropolitan, the Convention Headquarters. Among the printed rules and regulations which hung in each room was the following: "No wines or liquors will in any case be furnished by the management, nor will they be permitted to be served in the dining room." Mr. Yarnall, the genial manager, was a frequent attendant at the Convention, and in responding to an introduction on Jubilee night, expressed his sympathy with and interest in the work of the W. C. T. U.

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World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Session

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The Union Signal

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If necessary at any time to send a personal check, add ten cents to the amount to be remitted for any sum less than $100.00 to pay the exchange charged us through the Chicago Clearing House.

ENDORSEMENT OF HOBSON RESOLUTION

News is being received at National Headquarters of the endorsement by a large number of organizations of Congressman Hobson's resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Word has been received from the Lady Aurea Howard, written on the "Cymric," November 17, that Miss Emilie J. Solomon of South Africa, who represented the Federal W. C. T. U. at Brooklyn, had that morning by Marconi message heard of the sudden death of the brother to whom she was going in London. He held a position of honor and responsibility under the English government as representing South Africa.

CONVENTION NUMBERS

The four issues of THE UNION SIGNAL, November 13, 20, 27 and December 4, containing the reports of the World's and National Conventions, will be mailed at one time to any address for fifteen cents.

NOTICE TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

Notice to amend the constitution, as follows, was given by Mrs. Hutchinson at the National Convention:

"I hereby give notice that at the next annual meeting I or some one in my stead will move to amend Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows: The annual or biennial meeting shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon at the previous annual meeting or by the Executive Committee. Said meeting shall be held in May or June, unless for good reasons the general officers may decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be endorsed by a two thirds vote of the official board."

TRIUMPHS FOR TEMPERANCE

Governor Park Trammell of Florida by official proclamation named Sunday, Nov. 30, as Purity and Temperance Day, and called upon the ministers of all denominations to observe the day as an occasion to bring before the public mind the benefits accruing from temperance and purity of life.

At an election the latter part of October, Dade county, Florida, for the first time in its history, was added to the dry territory of the state. Florida counties which have voted on the liquor question recently have all given a majority ballot on the right side. Pinellas county did so also, but through an error the election had to be set aside.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Arkansas, it is reported, has adopted a resolution making it a Masonic offense for a member of the order to sign a petition for the granting of a saloon license or to circulate such a petition. This action following the passage of the bill that saloon licenses shall be issued only on a petition signed by a majority of the white population of a community, including the women, is an indication of the sentiment against the saloon which is being manifest throughout the state. After Jan. 1, when the new law goes into effect, it is expected that Arkansas will be without a saloon.

At the recent election, Evangeline parish (La.), with the exception of one ward which the temperance speakers were not allowed to reach, outlawed the saloon by a large majority. Mrs. Lora LaMance writes that she sees in it a prophecy that statewide prohibition for Louisiana is not far distant.

Four hundred saloons in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a result of the new state law restricting the number of licenses to be issued, have been closed since the law went into effect, Nov. 24.

An ordinance passed recently by the city council of Detroit, Michigan, prohibits the selling of liquor in dance halls. The measure was strenuously opposed, but the vote of twenty-two to twelve in its favor was a great moral triumph for the city.

Missouri is coming to the front in the fight against saloons. In the recent election Mexico, a town which during the seventy years of its existence has been wet, and which is the seat of Hardin college, joined the dry ranks. The prophecy is made at this time by temperance workers in Missouri that within a year the liquor traffic will be barred from the state with the exception of the cities of Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, and five years will probably see the entire state free from both the saloon and the brewery.

There is great rejoicing among the temperance forces in Iowa. On November 22, eighty-six saloons of Des Moines were closed under a ruling of the Supreme court. The earliest opportunity for the liquor dealers to circulate a new petition will be after the spring election. It was a pitiful sight to see the old topers, as fast as one saloon closed its doors marching to another to get their "last drink."

Plymouth county has also gone dry. We can well sing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory."

At the Nov. 3 election in Oregon eleven cities, including Salem, the capital, were added to the dry list. Five precincts of the city of Portland voted against licensing the sale of liquor, precinct 76 rallying to the support of its one saloon which was retained by a small majority. In Salem it is declared that the women carried the election, and before nine o'clock those in charge of the fight for the retention of saloons acknowledged they were beaten. These additions to the saloonless territory of the state are especially encouraging, coming at the beginning of a campaign for state-wide prohibition, and the temperance forces are confirmed in their opinion that public sentiment in Oregon demands the abolition of the liquor traffic. Wet towns which voted out the saloon are: Salem, Oregon City, Springfield, Hillsboro, Woodburn, Dufur, Rainier, Stayton, Sherwood, Gresham, Harrisburg and precincts 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 in Portland. Wallowa and Florence registered at the ballot box their desire to continue without saloons.

NO WINE AT WEDDING

It was pleasing to note in the accounts of the wedding of Jessie W. Wilson, second daughter of the President of the United States, what we fully expected, that the punch served was made of fruits. THE UNION SIGNAL extends to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sayre its felicitations over their well known total abstinence principles.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

At the recent election, Percy, Illinois, voted to outlaw the saloons by a majority of twenty-one. In the contest brought by the liquor interests the constitutionality of the woman suffrage law was attacked. Judge William M. Schuwerk of the Randolph county court, who heard the case, ruled that the law was without a flaw and that women may legally vote in Illinois for charter offices and on local option questions.

Congressman Hobson's Campaign

On October 25, 1913, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in convention assembled, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, New York, with delegates from thirty-four nations, unanimously and enthusiastically resolved to send to Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson a message of highest appreciation of his heroic work for National Constitutional Prohibition, and all good cheer in his senatorial campaign with earnest wishes for his success.

The convention heartily endorsed the proclamation of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for National and Worldwide Prohibition.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Asbury Park, endorsed the senatorial candidacy of Congressman Hobson of Alabama, and voted to send him financial assistance. His name was frequently mentioned in the Convention and was always heartily applauded. It was voted to widely circulate in every community, as far as possible, Congressman Hobson's resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, introduced into Congress, and to support it in every possible way.

Congressman Hobson is conducting a wonderful campaign in Alabama. Immense audiences greet him wherever he speaks.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, who acted as official pianist for the World's Convention, and acted often as accompanist at the National Convention, has been for twenty-five years the efficient treasurer of the New York state W. C. T. U., and during all that time has presided at the piano for every state convention.

The committee on membership at the National Convention, reported the securing during the Convention of 154 members, the Florida delegation alone sending in a list of thirty-four.

It was voted at the National Convention to give to the schools of Asbury Park the pictures of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens which were displayed upon the platform of the Casino.

Most interesting and helpful were the conferences of the Y. P. B., L. T. L., and the different departments, at both Conventions. The interchange of ideas and plans of work with specialists from other countries gave added value to these meetings.

Assuring the Convention that the love and kindness of their United States hostesses had inspired them beyond words to express, Miss Agnes Slack presented to Mrs. Stevens "a little spoon from Germany to stir her English cup of tea," and to Miss Gordon, a dainty handkerchief from Madeira. To Lady Holder of Australia, who during the National Convention had been most industriously occupied with her knitting, she gave a work bag.

During the World's Convention a company of white ribboners who had attended the Glasgow World's Convention held a reunion luncheon, of which Mrs. Werner of Indiana was the presiding genius. Between sixty and seventy responded to the bugle call of this Indiana comrade, a bugle call which carried in its alluring notes pleasing memories of Scotland's heather and bagpipes, Switzerland's edelweiss and "yodeling," Italy's violets and singing gondoliers. Among those making happy responses were Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Miss Lella M. Sewall, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Mrs. Harriet Pritchard and Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis.

Following Mrs. Armor's challenge, on the last night of the National Convention, to any one in the audience to speak a word in defense of the liquor traffic, Mrs. Ottosen of Denmark arose in her seat, and said she knew one good thing at least about the saloon. "During this Convention the white ribboners have many times been called pearls, and you know the pearl comes from the oyster, the dirty, muddy little oyster. Now we have heard so many bad things said about the liquor traffic that I want to speak of something the liquor traffic has done that has amounted to something good, and that is that the traffic, this oyster of the mud, has brought out the beautiful pearl, the W. C. T. U., that never could have been brought out otherwise."

The reading by Miss Anna A. Gordon, "a voter from Illinois," of a news item clipped from the morning paper to the effect that at the November election by means of the women's vote twenty-four Illinois towns and cities voted out the saloons (thus making thirty-one dry counties), was the occasion for hilarious jubilation by the Convention.

"White ribbon automobiles," the machines of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and Mr. John Shrigley, should be called, so generously were they devoted during the two Conventions to the interests of the W. C. T. U.

Kansas received so many banners at the National Convention that the president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. facetiously suggested that the delegation be permitted to have a special train to carry home their treasures, to which the presiding officer replied that she thought inasmuch as the National Treasurer was a Kansan, she would see that the matter was attended to.

Officers of the World's W. C. T. U., as well as leaders of the National organization and the officers of the entertaining state, carried away with them from the Convention unique and beautiful tokens of the love of their comrades. At one meeting there was presented to Mrs. Boole, by Miss Slack, a bit of Chinese embroidery for which she had sent to China. To Mrs. Andruss, corresponding secretary of New York W. C. T. U., was given a picture of the World's officers in 1895; and to Miss Anna A. Gordon, a book.

A much larger number than usual of state treasurers were in attendance at the National Convention, and interesting conferences were held. They were Mrs. Lucile W. Shadle, Iowa; Mrs. Clara H. Sanborn, New Hampshire; Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, Kentucky; Mrs. Eva H. Smith, Rhode Island; Mrs. T. A. Williams, District of Columbia; Miss Ida Lillian Page, New Jersey; Mrs. M. A. Gager, Connecticut; Miss L. Ingram Mace, Illinois; Mrs. Isabel A. Morse, Massachusetts; Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Virginia; Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, Pennsylvania, and Mrs Ellen L. Tenney, New York.

Many pages might be devoted to a description of the musical attractions of the two Conventions. The organ recitals given each evening of the World's Convention by leading organists of Brooklyn were feasts to lovers of choice music. On one evening the Musical Arts Society of the Manual Training High School delighted the audience with its chorus and orchestra. The Kent choirs of the Lewis Avenue Congregational church, under the leadership of Miss Sara Buchanan Huff, demonstrated what can be done in the development of church music by training children and young people, the salute to the flag with this fine chorus, being a fitting climax to the last evening of a great Brooklyn meeting. Miss Elizabeth Tudor, Miss Beatrice Miller and Mrs. Josephine Seberry Drake, daughter of Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National organizer, rendered solos of wonderful power and added greatly to the enjoyment of the Convention.

Mrs. Caroline McDowell, whose liberal gifts to the World's Missionary Fund is making possible large enterprises, was made a life member of the National W. C. T. U., by Miss Anna A. Gordon, as a slight token of appreciation of Mrs. McDowell's generosity.

A resolution, appealing to Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut for a commutation of the sentence imposed upon Mrs. Bessie G. Wakefield for the killing of her husband, was introduced by Mrs. Caroline Buell. After some discussion, it was passed by the Convention and directed to be sent to the governor.

Favorable action was taken upon the recommendation of the Official Board that no member of the W. C. T. U. shall claim to represent the organization in any other organization, league or conference unless she holds credentials from the National or state organization of the W. C. T. U.

MARY A. LATHBURY AND EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

"We think of these comrades and friends as still ours—

Ours by an ownership
Nor time nor death can free,
For God hath given to love to keep.
Its own eternally."

During the Conventions, two of the pioneer workers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement were summoned from the responsibilities of this life to the larger "home of the soul" in the other world. Mary A. Lathbury, who for a number of years had been a patient, saintly invalid, will always be associated with the many choice hymns and verses of which she was the author, perhaps the best known being, "Day is Dying in the West," and "Break Thou the Bread of Life." Many of the favorite hymns in the "White Ribbon Hymnal" and "Temperance Songster" were written by her, among them, "The Child at the Door," and "The Home Protection Hymn." Miss Lathbury was an intimate friend of Frances E. Willard and to the last was deeply interested in the work of the W. C. T. U. She endeared herself to multitudes of children as the "Aunt Mary" who with her gifted pen and pencil made the *Sunday School Advocate* a constant delight. She was also for many years a contributor to *Saint Nicholas* and *Wide Awake*. There is not a line she has penned or drawn which has not helped to lead the human heart to a clearer appreciation of that sweet saying which must have been the motto of her long and high endeavor, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." For her there has arisen that glorious morning of a new life of which she writes,

"When forever from our sight,
Pass the stars, the day, the night,
Lord of angels, on our eyes,
Let the eternal morning rise.
And shadows end."

Emily Huntington Miller was secretary of the Chautauqua meeting which sent out the "call" for the first National convention. Mrs. Miller was for years contributor of both prose and poetry to many papers and magazines and has written several juvenile books, besides giving lectures on temperance, missionary and educational subjects.

OUR BATTLE FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS

Excerpts from Address Delivered at World's Convention

MRS. RANDOLPH CLARKSON

A famous statesman once said that nations, in order to prosper, must from time to time, go back to first principles. We in the homeland are ever keeping to the front the first principles of this great white ribbon movement. We women band ourselves together for the promotion of total abstinence and for the total extinction of the liquor traffic, in the spirit of Christ and in the love of God and of humanity. It is the dynamic from which we get our strength, our hope, our courage. It is the dynamic which makes us very compassionate and tender towards those who yield to the temptation of intemperance; it is the dynamic which makes us ever cease to use such words as "hopeless" and "impossible," and as Emerson says, nerves us with the affirmatives, "I will," "I can," "I must"

We are dreamers, we see visions and we are idealists; and it is because we are those things that we are working by moral suasion, by education and by legislation to purify the sources of our national life of all the social evils which darken that life.

We are going to begin by protecting parenthood from alcohol, and this great organization is going to leave no stone unturned to get every girl of the age of fourteen into our ranks. We are going to begin right there and teach these girls all the duties of parenthood. They are the potential mothers of the future, and what race does not aim to be a moral race, what nation to be a moral nation?

In the homeland the word "eugenics" is a favorite at the present time. It is quite an old word but it is now fashionable. It just means "good birth." That is the rightful heritage of every child, whether born in a cottage or in a mansion, and by getting our young girls in their girlhood, we can train them to be the mothers of a moral race; we can give to the children of the next generation a chance that those of this generation have not had. Science has spoken loudly and clearly, saying, "If you are going to have such a race, then you must begin with your potential mothers; you must teach them their duty; you must teach every expectant mother; you must teach every nursing mother, and when you have done that then you are going to give your children the chance they ought to have." Never before has the clarion call to young women been clearer than it is today. One of the saddest features in connection with alcohol is that many a life that otherwise would have kept its purity, under this influence is now in the underworld of our social system.

In one of our large provincial towns I think there are 7,000 girls wearing the badge that we are wearing here tonight, the badge of purity. It may be fitting to say that in the biggest hall we can get we have to hold two meetings, one each night, so that all can be accommodated. At what? At a devotional meeting. For every one of these girls it has been difficult to see as we do; it has been no easy matter for many of them to sign the pledge, but they have reason to thank God for doing it.

There is a story about a boy who was very fond of poultry, and when one day he wanted a coop of his own, his father gave him a pair of bantams. The boy was a little bit disconcerted, but he did not want his father to see that he was. He put the bantams in a coop and put a big ostrich egg before the bantam and on the ostrich egg he placed a paper on which were the words, "Keep your eye on this and do your best." And so, my friends, we pin the badge on these girls I am talking about, hoping that they will keep their eyes on their badges and do their best. We know full well that the fight is a tremendous one; but I do not suppose it is easy in any direction. We know also that what makes the fight so hard is the money in the trade. That is so the world over. But never has any reform of any account ever been placed on the statute books of any country that has not had money in it. We had to fight that with the slave trade. In our own land every reform has been blocked over and over again because of the money in it. When Lord Shaftsbury wanted to protect little children from being workers in mines and factories he met opposition because there was money in it, but the right triumphed as right must always triumph over money. And we are not going to be afraid of the money in the trade; we are going to annihilate the trade. We feel that the victory is assured. We have got to march onward. How I long to have every girl in every nation protected by the great wall of the white ribbon movement; to have the chance that every girl in this hall has tonight to hear the truth about temperance.

THE WHITE RIBBON IN ITALY

Excerpts from Address Delivered at World's Convention

MRS. A. W. GREENMAN

"I think many of us are accustomed to think of Italy either as a country of ruins and works of art, or as a country of dagos—let me say that these same dagos under favorable conditions make some of your best citizens—but in all modern times has any country in the face of such difficulties achieved, in so short a time, more magnificent results than has this same little Italy? Scarcely half a century ago, Italy was composed of a score or more of jealous, quarreling, antagonistic principalities with as many different dialects and traditions.

"Then came the dreamer, Mazzini, preaching a United Italy, Garibaldi, the daring, intrepid warrior, Victor Emanuel, the leader and king, Cavour, the statesman, than whom there was no greater at the time, and a host of others who, in the face of tremendous odds and opposition from other countries broke down the barriers, brought into subjection one after another of these principalities till in 1870 they entered Rome, made it the capital and United Italy became a reality and the dream became true.

"This was just the beginning. The harder task still remained, namely, to assimilate and educate these peoples and make them loyal Italian citizens. I can't go into detail to show you what a tremendous task this has been, and what splendid progress has been made.

"For a people who have accomplished so much in a short time surely a great future is in store. The country has been solving many social and economic problems and is beginning to do something along temperance lines.

"In Italy the vineyards are one of the great industries of the country; wine flows almost as freely as water and it is

Mrs. A. W. Greenman,
President W. C. T. U. of Italy

considered a necessity. Since going to Italy I have endeavored to make known the white ribbon movement and the exalted principles for which it stands.

"Our L. T. L. is doing much good among the children, and parents and friends testify to the fidelity of the children in keeping their vows and this means much in Italy. In the spring I visited a number of the cities and spoke for the cause and through the kindness of Miss Gordon and some of the superintendents, was able to distribute a good deal of literature, and make known the aim and scope of the W. C. T. U.

"The Alcoholic Congress in Milan proved a great opportunity to teach temperance truths. Miss Slack, Mrs. Crafts and others who were present have given a report of that convention and of the two splendid meetings so ably organized and addressed by Miss Agnes Slack.

"The urgent need in Italy, as in all foreign countries, is literature in the native tongue and this is not alone our need, but the same cry comes from Mexico, South America and other countries. Dr. Ferrari, the editor of one of the temperance papers and an enthusiastic worker in the cause, told me he would print some of

Christmas gift for a child—a gift gifts which will be enjoyed by the little folk of the household the year around.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

Decker's Educational Games, advertised on another page of this issue, will solve the question of an interesting Christmas gift for a child. It is a gift which will be enjoyed by the little folk of the household the year around.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OCTOBER 28, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, importation or exportation for sale of beverages or foods containing alcohol is forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ON TO WASHINGTON!

The campaign plan for National Constitutional Prohibition, adopted at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, November 1, 1913, directs "that a great mass meeting be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and that we urge states to send as large delegations as possible." After careful, prayerful consideration it has been decided that on December 7, the National W. C. T. U. will hold in The Columbia Theater, Washington, D. C., a mass meeting; to be followed during the week by other meetings in different parts of the city. The Congregational church near the Columbia Theater has been engaged for a W. C. T. U. meeting to be held at the same hour, as the indications are that the theater building will not accommodate the people who will attend. It is a crucial time, and as many white ribboners as possible from as many states as possible should appear in Washington on December 7. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and other prominent speakers are engaged for this occasion.

Brief Review of the Work of the Departments of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union as Reported at World's Convention

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

In a brief report I cannot begin to recount the sacrifices of the white ribboners all over the world in the interests of this department. In their efforts to redeem thousands of men not only from the power of strong drink but from the power of sin, they have visited the lonely, sick, and homesick soldiers and sailors in the hospital, the guard house and the brig; have made more than 12,000 comfort bags and filled them with Testaments, Songsters, pledge cards, buttons, needles, scissors, court-plaster and absorbent cotton —the "first aid" which was used often by the United States soldiers in the Spanish-American War to save the lives of their wounded comrades. Thousands of the bags were placed on the United States war-ships. It is impossible to give you a complete picture, also, of the at-homes, teas, receptions, public meetings, and Christian Temperance Unions formed in soldiers' homes, forts, barracks and naval stations, which have earnestly carried out our plans and methods and our department work, the Flower Mission being one of the most successful lines conducted.

Not all of the record of homes made happy, families reunited, tender letters written to dear old mothers who for years had not heard from their boys, has been kept, but God knows, and it is recorded in His "book of remembrance"; the cup of cold water in His name will be rewarded.

Deep, widespread interest has been taken in the splendid Anti-Canteen law of the United States. The South Africa W. C. T. U. joyously reports that its members were encouraged by the success of the law in the United States to work for one in their own country and they obtained it. The superintendent of this department sent me a most encouraging letter received by her from the secretary of the Camp for Defense. Canada sends a glowing report of the results of patient seed sowing and says: "We rejoice in a dry canteen, and a minister of militia who stands for the rigid enforcement of this law in the army canteen."

The Anti-Canteen law of the United States is constantly opposed by the legalized liquor forces of the nation but many officers of the army, their wives, and good people all over the land declare their allegiance to it. Col. Maus and his wife, by their brave stand for the retention of the law have encouraged many officers to boldly write over their own signatures their appreciation of the measure and their knowledge of the splendid results obtained by its enforcement. Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, stands firm on this question, and, as the present administration is strong for temperance, it is now the auspicious time to work for state laws requiring around all government reservations a three to five mile zone of prohibition. The National superintendent is planning for concerted action in all states to obtain from their legislative bodies this prohibition law that will protect forts, barracks, soldiers' homes and naval stations.

At the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1912 a department resolution was adopted asking that the states use their influence to have the Secretary of War issue an order to the effect that officers or enlisted men who are treated for illness in the army hospitals because of intoxication or immorality should be obliged to meet the expense of their treatment, and their pay be withheld. The former Secretary of War issued such an order. The United States white ribboners rejoice, also, that the present Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Josephus Daniels, has recently issued a similar order for the officers and enlisted men of the navy.

While your World's superintendent was visiting Japan, she instituted the beautiful custom prevailing in the United States of casting flowers upon the waters in memory of the sailors. While the Japanese warships were in Kobe on their memorial day the Japanese white ribboners gathered flowers and sent them to the ships to be used in this way.

MERCY

MRS. MARY F. LOVELL

Reports have been received from twelve countries: Africa, Australia, Canada, Chili, Cuba, Japan, Madeira, Mexico, Palestine, Scotland, The Philippines, and the United States.

Good progress has been made in Africa, Australia and Canada. In Cuba the department, at the risk of life and the sacrifice of ease and comfort, is doing a work which will prove of lasting benefit to the world. The devoted Senora de Arredondo was mortally hurt while remonstrating with a man for cruelty, and died while being taken to a hospital. A fountain, to her memory, has been erected near the place where she was killed. Nicolas Ruso Lopez, a member of the Band of Mercy, was shot through the breast by a man with whom he remonstrated and nearly lost his life. Senor Martinez, secretary of the Band of Mercy, was stoned after preventing a bull-fight and had to flee. Mrs. Ryder and her helpers have established a free clinic for children, a refuge for animals, reconstructed the Guanajay Reform School, and established branches of the Band of Mercy throughout Cuba. Last Christmas they prepared a wonderful tree, which traveled and scattered its bounty among about 1,000 children.

Mrs. Yoshi Takeda and Miss Hansee send encouraging news from Japan. Mrs. Takeda says the department "will surely permeate the whole nation by-and-by." Miss Hansee gives a wonderful list of native people of influence who favor humane teaching.

Sixteen of the United States have humane education laws. W. C. T. U. superintendents assisted in the passage of the McLean bill and Schedule N of the Tariff bill—the greatest victory ever won for bird protection.

ROUSING NEW SONGS, Octavo size 10c, 3 for 25c. One Headquarters' Manager writes "Your song, 'Headed Straight for the White House,' made a great hit at our State Convention." This song and "Keep the Magic Slogan Ringing" are new. Other songs, sheet size, 20c each; 3 for 50c; 7 for $1.00. Roll sent on approval if prompt returns are made.
Ella S. Clark, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

WIFE WON
Husband Finally Convinced

Some people are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience. A wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seems to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

(Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.' I capitulated.

"Determined to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg., obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavour similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:
Regular Postum—must be boiled.
Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

PRESS

MISS AGNES E. SLACK

The World's W. C. T. U. Bulletin, the department organ, is published every six weeks, your Press superintendent being the editor. It is sent to every member of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee, and gives a condensed summary of the work of the World's missionaries, organizers, the World's officers and Executive Committee. Its articles are copied by many of the white ribbon papers of the different countries. In England alone by this means a large part of its contents reaches the 25,000 subscribers to the English *White Ribbon* magazine every few weeks. *The Bulletin* aims to provide the press with all important news concerning W. C. T. U. activities in a condensed form, and also to correct inaccurate statements of the press with regard to W. C. T. U. work. The United States, England and Wales, Canada, Norway, Burma and South Africa report work along publicity lines through newspapers and magazines, most of these countries also publishing their own W. C. T. U. papers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS

On account of some irregularity in the selection of temperance lessons by the lesson committee of the Sunday School Association, the adoption by the convention of the following resolution has been suggested:

"*Resolved*, That we request the International Sunday School Lesson Committee to indicate plainly which lesson in each quarter of both the uniform and graded series is assigned as a quarterly temperance lesson; and we also request all lesson writers to treat the drink problem as the central issue in all these lessons."

This department urges that lesson writers should not only show what prophets, apostles and Jesus Christ taught, but also what knowledge has been added of God's natural laws as to alcohol and its effects upon the individual and the community, and why the churches have declared for total abstinence and prohibition. Reports of work done in the Sunday schools have been received from South Africa, (Cape Province, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Natal, Transvaal Province), Belgium, Bermuda, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Great Britain, India, Ceylon, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Japan, Madeira, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Palestine and Syria, South America (Peru, Uruguay), Sweden and the United States. Many pledge signers among the children have been reported.

WORLD'S MISSIONARY FUND

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

At the Glasgow Convention it was decided that money from life and memorial memberships should go to the World's Missionary Fund. At this time there are national superintendents of this department in the United States, England and Australasia. Generous gifts have been made by Mrs. McDowell in her offer to duplicate all sums paid by the United States to the World's Missionary Fund, and by Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, of one thousand five hundred pounds at the Glasgow Convention, and since that time for work in mission fields. From the treasurer's reports for the last three years, I find that thirty-nine life and memorial members have been added (eighteen since the last report was printed), making the total donations $2,426.51; the life and memorial memberships, $5,700. These, with the generous gifts of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, make a sum total of $15,616, and, with the full pledge of Mrs. McDowell, we shall have received about $25,000 for definite work in missionary fields.

The needs of this department are workers for China, India, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt and Palestine; literature in the languages of the many foreign countries; stereopticon machines so that illustrated lectures may be given in schools and colleges, and last, a Missionary Fund adequate to the importance of the work undertaken and the magnitude of the area that ought to be covered. A million dollars would not be too much for this work, and during the next three years our definite goal of endeavor should be one hundred thousand dollars. A resolution that the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union pledge itself to raise during the next three years a Missionary Fund of not less than one hundred thousand dollars was unanimously adopted at the Brooklyn convention.

PROPORTIONATE AND SYSTEMATIC GIVING

MRS. OLIVIA C. N. WHITMAN

If we would set ourselves sincerely to find out God's will concerning the proportion of our income that He designs should be rendered to Him, we would surely come to the conclusion that not less than one-tenth of all that we possess is claimed by Him. Your superintendent, since the last meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., has written circular letters to forty-three countries in the interests of this department, enclosing literature in each. South Africa, Madeira, Uruguay, Mexico, India, United States, England and Canada have replied. The United States sent a most encouraging report.

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT TEACHING

MRS. SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER

In the advancement of higher thought in the line of human development which has marked the past three years, the idea of practical thrift teaching by the encouragement of small savings has had full recognition as an undeniable temperance force.

Baroness Emilie von Hausen of Dresden, Germany, reports: "Thrift teaching with us is not all alike. Here in Dresden every teacher has a big account book and the children have little books. They begin when they enter school and often buy a nice garment for themselves when they are confirmed. I know a boy, a drunkard's son, who, when he was eight years old, gave his mother for the rent ten marks from his school fund of self-earned money. In Munich they have a system of automats. In the regular schools there they had 15,500 scholar depositors who saved 45,000 marks in 1912, while in the continuance and trades schools 869 students deposited 6,400 marks. It is noticeable that the savings in all these schools was greater by the children of the merchants, the grocers and those who often earned and often wasted a daily wage than by those of the income subsisting class.

Mrs. Dearlove, superintendent for New Zealand, reports much work done. She says: "The government has a postal system and also in the homes the 'pillar' system boxes that can be bought for a shilling. They must be taken to the bank to be opened. These are much taken advantage of."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PREAMBLE

In the love of God and humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world without distinction of race or color, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and work will, with God's blessing, prove helpful in creating a strong public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons; the protection of the home by outlawing the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity; the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration; the enfranchisement of the women of all nations; and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Believing that total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe practice and example.

Resolved, That we will continue to vigorously promote this foundation principle of our organization.

PROHIBITION

Resolved, That this convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union declares its continued opposition to any scheme for dealing with the liquor traffic by means of either public or company management such as the Gothenburg or Dispensary System, and we unequivocally declare for world-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

BAR-MAIDS

Resolved, That this convention expresses its hearty sympathy with and approval of the movement now being carried on in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Australia and South Africa against the employment of women as barmaids.

ANTI-OPIUM

Resolved, That we rejoice in the great success of the worldwide war against opium, not only in China, but in the world treaty signed by forty-five nations and urge that in the seven countries that have not yet signed, viz., Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro, temperance people and all philanthropists shall make persistent efforts to aid these signatures, and that in all countries efforts shall be made to have such anti-opium reforms accomplished at once as are possible by national action, especially in Asiatic colonies and settlements.

WOMEN'S SLAVE TRAFFIC

Resolved, That we are opposed to all forms of state or authoritative regulation of vice in any country of the world. We rejoice that the efforts to suppress the terrible system of traffic in girls and women have in some sections of the world met with marked success. We strongly urge continued agitation and education concerning this tremendous problem and unceasing endeavor to secure drastic legislation for the prohibition of the heinous slave traffic in girls and women.

PEACE

Resolved, That for the love of God and humanity we will exert our influence against militarism and in favor of arbitration and of the adjustment of difficulties, both local and international, by the powerful methods of reason, justice and law.

FRANCHISE

Believing that electoral power, if wielded in a God-fearing way, is a mighty weapon for the redemption of the people from the intemperance, vice and abject poverty which drag down and destroy the life of so large a part of the community,

Resolved, That this convention places itself on record as urging that the vote be given to women on equal terms with men.

How My Department Is Helping to Bring National Constitutional Prohibition

Symposium Participated in by the National W. C. T. U. Superintendents at Asbury Park, N. J.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Scientific temperance investigation reveals the true nature and effects of alcohol. Exact scientific research has proven alcohol to be a protoplasmic poison injurious to all forms of life. This is the foundation for prohibition as it reveals the true reason for it. This truth has been put into the text-books of the public schools and the public school is the only place where all future citizens may be reached. The law of the several states requires that the true nature of all narcotics be taught to all children. Thousands of dollars are given in prizes every year that the young people in the schools may clearly understand the reasons for their convictions, place these convictions on record and thus be prepared for the ballot. In the putting of courses of instruction into the state universities, colleges and normal schools, we are preparing the leaders of the nation to intelligently consider such important questions as "The Relation of Alcohol to Poverty and Crime," "Alcohol and the Public Health," "Alcohol and Heredity," "Relation of Alcohol to Business," as well as all of the ethical phases of the problem.

In placing scientific temperance truth in the form of charts and manuals and posters in the school rooms, not only does the teacher become familiar himself with the truth, but he becomes an exponent of it.

The work done in the schools brings the true nature of alcohol to the parents in the homes. Through this department the masses are educated, convinced and made to see that there is no other stand to take than that of Constitutional Prohibition of the use of alcohol as a beverage.

THE PRESS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

Prohibition is the desired home port of all the W. C. T. U. department fleet. Our sailing orders are: "Educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence . . . and secure the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic." Of all this department flotilla which battles against the enemies of the home, to none is assigned a wider range of action, none is better equipped to be of service than the one flying the Press standard. Launched in the very beginning of our history as an organization, it has taken part in many engagements, assisted in securing great victories and kept close to the flag-ship in the "onward march" to prohibition. We can give no better illustration of the power of the press in bringing Prohibition than this: In Yolo county, California, when the *Home Alliance* commenced publication, there were saloons all over the county, thirty-five of them in the city where the paper is issued. The *Home Alliance* devoted three of its twelve pages to temperance topics and as a result of the constant education all of the thirty-five saloons are closed and, with the exception of one small town, the whole county is dry. What was done there is being done continually in other places. In 1920 when the flagship of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union sails victoriously into the harbor of National Constitutional Prohibition, of all the department pennants floating from the mastheads of the fleet which accompanies her none will wave more triumphantly than that of the Press.

FRANCHISE

MRS. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON

The Franchise department more directly than any other will aid in bringing prohibition because the only way in which temperance legislation of any kind can be secured is by the exercise of the franchise of the individual. The ballot in the hands of women will not only result in prohibitory legislation, but, what is equally as important, will insure its enforcement. This has been demonstrated most satisfactorily in states where the women now possess the ballot. In view of the fact that we have today in this country 3,600,000 women who are qualified to vote for presidential electors and something over 9,000,000 who exercise the franchise in some form or other, the ballot in the hand of woman will mean the greatest agency the world has ever known for the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic, the abolition of the traffic in women, and the securing of legislation that shall protect women and children in industrial life.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

The belief that alcoholic liquors are necessary and useful in sickness is one of the greatest hindrances to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. People who keep whisky in the home for colds, weak hearts, etc., are rarely, if ever, leaders in no-license or prohibition campaigns. A W. C. T. U. member who had not been instructed in medical temperance truth said recently that she could not work for prohibition, as it would hinder poor people from getting liquor for medicine. She represents a large class, even of Christian people, who need enlightenment.

If all the membership of the W. C. T. U. would study the wonderful truths published by this department, and would diligently endeavor to enlighten their friends and neighbors, there soon would be no need for prohibition laws passed by legislatures, for every person would pass a prohibition law for his own body. As the leading experts upon alcohol and the human body say that its value as a drug is absolutely nil, why does not the W. C. T. U. preach this truth from the housetops with persistency and so teach the people that prohibition of the liquor traffic is the greatest possible health measure that a government can give to its people?

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

A larger appreciation of the value of open air meetings is shown by this year's report. They are proving of great value in suffrage and prohibition campaigns. Posters are coming into great favor. Law enforcement received much attention at fairs, blind pigs, gambling and indecent shows being suppressed. Officials of fairs show a spirit of co-operation. The great National department exhibit was used at the Portland Christian Citizenship Conference and at the International Christian Endeavor Convention in Los Angeles. One hundred and sixty-five thousand pages of literature went from that booth to all parts of the United States. The usual successful season was conducted at Chautauqua, New York, many gifted speakers presenting our work. Fresh air invigorates the speaker, enlivens the hearer, and gives the vigor which works out the truth in action. God's great out-of-doors is the laboratory of mental and spiritual, as well as physical life—life in abounding measure.

WORK AMONG FOREIGN-SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

It is well known that the subjects of total abstinence and prohibition are not considered at all by the vast majority of foreigners. The Old World has known little, if anything, about them. On the contrary, the drinking of wine or beer is the daily home practice of men, women and children. The manufacture of these and other liquors is a great foreign industry, and the governments do not favor prohibition. Therefore the wise leaders of this organization, realizing that the struggle for prohibition would be longer and harder if the foreigners were not educated along these lines, that much of the hard work would come to naught, recognized that it was their privilege as well as their duty to meet the situation, and a campaign of education was instituted in 1884 and has continued ever since. Our missionaries meet the newcomers at the ports of entry, giving them a welcome and any needed help, distributing among them temperance literature in the Old World tongues, sowing seeds of kindness and knowledge with care and love and prayer, which often, under God's blessing, grow and bear fruit. When a crisis along temperance lines arises in city, county or state, more literature dealing with the points at issue is widely circulated and strong efforts are made to show the foreign voters the right side of the prohibition question.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

Listen for a moment to practical illustrations and you will readily see the relation of parliamentary law to society. Without it, so-called fashionable society could not even give a charity ball, for that requires a vote. Even when decided upon without this lever, the work necessary could not be assigned to the several committees. Without parliamentary law educational life could not be sustained or maintained, for there could be no school board and no faculty, and no law to govern the school system. In civil life there could be neither ordinance or laws, for there could be no law-making body. State legislatures and United States Congress would of necessity disintegrate. The church could not adopt creeds nor accept rituals, nor make bishops, nor even elect moderators, and so without purpose, or plan, or system, there could be no concerted action and souls would remain unsaved, and the heathen would continue in spiritual darkness, for there would be no vote to send out the missionaries. What is the relation of parliamentary law to society? It governs its functions, it establishes its codes, it controls its destinies. Convert society to the doctrine of National Prohibition, and prohibitory law is assured.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and *no snoring*. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

MRS. ELIZA E. PETERSON

We are helping to bring the blessing of Constitutional Prohibition by direct obedience to God's command, "Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude;" accepting the assurance, "for the battle is not yours, but God's." Evangelistic meetings are being held and are proving powerful in inspiring faith in our work and the belief that our nation shall soon be saved from the curse of the liquor traffic. Some of the most prominent and scholarly men of the race have written articles for the department, proving that the saloon is the greatest menace in America to the progress of the race. Foremost among these contributors are Dr. Booker T. Washington; Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, educational secretary of the National Baptist Convention, representing more than 2,000,000 negro Baptists; Bishop C. R. Harris of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. C. V. Roman, M. D., professor of the Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. R. E. Jones, editor *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, New Orleans. These articles are being distributed by the thousand in schools and churches, and in county, district and state meetings of every kind among colored people, and are being reprinted in weekly papers. Some of the daily papers also have given space to them.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK

What more effective factors can there be in bringing about constitutional prohibition than the educational forces of the home and the school? Our greatest educators declare that the strongest and most lasting impressions are made before the child is three years of age. Therefore, our work with the white ribbon recruits cannot be emphasized too strongly. Not only our mothers' meetings, but our parent-teacher unions and our parents' parliaments are all far-reaching in their influence over the lives of our future citizens and law-makers. During the year 4,618 mothers' meetings and 280 parents' meetings have been held; 831 subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL have been obtained, 4,756 books have been placed in loan libraries and 504,117 pages of literature have been distributed; 4,474 white ribbon recruits have been enrolled, 441 receptions have been held for the children, 1,249 mothers have been won for our work, 768 unions have observed mothers' day, and 233 white ribbon recruits have received diplomas and graduated into the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Special Christmas Offer

Souvenir plate of the World's and National W. C. T. U. and the Crusade.

A special price of 1 for $1; 2 for $1.50; 6 for $3 or $5 per doz. A Wesley teapot, $2.50; with 1 plate $3; or 1 teapot and 6 plates $5. (An illustrated leaflet free.)

Address MRS. ANNA ONSTOTT, Corydon, Ind.

EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

REV. MARY E. KUHL

With the steady advance in every state and territory the past year there has come a newness of spirit evidencing a deeper consciousness of the presence of the living Christ in the heart of the individual and the nation. There has been a real soul hunger for the truth which has led to a more careful searching of the scriptures and the cultivation of an ideal conscience as the necessary agency in developing a Christian character. This counts greatly toward the betterment of the world. Prayer for a nation-wide revival as a means for securing nation-wide prohibition has been the keythought of all evangelistic workers. "The Bible question contest" engaged the talents of over 2,000 young people. Souls to the number of 1,083 have been won to Christ; 141,378 evangelistic meetings have been held, 1,658 services in almshouses, 145 signatures to the pledge have been secured, 250 women have been enrolled in the white ribbon sisterhood, 485 signed the family altar covenant, 1,209 have been enrolled on the prayer list, 151 have taken special Bible studies, 381 unions observe a special day of prayer.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER

The greatest asset of any nation is the health and efficiency of its people. Raising the vital standard of the nation, through the medium of physical education in the schools, will aid materially in overcoming the prevailing demand for sedatives. Physical education means more than health. It develops and trains the body of the child during the growing period. In this process conditions and traits result that make for efficiency. Not only is vitality increased, self-control established and executive ability cultivated, but also such essentials as activity, dexterity, efficiency, attention, concentration, precision, integrity, prompt obedience to commands, will power, etc., are created. As these traits are forceful elements in character, surely society is benefited thereby. Correspondence health courses will aid in getting the army of W. C. T. U. women in best possible condition for effective battle against the liquor traffic—the direst enemy of human-kind. With the great work now before us, it is time for each W. C. T. U. member to trim her sail, adjust her ballast, clear the physical deck for action—that mental guns may send forth volleys of forceful, convincing arguments in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

"MOTHER"

Have you read that thrilling book by Rev. J. B. Culpepper, "Some Women I Have Known." Its opening chapter on "Mother" will move your soul to its depths. It contains, among other stirring chapters, "A Bottle of Tears" which makes a very effective recitation. Already some 25,000 copies have been issued. Price, 75 cents. Or it and another delightful book, "Songs and Sayings for You," both for $1.00. The entire proceeds, not simply profits, from orders sent in reply to this notice go into the fight against rum. Buy one or more; thus do yourself a good turn and help a worthy cause. Order now of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

GIFTS YOUR FRIENDS WILL APPRECIATE

Dainty embroidery novelties made with your own hands. For **fifteen cents** we will send you designs for 22-inch **centerpiece** for punch work, sheet of ten **flower sprays**, and entire **alphabet of script initials**, with large illustrated book of designs and instructions. For **thirty cents** we will send the above and also a handsome design for one of the **new vanity bags** all stamped on dainty linen ready to embroider. Kaumagraph Co., Dept. T-12, 209 W. 38th St., New York

SUGGESTIONS

FOR YOUR

CHRISTMAS LIST

and to aid in the request issued by the Post Office Department kindly order early

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth $1.50; special gift book edition, bound in morocco and boxed, $2.50

Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray, $1.00

A Modern Madonna, Caroline A. Stanley. 60c

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter, 60c

Two, Edith Smith Davis; cloth 40c

A Message from Mount Lebanon, Mme. Barakat, 75c

Lois Morton's Investment, Eva M. Murphy, $1.35

John Barleycorn, Jack London, $1.42

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard, 60c

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Toots and Other Stories, Anna A. Gordon, 60c

Three Times Three, "Pansy," Faye Huntington and others, 50c

A Break in Schedule Time, 35c

Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders, 30c

Dickey Downy, Virginia S. Patterson, 30c

BOOKLETS

Illustrated Booklet of Rest Cottage, 10c

Who Was to Blame, Marietta Holley, 5c, 50c per dozen

CALENDARS

Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar, containing new photograph and quotation in illuminated type; a most artistic make-up in sepia; boxed for mailing. Price 35c; per dozen, $3.00

"From One Friend to Another," a letter of greeting for each week in the new year. Price 50c

POST CARDS

Hand tinted, 5c each; per dozen, 50c.

A new line, two for 5c; 25c per dozen.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

The custom of sending Christmas cards is being revived and we have a choice selection at 4c each; 40c per dozen; 5c each, 50c per dozen

Christmas Seals, 5c per package

Christmas Tags, 5c per package

An assorted package, containing decorative gummed seals, stamps and labels for the Christmas parcels—50 pieces, an ideal assortment. Price 10c

SOUVENIR TEASPOONS

Rest Cottage spoon, $1.50

W. C. T. U. spoon, $1.50

WHITE RIBBON PINS

Loop bow pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters, 60c; $6.50 per dozen

Smaller size, 40c each; $4.20 per dozen

Flat bow, white enamel on silver, without letters, 30c; $3.35 per dozen. Same on gilt, 25c; $2.75 per dozen

Y. P. B. pin of blue enamel on sterling silver, 30c; $3.00 per dozen

L. T. L. pin, diamond shaped, blue enameled, 30c.

The above prices include carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Bx T, Washington, D. C.**

UNION SIGNAL HOUR AT THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

GOOD WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. George for **Pennsylvania**: "Information precedes inspiration. We have received our inspiration largely from the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, and we intend to double our subscriptions in the next year."

Mrs. Simmons for **South Dakota**: "I say to my local union, 'If you will get every member to take THE UNION SIGNAL, your enthusiasm will increase and your unions will never die.'"

Mrs. Vayhinger for **Indiana**: "No woman who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL will be sent to our National Convention as a delegate."

Mrs. Richards for **Ohio**: "Ohio is going to take the same position as Indiana. No woman will be sent to the National Convention who is not a subscriber to the official paper, and that question will be asked when she is elected. In my next letter I shall ask every organizer and lecturer to take it, and I now pledge 200 new subscriptions."

Mrs. Stevenson for **Massachusetts**: "U S. means us. You cannot get along without us and we certainly cannot get along without THE UNION SIGNAL. I have said many times to my women that a Christian might as well get along without a Bible as a white ribboner without her SIGNAL."

Mrs. Boole for **New York**: "We are glad of the suggestion in regard to delegates to the National Convention taking the paper, but we want to go even farther and say we believe no woman ought to be eligible to the place of president of a local union who does not take THE UNION SIGNAL."

Miss Emilie Solomon for **South Africa**: "I want to tell you that from the very commencement of our work some of us have taken THE UNION SIGNAL. Because of the expense very few can subscribe, but the leaders all feel that in order to do their work properly they must have the paper."

Mrs. Haslup for **Maryland**: "We believe the SIGNAL to be a necessity for our education and inspiration."

Delaware's representative said her women felt they could not afford to be without the official paper.

Northern California assured the Convention that it could not possibly "make good" without the official paper. "We would sooner think of trying to keep house without a cook stove than without the SIGNAL."

Mrs. Curtis for **Texas**: "From all over our state requests continually come from schools and colleges for material for debates, so Texas wants to subscribe for the CAMPAIGN EDITION for one hundred of the Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, the heads of state departments, editors of the six great city papers, pastors of our six largest cities, and all members of the legislature."

Arkansas announced that at its recent state convention it was urged that THE UNION SIGNAL be presented as a Christmas gift to all county and city union officers.

Louisiana announced its intention of doubling its subscription list.

Mrs. Livingston for **Rhode Island** said "Amen" to all the good things that had been said as to the value of the paper.

Miss Hendrix for **Minnesota**: "We believe what is good for white ribboners is good for others, too, and we are trying to put the paper into all our public libraries."

Mrs. Mitchner for **Kansas**: "No woman in our state who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL can be president of a local union or a state superintendent."

Mississippi's representative told of Mrs. Kell's work in personally soliciting subscriptions and pledged a goodly number for the state.

Mrs. Yost for **West Virginia**: "THE UNION SIGNAL was a very large factor in the West Virginia prohibition campaign. Indeed without it we do not think we could have won that great majority of votes, and in appreciation of what it did for us West Virginia pledges three hundred and fifty subscriptions to the CAMPAIGN EDITION."

Mrs. Buell for **Connecticut**: "As an evidence of my personal opinion, I will say that I have bound volumes of all THE UNION SIGNALS from the very first issue. It is considered a criminal offense in my home to destroy or mutilate in any way the official paper."

Mrs. Goodno of **North Carolina** traces her interest in the W. C. T. U. back to reading THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. Calkins for **Michigan**: "We cannot succeed without being enthusiastic. Two things create enthusiasm: Knowledge of the justice of your cause and faith in its ultimate triumph. You cannot get either of these in greater quantities than in THE SIGNAL."

Mrs. Patterson for **Georgia**: "THE SIGNAL is a whole library of information and is the greatest inspiration white ribboners can have."

Mrs. Hungerford for **Colorado** gave it as her belief that if the information given in THE UNION SIGNAL reaches the men of Colorado it will bring victory for prohibition in 1914 and to prove it, the state subscribed for over 100 CAMPAIGN SIGNALS.

Mrs. Richardson for **New Hampshire**: "If it were not for the inspiration of THE UNION SIGNAL our delegates would not have been at the World's Convention."

Mrs. Lawson for **Wisconsin**: "If every woman took THE UNION SIGNAL you would have no trouble finding women to take care of the local union programs. If every woman took THE UNION SIGNAL you would not have to have membership contests. We believe THE UNION SIGNAL the best missionary ever known, and the best educator. We are glad to pledge ourselves to send it to every college in the state of Wisconsin."

Mrs. Sprott for **South Carolina** believes a white ribboner may be loyal, but it is impossible for her to be intelligent unless she reads the official paper.

Mrs. Blanchard for **Southern California**: "Some of us feel that no woman is equipped for her work who does not take THE UNION SIGNAL, no more than is a carpenter without his kit of tools. We believe that one page of Margaret Dye Ellis' Washington letter is worth the whole subscription price and those of us who have suffrage rights ought to know what is being done in Congress and ought to be thoroughly conversant with what is going on in the legislatures."

Texas (Thurman): "THE UNION SIGNAL has been our inspiration for twenty years. We give five dollars to the Philanthropy Fund and pledge 100 CAMPAIGN subscriptions."

Miss Neal for **Florida**: "Our workers value THE SIGNAL above all other helps in our work. We could not live without it."

Mrs. Anderson for **North Dakota**: "We have never yet known unions that take THE UNION SIGNAL to die. It is the best life insurance policy that a union can take out."

Mrs. Rollins for **Maine** made generous pledges for subscriptions and Philanthropy Fund.

Mrs. Hoge for **Virginia**: "There is not a state that has a higher per cent of subscriptions. As our membership has increased our subscriptions have increased. We realize that THE SIGNAL is absolutely necessary for our work in the local union."

Mrs. Beauchamp for **Kentucky** made pledges of subscriptions and a contribution to the Philanthropy Fund.

Mrs. Booker for **Oregon**: "We expect to put a copy of the CAMPAIGN EDITION in every home in Oregon during our campaign."

Mrs. Hurford for **Iowa**: "I am taken with the idea that no one should be connected with the W. C. T. U. unless she is a subscriber to the official organ."

Miss Hood for **Illinois**: "We have always been a devoted admirer of THE UNION SIGNAL, and have never applied for a divorce. Now that we are voters we want it even more."

Mrs. Burger for **Missouri**: "Because Missouri white ribboners expect to be voters some day they want THE UNION SIGNAL."

Mrs. Alderson for **Montana**: "My husband says that THE UNION SIGNAL is the best edited, the most up-to-date publication that comes into our home. I believe it is absolutely essential to the successful work of any white ribboner that she take THE UNION SIGNAL, and Montana means to double her subscriptions to the CAMPAIGN EDITION and to the regular edition before next year."

Mrs. La Mance for **Alaska**: "Alaska, although the youngest, leads you all. It has 100 percent of members for 103 percent of UNION SIGNAL subscribers. When the Alaska W. C. T. U. was organized we put into the constitution that each member had to take THE SIGNAL. How about the three percent? Part of it goes off into the ships, and part off into the islands where there is not a white woman, and one of them goes off on the shores of the Arctic Ocean."

Mrs. Pearson for **Vermont**: "Wherever I go among the homes of my women I hear from the men that they consider it a most valuable paper."

Mrs. Weisel for **Alabama**: "What we think of the paper is shown by the fact that we are placing the SIGNAL in our public libraries."

Mrs. Platt for **West Washington**: "We consider THE UNION SIGNAL absolutely indispensable to the white ribboner. The twenty-five dollar premium just received will be turned back for subscriptions and West Washington pledges 500 CAMPAIGN subscriptions."

Miss Elfreth for **New Jersey**: "To equip new workers we send THE UNION SIGNAL to the president of every new union paying dues."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 11, 1913. No. 50

Hail, Vanguard in Our Holy War!

GREETINGS TO THE CRUSADERS OF 1874

Katharine Lent Stevenson

Hail, vanguard in our Holy war! Hail heroes in Truth's cause!
With reverent hearts we greet you now, with voices hushed we pause
To count the milestones on the way
We've trod since that first Crusade day.

A monster stalked throughout our land; each day it claimed its prey;
Each hour we saw new victims bound beneath its cruel sway;
Our brightest and our best were slain
Under the rum-fiend's awful reign.

"What can we do?" You might have asked that question in despair;
Strong was the foe, entrenched in pride, defiant everywhere;
And you were women, weak and few,—
Surely 'twas naught that you could do.

Not so you reasoned. David's God was your God, aye the same;
Into your hands He placed the sling; on you His swift power came;
Then to the winds you cast your fears
And sang triumphant through your tears.

A "little flock" you sallied forth, no might had you to claim,
And yet omnipotent you stood since standing "in His name."
Rough was the path you trod, and lone,
Your lives you counted not your own.

Ah, that long march, through winter's storms, to the saloons' closed doors
Will shine in History's clearer light with heroes' march of yore;
Your siege lay at the hearts of men
Your triumph meant redemption then.

The years have passed; today your work through all the world is known;
Today a countless multitude thanks God that you were shown
The path we tread together now
Neath "God and Home's" compelling vow.

We follow on; not yet has right full triumphed over wrong;
And yet, we see the dawning light, we hear the Future's song.
A land redeemed from drink's dire thrall
Shall yet be ours, Crusaders all.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

W. C. T. U. Meeting for National Constitutional Prohibition at Nation's Capital—Our Washington Letter—There's a Victory to Be Gained—Worldwide Work of Our Young People—The New Republic of the Far East.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF THE FAR EAST

L. PEARL BOGGS

Excerpts From Address Delivered at World's Convention

"A nation stands as high as its women,' some sage has remarked and with a vast deal of wisdom. Not by its statesmen alone, not by its fleets and armies, not by its widespreading commerce and accumulated hoards of silver and gold, not by its literature and art only shall a people be judged, but also by its womanhood. Women all over the earth, east and west, from America to Persia, are awakening to the fact that the destiny of the race lies in their hands, that a wise and pure motherhood is the greatest asset of a country, and that the status of the women determines the status of the nation.

A new country is just now pleading to be adopted into the family of nations and to be recognized as one of the great powers of the civilized world. China has been seeking to convince the diplomats who settle the fate of nations that it has a stable government with an army and navy equal to preserving peace at home and repelling invasion from without, that she possesses wealth sufficient to maintain her credit and a code of laws whose administration is both wise and just. But we wish also to know, and we have a right to ask, what of the womanhood of China? Is it respected, is it protected, is woman recognized as a human soul?

The Weakest Members Suffer Most

When you study the history of civilization you will find that the weakest members of society are the ones who suffer most from the evils and vices because they are the least able to defend themselves. The only exception to this rule is where the teaching of Christ has found lodgment in the human heart, for he taught the protection of the weak as one of the cardinal principles of his religion and ethics. You may reasonably expect that the little girls and women will suffer the most from the evils of that oriental country. What are the reforms doing for them, how are women responding to the efforts made in their behalf, and how are they aiding in instituting and pushing reform measures?

Now poverty in China is a positive and virulent evil. We hear of awful want in times of famine, but all of the time in China there are millions who never have enough to eat. It is a poverty which does not merely knock at the door, but a poverty which mocks at bolts and bars, which smothers the coals on the hearth, tears the clothing from the back, strips the larder bare and snatches the food from the mouths of babes. The first one to suffer from this poverty is the little girl, for when she is born and there are already too many mouths to feed, her little flame of life may be snuffed out in its first hours. But the Chinese are coming to see the wrong of this. Orders against infanticide have been promulgated and officials are trying to see that this practice is discontinued.

Perhaps the little girl has reached the age of five or six when dire want overtakes the family. If not already betrothed or married she may be sold as a slave. I need not describe to you the horrors of slavery, for it is only fifty years since the fetters were stricken from the slave in America. You know that unkind masters may make life a torment and that too often the path of the slave girl leads to the brothel. But is girl slavery tolerated by the authorities in China? During her last years the great Empress Dowager issued a decree against selling girls into slavery, and the new leaders of China are decrying this evil in no uncertain terms. In one case in Nanking, of which I knew personally, $1,500 damages were collected for a little slave girl who had been so mistreated that she lost both of her hands and feet. Child marriage, once the curse of every Chinese girl, is being criticised in every quarter, for sometimes the life of the child-wife was little better than that of a slave. Rich people do not let their daughters go to the homes of their husbands until well along in their teens and everywhere the marriage age is advancing to the everlasting good of the whole race. Young women of China are protesting against being married off to men whom they do not know and cannot love, and it is said have formed a society which uses the hunger strike most effectively to force the parents to annul the contract.

L. Pearl Boggs

Concubinage, once considered an honorable and necessary institution, is receiving its share of investigation and condemnation today, and republican leaders are promising the women that the taking of secondary wives shall be discontinued. Formerly concubines, widows and even wives might be sold at the discretion of the husband or his family. Several of these women have sought an asylum in the women's schools of our missions, and some of the finest teachers and evangelists are these women who have escaped from a hated concubinage to a life of highest usefulness. Of recent years there has been a law that no woman may be sold against her will in marriage.

The first wife, or head wife, as she is called in China, is often treated with the greatest respect, especially if she is the mother and grandmother of sons. She takes part in the worship of the ancestors and in turn is worshipped by her descendants. No country in the world perhaps has ever honored motherhood as China has except those lands which are Christian and the ancient Israelites. In this fact lies the secret of the moral greatness of China, for it is a moral nation despite the faults which mar its public and private life. The head wife's duties are by no means light for she is the ruler of the inside things in a large and complex family of relatives and servants. Now and then she may become the head of the family or village if the widow of the head man and possessed of extraordinary intelligence and integrity.

Formerly nothing was done for the education of women in a public way although there have been many celebrated Chinese women scholars, poets, and historians. The first book on the education of women was written by a Chinese woman about the first century of our era. Today the government of China is seeking to make an adequate provision for the primary education of girls as for boys and contemplates their higher education as a preparation for teaching. Thus we see that the women of China are being raised through modern social and moral reforms of the country. We shall see that already they are aiding in the moral revolution of their people.

Anti-Cigaret Leagues Formed

Many anti-cigaret leagues have been formed by women which hold public meetings. It is wonderful with what grace and dignity they speak and preside in public—these women so recently forbidden to even be seen in public. They have also aided in the anti-footbinding crusade and hope to see this senseless and cruel custom soon abolished. Already the government forbids any girl in their schools to have bound feet. You all know of the terrible and heroic struggle which the Chinese people have been carrying on to rid themselves of the opium curse. When I proposed to the W. C. T. U. of Nanking that they should write a letter to the women of England telling them how hard China was trying to stamp out this destroyer of homes and happiness, more terrible in its effects even than alcohol, they responded eagerly. Thousands of names were attached to this letter and forwarded to the English women through the officers of the World's W. C. T. U., the president, the Countess of Carlisle, and the honorary secretary, Miss Slack.

During the revolution Chinese women manifested their patriotism in many ways. They desired to serve as soldiers in the ranks and a few did so, but more were persuaded to serve as Red Cross nurses or relief visitors among those left destitute by the war. In Foochow the women formed a patriotic society and pledged their jewels to aid the revolutionary cause. After the republic was established women asked for the right of suffrage on the same terms as men, namely, the educational and property qualification, which would, however, enfranchise but a small number. In Canton the women even elected delegates to the provincial assembly.

"The Western Hand Brings the Spring"

We have seen that the women of China do not stand so high in actuality, but that the whole nation is imbued with higher ideals of womanhood than they ever had before. Can we not say, we see thee coming a long way off, hungry for the warmth and shelter of our friendship and brotherly kindness, and we welcome thee, oh new and yet ancient country of the Orient, which seeks fellowship with the West. I firmly believe that we should welcome China to the family of nations on this test—what of your womankind?

Once in Peking when the Chinese wished to honor a beloved physician who had wrought many cures among them they brought to her a scroll on which was inscribed, "The Western hand brings the spring." Oh, women of this great organization, what are we doing to bring light, love and progress to these sisters of ours who are awaiting the springtime in the Flowery Republic? It is an eager, waiting womanhood, oh sisters mine, who in the bleakness of winter time are watching for the gentle rains of sympathy to rise from the western ocean and are scanning the horizon for gleaming rays of love. Oh, women of this great Christian Temperance Union, let us, too, be of those women who are bringing the springtime!

W. C. T. U. MEETING FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AT NATION'S CAPITAL

Representatives from Many States Participate

Special Correspondence

December 7 was a great day for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Washington. The meetings were arranged in accordance with the campaign plan for National Constitutional Prohibition adopted at the National W. C. T. U. Convention. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Columbia Theater and the First Congregational Church were both filled to overflowing. There were quite as many men as women in the audience. On the platform were W. C. T. U. representatives from every section of the United States. Preceded by the United States Marine Band, several hundred men, representing Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, and kindred interests, led by the superintendent of the largest Sunday school of the city, marched to the meetings, the band playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens presided at the meeting at the theater and Mrs. Frances P. Parks at the meeting in the Congregational Church. At the theater the meeting was opened with Scripture reading by Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, and the invocation was given by Dr. Henry Couden, chaplain of the House of Representatives. The singing of patriotic and temperance songs was inspiring. A large company of Loyal Temperance Legioners well filled five minutes with a lively salute. At this time Miss Anna Gordon introduced Master Leo Lyons, the famous boy soloist of Portland, Maine, and with wonderful effect he sang the new national prohibition campaign song, written by Miss Gordon, the refrain of which is,

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.

He was most enthusiastically encored and happily responded. Many official white ribboners were there and among those who made brief addresses were Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. Ella M. George, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Mrs. C. J. Vayhinger, Miss Hardynia Norville, Mrs. Jennie Rooke, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron and Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor made the principal speech in the theater. Her presentation of the great subject, "National Constitutional Prohibition by 1920 and Why," was a masterly effort and must have convinced everyone open to conviction that the liquor traffic is the most terrible foe in all the world, and that it must go, that it is going and that it will be gone by 1920.

Mrs. Stevens, in her introductory remarks, spoke of the proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition, which she made two years ago in the name of the World's and National W. C. T. U. The proclamation was effectively read by Miss Gladys Emig, and Congressman Hobson's Joint Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was read by Mr. E. Stanton Henry, and amid great enthusiasm and unanimity the resolution was endorsed by the great audience, coupled with a promise to do everything possible to hasten the coming of the day when National Constitutional Prohibition will be the law of the land. Every allusion to Congressman Hobson was heartily cheered. He is without doubt the prohibition hero of the day—clear-cut, strong, fearless, capable, one who always stands "four square" for the great cause of total abstinence and prohibition in its highest development. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Witherspoon of Washington.

At the meeting at the Congregational Church, Mrs. Frances P. Parks presided, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard and Mrs. Florence D. Richards spoke, and Congressman Hobson's resolution was unanimously endorsed.

In the evening there was held at the Calvary Baptist Church a great meeting at which Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, and Mrs. Florence D. Richards spoke. Miss Anna A. Gordon moved the adoption of a resolution similar to that adopted at the afternoon meetings. Many of the W. C. T. U. leaders also spoke in the colored churches at the evening service.

The National General Officers remain in Washington for several days. There will be other meetings and demonstrations on behalf of the great temperance movement of the day, National Constitutional Prohibition.

The Washington papers on Saturday announced that eighty per cent of the sermons at the Sunday morning services would be in support of the demand for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION EXERCISES DECEMBER 10-11, 1913

On Wednesday, December 10, at ten o'clock a. m., the white ribboners, a thousand strong, led by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Anti-Saloon League, led by Dr. Purley A. Baker, superintendent, will march to the Capitol, where ten minute speeches are to be made by two persons named by the Anti-Saloon League, two persons, by the W. C. T. U. and one person, by the Federated churches. If the weather permits, the meeting will be held on the east steps of the Capitol; in case of inclement weather, under the rotunda. Ex-Senator Blair will preside.

Bishop L. B. Wilson and Mrs. Stevens will make formal presentation of the amendment resolution to Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas on the part of the Senate, and to Congressman Richmond P. Hobson on the part of the House of Representatives.

On Thursday, December 11, from one until three p. m., will occur the presentation by Senator Sheppard in the Senate, and Congressman Hobson in the House of the resolution for the Prohibition Amendment, to be followed by a discussion.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CURRENCY BILL CHIEF AMONG IMPORTANT MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS—NEW YEAR RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE DISPENSED WITH—VIOLATION OF EXCISE LAW STIRS CONGRESS—WOMEN DEPLORE PRESIDENT WILSON'S IGNOREMENT OF SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN MESSAGE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Monday, December 1, at noon, Vice-President Marshall announced formally that the extraordinary session of the Senate was adjourned sine die. Almost in the same breath he called the Senate to order for the opening of the regular session of the Sixty-third Congress.

For the second time in one day, Rev. F. J. Prettyman, chaplain of the Senate, offered prayer, while Senators stood beside their desks. The unusual occurrence had a precedent in 1903, when a special session of Congress ended on the opening day of a regular session. The roll call showed that seventy-eight Senators were present.

For the House there was only a Sunday's rest intervening between the extra and the regular session, although the Congress had been in continuous session since April. Committees were sent by the Senate to notify the President that Congress had assembled, and was ready to receive any communication he chose to present. On the following day, at a joint session of both branches of Congress President Wilson, as has been his custom, read his message in the House chamber. Among the briefest of documents of its kind from any President, it required less than thirty minutes for reading, though it treated a variety of subjects. The corridors of the Capitol were filled with people seeking admission to the House galleries. Admittance was by ticket, however, and each Senator and Representative received but one.

Now will come a struggle on the trusts and other matters of great importance, chief of which is a currency bill agreeable to Senate and House and which will be acceptable to the administration.

At the present time President Wilson is confined to his room with a severe cold. For the first time in a century the New Year reception at the White House will be dispensed with. This function has been a prominent feature of the social and official life of Washington the President receiving the members of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, Army and Navy officials diplomats and citizens. President Wilson, however, who has not been slow to eliminate, or create, as his judgment dictates, has given notice that the affair will not take place this year and many are wondering how this may affect receptions of organizations or individuals which have followed in the wake of the White House example.

In accordance with the plans formulated at the late National W. C. T. U. Convention relative to the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, twin mass meetings will be held tomorrow, Sunday, December 7, in the city of Washington.

A few weeks ago a football game between Georgetown and Virginia Universities was fought with victory for the for-

(Continued on Page Nine)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. Plans for Helping to Secure National Constitutional Prohibition

"The Young People's Branch Shall Secure the Co-operation of Other Organizations of Young People in Parades, Street Meetings, Contests, Rallies and Other Public Demonstrations"

"THERE'S A VICTORY TO BE GAINED"

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

Certain headlines in the last edition of THE UNION SIGNAL read, "Young People's Branch shows steady, healthy growth" (referring to last year's work). That the steady, healthy growth may continue during the coming year is the desire of your new secretary, remembering that if the growth is really healthy and steady, we will be a "head taller" this time next year.

If it could only have been possible by some means not yet discovered to transmit each morning between the hours of 8:15 and 9:15 the thought waves of our Y. P. B. conferences at both the World's and National Conventions (though they were called "Y" Conferences at the former) the year's growth would, I believe, be almost abnormal, so contagious was the enthusiasm of both speakers and listeners. Every moment of these invaluable meetings was filled with something worth while, to say nothing of the other sessions of the great conventions. Recommendations and suggestions made there will appear from time to time in these pages.

From across the water—even as far as 15,000 miles distant—came messages of the work for temperance and prohibition being carried on by the young people of the world. We were glad at such times that the United States could take its place in the world's work and produce results consistent with its efforts.

The ringing cry of every young people's meeting was—more workers. "The harvest, indeed, is plentiful but the reapers are few." Is it too much to ask that from our ranks this year may come forth a goodly number of young men and young women who will stand out boldly and say, "We care not what others may say, but as for us" we will help to carry the gospel of temperance around our land and around the world?

Miss Genevieve Cook, who has for so long been connected with juvenile work in the city of Chicago, and is now in the Boys' Division of the Detention Home and knows so much about the problems of youth, gives this advice to all young people: "Find early in life a field of labor and labor there all your days." And I am persuaded that there is no broader, nor better, nor wiser field in which to labor early in life and late in life than the field which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union offers to all young men and young women through its Young People's Branch, because its labor is for God and Home and Every Land.

Many things of interest and importance transpired at our fortieth annual Convention but nothing that was more far-reaching in its significance than the formulation and adoption of plans for National Constitutional Prohibition. The tenth paragraph of those "dynamic" plans (as printed at the top of this page) is our call to service. Let us obey the summons and thereby hasten the day when we shall be forever freed from the liquor traffic. Help by arousing the interest of friends and acquaintances, one and all, in our cause, to the extent of joining our ranks and laboring with us.

There are ways and ways of accomplishing our end, many of which are laid down in the pages of our 1914 Year Book which will be out before many days—the

Ross May Hayes

best possible reason why every Branch secretary and every Branch member should possess one of these books and study it carefully. But in order that we may lose no time in entering upon our campaign duties, we are printing on the opposite page "Campaign Suggestions," which we hope will prove "first aid" in the mapping out of your work for the year.

Almost before we know it 1913 will have become 1914 and I sincerely trust that all loyal secretaries and members will do their utmost to make us all proud of 1914's work. Because the ones who have led our young people so faithfully and so successfully since they became a "Branch" are no longer leading is sufficient reason why the general secretary so newly commissioned should have the earnest, hearty support and co-operation of those who labor with her in the interest of all young people, for without them she can do little. But the spirit evidenced by the state secretaries and many young people represented in conference and convention was enough to make even the weak feel strong.

I like so much the Massachusetts state rally cry, given at one of our meetings by its general secretary, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, that I want to pass it on to you:

"There's a battle to be fought;
There's a victory to be gained;
There's a country to be saved—
From the hosts of sin reclaimed;
There's an enemy abroad
So subtle and so strong,
That the conflict must be fierce
And the battle must be long,
But we're recruiting for the ranks
For years and years to come,
That our numbers may not fail
Till victory has been won."

Our numbers not only must not fail but must be increased ten, yea, an hundred-fold. And we can do it. Five thousand new members for the coming year is not an idle fancy but may actually become a realization. Enlist as a Campaigner NOW and begin at once to recruit for the ranks.

Once each month these columns will be yours, and we trust you will help to keep them filled with interesting bits of the work you are doing in your various states. What you are doing may be of great interest and encouragement to some other Branch which perhaps does not know just what to do.

The Monmouth "Y," whose members were the first to conceive the idea of inviting the fortieth National W. C. T. U. annual convention to Asbury Park, N. J., were also among the first to extend the hand of welcome. At a reception and banquet in the Metropolitan hotel, they did so most delightfully. Though the evening's entertainment was arranged in honor of the young people's departments —the Y. P. B. and L. T. L.—yet an invitation was extended to all to partake of the hospitality. Over 300 people were in attendance. The banquet, which was perfect in every detail, bespoke not only the ability of our hostesses, but their loving interest and care in preparations for our coming. Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, the retiring Y. P. B. general secretary, presided as toastmistress. Her apt remarks were even more to the point than the toasts. Among those who responded were Miss Amy Swankle-Cameron, World's "Y" secretary, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's L. T. L. secretary; Miss Edna Rowan, National L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. Frances Barnes, the first superintendent of "Y" work in the United States; Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, for many years "Y" secretary; Miss Mabel Windsor, president of the Monmouth "Y;" Miss Vaughan of Asbury Park, and Mrs. Maud B. Perkins, Y. P. B. secretary of New York. The keynote of the toasts was service for the great temperance cause by conserving the youth of our land. The occasion was one long to be remembered.

GREETINGS FROM WORLD'S PRESIDENT

ROSALIND, Countess of Carlisle

I hope that a vast number of girls and young women may be enrolled in our organization, that they may give the strength of the best years of their lives to this happiest of all happy service, for it is not well to make any delay before entering into the vineyard where work is so abundant and so joyously full of its own recompense.

WORLD-WIDE WORK OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

CHARACTERISTIC AND INTERESTING ACCOUNTS OF ACTIVITIES IN MANY COUNTRIES

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, General Secretary Young Woman's Branch World's W. C. T. U.

It is a great pleasure to report a general advance in the work of the "Y" Branch in various countries during the past three years.

In 1911 the general secretary made a very successful tour in *Scotland* under the auspices of the World's Union, giving in various towns her lantern lecture, "All Round the World with the White Ribbon." In 1911 also, and again in 1912, she offered to go to *France* to give personal assistance, but that visit is still in the future. A visit to *Norway* on behalf of the "Y" work was also considered. The National Executive Committee is wishful for organization in that country, but for want of a suitable "Y" leader nothing is yet established. In *Sweden*, the sister country, it is otherwise. The senior white ribboners there seem to wish to keep the girls in the senior unions, and as yet I have not been able to persuade them to organize "Y" unions. *South America* is another country I have wrestled with in vain, but it is easily to be understood that where the white ribbon work is so difficult, the seniors feel it best to keep the younger ones with them for the present.

In *Burma* we have an instance of what can be done with a good energetic leader at the head. Chosen by Miss Strout, our splendid white ribbon missionary, Miss May Mack has carried forward the "Y" work in a truly astonishing manner. From the beginning it has been considered best to include the young men, and (as in the United States) it is the Y. P. B. of Burma which is reported.

China is full of promise for our work. The faithful union at Changkiang still holds true. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson dropped in plentiful seed during her fine work in the country, and now Miss Goodrich reports the Chinese girls as being eager to emulate their western sisters.

In *Japan* it is a joy to record that our "Y" work is very fully established and growing all along the line, thanks to the continuous efforts of all the young white ribbon missionaries in that country. Miss Ruth Frances Davis writes that she is in treaty to have the "Life of Frances E. Willard" written by a well-known Japanese author, a *translation* on such an important subject not being considered good enough for the "Y's" of Japan! Mrs. Etsu Sugnimo-to has just been appointed general "Y" secretary.

While in *France*, *Denmark*, *Italy* and *Egypt* there are no "Y" unions as yet, the work has begun and is growing. *Germany* reports "Y" unions in nine of her chief towns. *Ireland* has one "Y" union and is preparing for more.

In *Spain* white ribbon work is difficult almost to impossibility, and had it not been for the untiring efforts of Mrs. Gordon Gulick, it would probably not have been started at all.

The disturbed condition of affairs in *Mexico* prevents any work there at present.

Belgium has young women devoted to its small beginning of white ribbon work.

In *Madeira* and *Palestine* there are no "Y" unions as yet, but in the latter country juvenile work is being carried on.

From the *Bahamas* comes a pathetic memory of the past and an appeal for help among the young people there. *Iceland* reports no "Y" organization because so far in that little island "Y" and senior have been one and the same thing.

India has recently appointed a "Y" general secretary. There are some "Y" unions scattered up and down that great country, but the whole is only as a drop in the ocean, so great is the need. *Ceylon* reports much temperance work among young people on that island.

The "Y" work in the *United States of America*, *Scotland*, *England* and *Canada* is so extensive as to require many pages in which to report it.

In *Australia*, *South Africa* and *New Zealand* there are fine "Y" leaders and the work is much the same as at home.

The attention of the "Y's" of all nations should be given to a closer observance of February 17 and April 14 as Red Letter days of great importance to our work. We do not deserve to flourish in the present if we forget the beautiful, self-sacrificing efforts of those who in the past "prepared the way before us." In the United States and England, and perhaps in some other countries, February 17, or a near-by date, is kept sacred to the memory of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard. On April 14 was born the one who originated the "Y" work—Frances Barnes. When we realize the obstacles she overcame to get the young women of this and other countries interested we should be glad to show our appreciation by holding specially attractive meetings on or near the date named, to raise funds for "Y" work in home and foreign lands.

One feels in looking back how much, much more might have been done, but in looking forward and upward, rejoices to believe that God wills to use His younger instruments also, and that in faithful, unceasing, earnest work, the young women of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union may yet do much to help lift the burden of intemperance and all its kindred evils wherever they are to be found.

CAMPAIGN SUGGESTIONS FOR THE Y. P. B.

EDUCATE

By first acquainting yourself with the truth concerning alcohol and its relation to the individual, the state and the nation, through our study course, current magazines, and otherwise.

By establishing temperance libraries in schools and colleges, furnishing temperance literature for public libraries, and placing authentic facts regarding prohibition in such places.

By reading THE UNION SIGNAL, particularly the Campaign and Y. P. B. Editions, and placing them in schools, colleges and public libraries.

By securing the co operation of local, county or state W. C. T. U. in holding young people's institutes for their instruction in campaign methods. Then reciprocate the co-operation by furnishing good temperance music for all W. C. T. U. public meetings and otherwise assisting them wherever possible. Also help to

AGITATE

By appointing a campaign committee to devise ways and means of assisting in local, county or state campaigns, as well as in the fight for National Constitutional Prohibition.

By co-operating with other young people's societies, furnishing them with programs for Temperance Sundays, securing speakers for their meetings and asking them to send delegates to your meetings, at which time greet them with an enthusiastic and convincing program. Unite with them to hold Christian Citizenship meetings.

By holding public debates on questions relating to temperance and Prohibition.

By aiding the W. C. T. U. in carrying out its poster system.

By arranging at least one young people's temperance mass meeting during the year.

By securing your friends and acquaintances as pledge-signers and members of the Young People's Branch.

THE TWO PICTURES

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

Every girl around the table felt that Grace Hartley's birthday party was a great success. The house was decorated beautifully, the friend from Norwich had sung sweetly, there had been gay, informal talk as the guests stitched on their fancywork, and now the birthday dinner was sumptuous. Mrs. Hartley was famous for her menus, but this one seemed to surpass all others. There had been three courses and the silver at the plates indicated that three more were to follow.

"Grace, I'll never dare to give a birthday dinner after this," declared Florence Acres laughingly. "If I should celebrate, I would serve only sandwiches, coffee, ice-cream and cake, so there could be no comparisons. All anybody could say would be, 'Florence just served simple refreshments.' " The remark caused a general laugh, and then guest after guest showered Grace with compliments.

By this time two more courses were finished, and there was silence for a few minutes as the maids cleared the table and brought in the last course.

"Look at conscientious Helen Farr," said Bessie Graves as the maids disappeared. The girl had turned down her wine-glass when the others were filled.

"Now, Helen, I shall feel really vexed if you will not drink to my health on my eighteenth birthday," pouted Grace.

"Of course, I will drink to your health," returned Helen, "but I'll drink to it in water, the purest and best of all beverages." The unsmiling lips showed that the young lady was in earnest.

"Don't be prudish," warned Carol White. "Prudes are not popular, and you do not want to be classed as 'queer', I am sure."

"You surely are not afraid to drink that much wine, Helen. One glass could not hurt anybody. It takes more than that to do harm, and I hope you have will power enough not to drink any more." Grace remembered she was hostess and thought the last remark sounded inhospitable. "Of course, if anybody wants more there is plenty of it," she corrected hastily.

Helen's face flushed. "I have enough will power to drink only one glass now," she answered very quietly, "but if I take the one glass, I might, later on, take two, then three and four, and people have been known to develop an appetite that was stronger than their will power"

"But not people like us," objected Jessie Warren quickly.

"Yes, people like us," returned Helen in the same quiet voice. "Do you remember Lucy Reynolds?" The girls thought she had changed the subject abruptly.

"Miss Lucy Reynolds!" exclaimed Grace. "I most certainly do. Wasn't she the prettiest, daintiest, sweetest young woman you ever saw? I worshipped her afar, and I always wanted to be like her. If she spoke to me I was happy for days."

"She wore the prettiest dresses and hats," remarked Bess Graves; "her taste was perfect. No wonder she was popular when she lived here."

"I saw her when I was in Detroit last week," said Helen.

"Oh, tell us about her," requested the girls in concert.

"Why it is five years since she left here," was Amy Foster's comment.

"I didn't know she lived in Detroit, and I don't know how she happened to remember me, but she did. She gave me two pictures of herself and I brought them along to show you girls today, if the opportunity offered. Excuse me a moment and I'll get them." On her return Helen said, "That was taken the year after Miss Reynolds left here," as she passed one picture around the table.

"She looks as dainty as ever, but a little older and careworn," was the general verdict.

"Why who is this?" questioned Grace Hartley as Helen handed her a second picture.

"Miss Lucy Reynolds."

"That Miss Lucy Reynolds!" and Grace pointed to a face that had lost its sweetness, bloom and freshness, and which had a bitter expression around the mouth. The dress was very ordinary with no suggestion of daintiness or style. Altogether the picture gave one the idea that the original was an unkempt person. The girls left the table to look over Grace's shoulder. "There must be some mistake," said one.

"There is no mistake for Miss Reynolds gave me the picture herself," was the convincing response.

"Then what happened to her?" inquired Belle Grant.

"She is one of the people whose appetite became stronger than her will power. I met her on the street and she recognized me. I was so surprised, for although I am older than some of you girls and have not changed much, perhaps, since she saw me, I had put up my hair and lengthened my dresses. I had to be told who she was. I can't tell you how I felt when she said she was Lucy Reynolds. Why, girls, she is a wreck, no beauty, no style left—and drink did it. She seemed so glad to see somebody from Beverly and asked about everybody so wistfully and was so eager for news that I invited her to my aunt's home to call, and she came. Mrs. Forrester, the aunt with whom she lived, has left Detroit. Miss Lucy told me that her drinking broke her aunt's heart. She told me, too, that she had wasted most of her money, that her friends had deserted her and that she lives in one room and works by the day when she is able to do so. There are days at a time when she is in no condition to do anything. She cried as she told me how she wished she might go back to her innocent girlhood and begin all over again. She gave me these pictures to show the results that can come from wine, the first glass of which she took thoughtlessly at a party. Now wine does not satisfy her; she must have something stronger. Lucy Reynolds had no more thought of becoming what she is today, than we have of becoming like her. I always said I would never take the smallest glass of wine anywhere, and after I met Lucy Reynolds, that resolve was strengthened," finished Helen.

"Miss Reynolds could not come to look like that in five short years," said Clara Windsor slowly.

"She told me she drank quite a bit before she left here, that Mrs. Forrester took her away hoping that the habit might be cured among new surroundings, but it was not. It does not take long for dissipation to leave its marks."

Grace Hartley picked up the two pictures and looked at them earnestly; then she pushed the full wine glass into the middle of the table. "I have taken several glasses of wine at social events, but shall no more. All who want to join me in that pledge, raise their right hand." Every hand was lifted.

THE CONSERVATIVE

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Read at National W. C. T. U. Convention by Mrs. Cora Seberry, National Lecturer

The garden walks I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn
When I saw a new-fledged butterfly
A sitting on a thorn—
A black and crimson butterfly
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
For infant butterflies.
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly, with his waving wing,
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be,
Why grievest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free,
And flowers in goodly store—"
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar!

"My legs are thin and few," said he—
"Where once I had a swarm,
Soft fuzzy fur, a joy to view,
Once kept my body warm,
Before these flapping wing things grew
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug
I cast the fury of mine eye.
Cried I in scorn, all burning hot,
In rage and fever high—
"You ignominious idiot,
Those wings were made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he,
"I only want to squirm."
And he hung his head dejectedly
Tho' still his voice was firm,
"I do not want to be a fly—
I want to be a worm!"

Oh, yesterday of unknown lack,
Today, of unknown bliss,
I left my fool in red and black,
The last I saw was this,
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis!

And so we hear in accents firm
That selfsame doleful cry—
"I only want to be a worm,
I do not want to fly;
I'd rather wriggle, twist and squirm
Than raise Truth's standard high!"

"OTHERS"

"If thou satisfy the afflicted soul, the Lord shall satisfy thy soul."—Isa. 58:10, 11.

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

Excerpts from Convention Sermon

Social service has been so wonderfully developed and organized in our own time that we are apt to look upon it as almost peculiar to the present day. And indeed it is a fact that only now, after all these ages are we beginning to realize the full scope of Christianity, to see that it means uplift for the mass, as well as for the individual, and concerns itself with the body as well as with the soul. This truth has emerged from obscurity and is now in the forefront of all our thinking. But let us not make the mistake of supposing that it is new. "As sleeps the summer in the seed," so it has slept through all the ages in the word of God waiting to come to its full fruition in these latter days. We have the whole program of social service in a nutshell in the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is trying to work it out. It is organized altruism. If its thought and purpose can be expressed in one word, it is that word which General Booth once cabled across the Atlantic to a great meeting of the Salvation Army, the word, "OTHERS."

We are a strong organization, second to none, our treasurer has told us, among dues-paying societies. Yet after all how small a proportion of the Christian church has joined our ranks and definitely adopted our principles. We must speedily become much stronger in order to win National Constitutional Prohibition.

Our Organization Should Be Larger

Why is it that so small a proportion of church members belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Perhaps the organization is too strenuous to attract the many. Suffering and need and the endless struggles associated with reform are repellant to the majority of minds. When Marie Antoinette went to Notre Dame for her marriage ceremony with Louis XVI she gave orders that all beggars, cripples and ragged persons should leave the procession. She did not like to see suffering; it made her uncomfortable. There is a good deal of the same spirit among us nowadays. We live in a pleasure-loving age when amusement is the rage even to some extent in the very Church of Christ. The Time Spirit that the Germans talk about is the spirit of refined selfishness. We can all bear testimony to the difficulty of arousing the Christian church to a sense of its responsibility for social conditions, of awaking anything like a worthy enthusiasm for civic righteousness and altruistic service.

What can we do about it? It is worse than useless merely to criticize and condemn. Some would recommend rules and regulations within the churches to check the modern spirit of worldliness. But mere rules were never very satisfactory either in arithmetic or grammar or school government or higher things. What we want is not rules but principles. As an organization and as individuals we must stand in our homes and in our churches for this great principle that "he that loveth his life shall lose it; but he that hateth his life," throwing it away, as it were, for Christ's sake and the gospel's, "the same shall save it."

People want happiness. It is a natural desire. Everyone reaches out after it. Instead of merely denouncing the sin or selfishness let us show by life and lip that this happiness so much sought after is intended for human beings, is possible to all, but can only be realized through service. Happiness is not a something that may be manufactured to order; it is a by-product which invariably appears when we are engaged in doing something else, namely, helping to meet the world's need.

Naturally we wonder why this should be. Perhaps purpose has a good deal to do with it. The selfish life is commonly an aimless life and hence uninteresting. The life that is ruled by the altruistic principle is essentially purposeful and more so today than ever before. But probably the reason lies deeper and must be sought in the very nature of man. "In the image of God made He him" and though that image has been so defaced as to be almost unrecognizable, there is surely some trace left of that divine nature which can only be satisfied as it is loving and giving. At any rate, whether we understand it or not, we realize the truth of that saying of John Henry Newman, "The heart of man is so constituted that its fulness comes of spending." If only we could convince all the unsatisfied ones around us of His sweet reality and thus lead them into the blessed work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union! How many lives might thus be lifted from sadness into sunshine!

> The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized altruism. If its thought and purpose can be expressed in one word, it is that word which General Booth once cabled across the Atlantic to a great meeting of the Salvation Army, the word, "Others."

Practical Nature of True Religion

While a large number feel no attraction to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on account of its essential unselfishness, because it is organized neither for self-pleasing nor for self-improvement, but purely and simply for the good of others, there is a small class who hold aloof for a very different reason. There are some who do not understand us very well and who think that the W. C. T. U. is lacking in spirituality. They feel that the one business of the true Christian is to proclaim the gospel, that if souls are saved the temperance problem, so far as they are concerned, will solve itself and that the time spent in social, legislative and educational work would be far better used in definite religious effort. Probably we have all come across excellent people of this type of mind.

I hardly see how anyone can read the Bible and fail to be convinced of the practical nature of true religion. It seems so clear that as an immediate sequel to the acceptance of soul-saving truth we must set ourselves to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke, and especially in these days the cruel yoke imposed by the liquor traffic on individuals, states and nations.

Those who insist on spirituality and hold aloof from social service will no doubt agree that the most spiritual thing anyone can do is in some measure to make God known to his fellowmen. But the way to do this is the way the Master did it, by going about doing good and healing those who are oppressed of the devil. It is emphatically true that the gospel of Christ is what society needs but the problem is how to bring people under its influence, how to give them the arrest of thought. Deeds are better calculated than words to cause this arrest.

Psychologists tell us that we reach general truth by way of individual or particular notions, that we arrive at an understanding of abstract law by means of a great number of concrete sense-perceptions. This is more or less true in the spiritual world. People learn largely through the concrete. It is that organization which illustrates its creed in this concrete way by the do-everything policy of practical love which will most effectively convince a skeptical world of the reality of true religion.

Manifold Ways of Helping

How manifold are the ways of helping earth's bowed-down ones we shall never realize until we join the general assembly and church of the first born in the Great Beyond. But we have glimpses here and now. In Liverpool, England, a cathedral has recently been erected, two of whose windows are in memory of women over there who have served their generation by the will of God. Their pictured faces shine out side by side and they are wisely chosen as typical of many forms of service. But every pane is also suggestive of a great number of unrecorded names, the "unknown good who rest in God's still memory folded deep". There is an inscription to Susanna Wesley "and all devoted mothers", your mother and mine; to Elizabeth Frye "and all pitiful women"; to Josephine Butler "and all brave champions of purity"; to Anne Clough, principal of Newham College, "and all true teachers"; to Grace Darling, the lifeboat heroine, "and all courageous maidens". There, too, is the name of Kitty Wilkinson, which is almost unknown. She was a poor woman who during a cholera epidemic risked her life repeatedly by washing for her sick neighbors. Out of her labors grew England's public baths and washhouses, and the scroll of her memory also commemorates "all poor helpers of the poor". The well-known face of Queen Victoria looks down upon us from this spot and near it is a face which probably none would recognize, Mary Rogers, stewardess of a steamer that foundered on the rocks. She cared for the women passengers with great presence of mind and perished because she gave her life-belt to another. Queen Victoria lived in the lime light,—Mary Rogers in obscurity, but alike they have a place in this blessed company of those whom we delight to honor.

We English love our great cathedrals "with storied windows richly dight, casting a dim, religious light", but I confess that to me there is a deeper appeal in this modern window sacred to the memory of all women who have lived for others. It is an inspiration to look upon it and to think of that vast host of ministering spirits suggested by it and especially of our own white ribbon leaders, both those who have passed within the veil and who know "how beautiful it is to be with God", and those who are still bravely leading us today in the struggle for a better state of things. Not only they but we also belong in this company, each of us who has a place in what our beloved chief called the other day, "the rank and file where lies the power."

The Union Signal

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The poem on the cover page of this number was written by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson for use at the fortieth anniversary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts, as a greeting to the Crusade Band of Worcester, Mass. It was recited at the state convention by Earl Heafon.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

All moneys sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for subscriptions to our papers, literature, supplies, or campaign fund should be by draft, express or money order, payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

If necessary at any time to send a personal check, add ten cents to the amount to be remitted for any sum less than $100.00 to pay the exchange charged us through the Chicago Clearing House.

FLAVORED WITH RUM

It would never occur to the average parent that the danger of creating an appetite for alcoholic liquors lurked in the fine candy his boy or girl purchases from the reputable confectioner. However, an item appearing in a late issue of *Mida's Criterion*, one of the prominent liquor papers, seems to indicate that the use of liquor in candy is more common than is generally supposed. "The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that confectioners that sell rum drop candy must pay $25 federal tax for the privilege," says the *Criterion*. "The commissioner's ruling does not apply to candy that is merely flavored with rum or other liquor, but only to those that contain small quantities of the liquid." For the protection of the children, every local union ought to investigate and endeavor to learn if the boys and girls of its community are being subjected to temptations of this character by unprincipled confectioners.

President John Hibben of Princeton University and his faculty are reported by *The Continent* to be vigorously following up last year's measures to discourage drinking among the students.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

It is but forty years ago, December 23, 1873, that in an Ohio village was started the movement which became the nationwide uprising of the Woman's Crusade against the saloon. This "whirlwind of the Lord" resulted in the formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union now marching under a worldwide banner, inscribed, "For God, and Home, and Humanity." These brave pioneers of 1873 have never for one moment faltered in the steady advance. The eyes of each, and of the thousands who have since joined the ranks, have been steadily fixed upon the ultimate goal of national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

When these devoted women, Bible in hand, went out that December day, it was to enter a new field of human activity. For undertaking the seemingly impossible they received ridicule, misunderstanding and abuse. They broke the soil of this new country with earnest purpose and consecration, fertilized it with prayers and pleadings, planted the seed of Bands of Hope, temperance lessons in Sunday schools, scientific temperance teaching in the public schools, addresses, public meetings, literature distribution, petition signing, and all the varied efforts of our "do everything" policy.

The pioneer in a new and somewhat unfriendly land can scarce expect to see the fruition of his efforts in four short decades. Little did these Crusade mothers anticipate that because they led the way in 1873 the fortieth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union would set in motion a vigorous campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, with the conviction that early victory is not only possible but probable. We reap what we have sown. The children educated yesterday in temperance principles are the voters and the lawmakers today. The whole nation is ready for the advance movement. Women's organizations, other temperance societies, the press, the pulpit and "like-minded" friends bid us God-speed and say, "We want to help."

January 15, 1914, will be another great Crusade Day. Again we will meet, Bible in hand, consecrating ourselves to more earnest service as we follow the call of our great leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, as she bids us move "On to Washington." To us, as to those of old, it is said, "Be strong and of a good courage; . . . for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

DEEMED UNWORTHY OF CITIZENSHIP

That a man who in this enlightened age engages in the business of selling intoxicating liquors, thereby proves his unfitness for citizenship, is the dictum of Judge Charles A. Pollock of North Dakota. In refusing to grant citizenship papers to Samuel S. Klugman of Fargo, Judge Pollock establishes a precedent which he says will be rigidly followed hereafter in his court. Klugman, although a resident of Fargo, North Dakota, is employed in a wholesale liquor house in Moorhead, Minnesota, and as such employe it is his duty to handle liquor. Besides having the requisite qualifications as to residence, etc., a person who applies for citizenship in the United States must also satisfy the judge before whom he appears that he will make a "desirable" citizen. "Nobody can satisfy this judge that a man who sells intoxicating liquor is fit for citizenship," said the North Dakota jurist in passing on the question. "Selling intoxicating liquor is a statutory offense in this state, and I hold that the man who will engage in such a business in this age is not a proper person to become a citizen of the United States."

While the action of Judge Pollock is characterized by the press as "unusual," it must be admitted by all intelligent citizens that it is in perfect accord with the statements of scientists, sociologists, criminologists, railroad companies and business men concerning the liquor business.

ALCOHOL BREATH OBJECTIONABLE IN CENSUS BUREAU

"It is very disagreeable for the young women of the Census Bureau to have to sit throughout the day with the odor of liquor constantly around, and I do not intend to tolerate such conditions," Director Harris is reported to have said. Surely and not at all slowly are the doors of opportunity closing to those who indulge in alcoholic liquors.

ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADES IN GERMANY

At a meeting of Socialists in Berlin, Germany, very recently, the faction of the Socialists which believes in general strikes proposed that this sort of weapon be tried against the liquor traffic. *The Continent*, in reporting the news, says, "The argument was advanced that alcohol is the strongest chain by which the proletariat is kept in bondage. If the masses want to be free they must keep clear heads. By way of statistical reinforcement it was shown that Germany spends twice as much on alcoholism as on the burden of militarism. The various ramifications and vested interests of the liquor traffic, it was asserted, help capitalism to hold the upper hand."

WHAT HAPPENS TO LIQUOR SENT TO MAINE

"We don't look with favor on whisky that is shipped to Portland, by mistake, or otherwise, so the safest way for you is not to ship." With these words, Deputy Sheriff Hermann of Portland, Maine, is reported to have concluded his letter to the Reliance Distilling Company of Dayton, Ohio, which had asked the return of liquor shipped to Portland *by mistake*. In making the request they assured the deputy sheriff that the liquor was intended for personal use only. Mr. Hermann replied that the whisky had been destroyed on November 1 by order of the court, and added the warning that the distilling company would better be careful not to have any more liquor sent to Portland.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

mer. That night many of the prominent avenues of Washington were filled with drunken, disorderly boys and young men, and in some instances young women were among the whirling masses. Scores of young men were arrested, many paying the $10 collateral, rather than to appear before court the next morning. This was such a flagrant violation of the new excise law for the District, that Congress has taken the matter under advisement, and in accordance with a resolution passed by the House D. C. Committee, the W. C. T. U. has been asked to co-operate with the committee in its undertaking to ascertain where, and from whom, the intoxicating liquor was procured by the boys and girls.

Nearly one thousand delegates representing every state in the Union, were in their seats at the new Masonic Temple in Washington, on Monday last when Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, called to order the forty-fifth annual convention of that organization. Wednesday a small army of women favoring suffrage marched to the House of Representatives office building to appear before the Rules Committee to ask for the creation of a committee on woman suffrage such as they have had for years in the Senate.

Great disappointment was expressed by Dr. Shaw and leading delegates that President Wilson in his message to Congress made no mention of this question, especially as the President urged the necessity of the extension of the ballot to the Filipinos, and territorial voters' rights for Alaska.

Saturday, December 6, 1913.

A BOOSTER

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

Wet and dry elections have become a matter of course, and especially is this true in the states where women vote. The good old town of Santa Clara, California, is in the midst of such a campaign. Franklin Hichborn, one of the most helpful of men, lives there, and was engaged in a discussion the other day in which a rich brewer and some other business men insisted that saloons were really necessary to make a *live town*. They were persistently insistent. Finally Mr. Hichborn, always ready to help, said, "Very well, if the saloon is what makes a live town, that is the thing to boost Santa Clara," so forthwith he had printed envelopes which contained in red letters the following paragraphs:

Bring up your family in a live town. Come to SANTA CLARA and live.

SANTA CLARA has as excellent SALOON facilities as any community in California.

SANTA CLARA has eight grocery stores, three butcher shops, and TEN SALOONS.

SANTA CLARA is the only SALOON TOWN between Redwood City and San Jose.

SANTA CLARA is the only University town in California which permits SALOONS at the gates of its University.

SANTA CLARA has TEN SALOONS within 300 feet of SANTA CLARA University; several of our SALOONS are separated from the University only by a narrow street; most of our SALOONS are within plain view of the University campus and study halls.

SANTA CLARA will always be a LIVE COMMUNITY. Our SALOONS insure that.

He sent a supply of these envelopes to the Commercial club, suggesting that they be adopted as the official envelopes of the club. The Commercial club is doing all it can to induce Mr. Hichborn to stop the circulation of the envelopes. This he refuses to do unless the brewer unites with the Commercial club in asking him to withdraw them. As may be imagined, the temperance people are making no objection, and the fun is going on.

FRENCH WOMEN IN CRUSADE AGAINST "JOHN BARLEYCORN"

In France the women of the nation have begun to take a part in the anti-liquor crusade. Many thousands of them joined in a petition to the chamber of deputies, which was presented recently, asking for a law to limit the number of bars and other places for the sale of spirits. The movement is directed specifically against distilled liquors and not against beer or wine. Since 1900 the number of establishments selling spirits is reported to have increased from 435,000 to 479,000, and the consumption of alcoholic liquors is also increasing in spite of a heavy tax. Deputy Siegfried, a former minister of commerce, states that there is now one bar for every 82 inhabitants in France—an appallingly low figure. A measure similar to the one asked for by the women would limit the number of bars to one for each 200 persons.—*The Continent*

The police of Cleveland, Ohio, have been ordered to close all saloons and cigar stands connected with saloons from midnight Saturday, until the Monday opening hour; see that saloon keepers do not enter their saloons on Sunday for any purpose; prevent porters and scrub-women from working in saloons on Sundays, and make saloon keepers keep their blinds up from midnight Saturday until the Monday opening hour.

OPPOSITION TO ERECTION OF BUSCH MONUMENT

An earnest protest has been made by the Christian young people of St. Louis to the erection in their city of a monument to Adolphus Busch, the brewer. The following resolution has been passed by them:

"As Christians we must oppose in every way and with all our strength the movement to erect a monument to the late Adolphus Busch and place it in one of our city parks. A monument to his memory means a monument to the liquor traffic, with which his whole life was identified. It is high time our Christian people were heard from."

One of the local papers makes the following comment on the young people's action:

"The youngsters made a mistake. They should have helped erect the monument, contributing liberally to it. They easily could have found skeletons enough of those who had been starved to death by the use of Adolphus' chief brew to have erected a fine shaft. The grinning skeletons, with here and there a bottle of Anheuser-Busch would have made a shaft to the heavens and every child would have been benefited by the warning thus placed in the public park."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. MARY E. BRACKETT, Dexter, Maine, a long-time faithful comrade, and the mother of the well-known writer, Mrs. Fannie B. Damon.

DR. E. W. STODDARD of New Jersey, a long-time faithful member and adviser of the W. C. T. U. of Succasunna

MRS. MARY MUIRHEAD BRAISER, Butte, Montana, president of the Anna A. Walker Union and a strong force for righteousness in her community. Mrs. Brasier is a sister of Mrs. W. E. Currah, treasurer of the Montana W. C. T. U.

MRS. ABBY DUNTON TAFT, a valued member of the Townshend (Vt.) Union, and a former president of Windham county W. C. T. U.

MRS. L. P. GREEN, Shelburne Falls, Mass., for many years a subscriber to the official paper.

HON. GEORGE LA MONTE, Bound Brook, N. J., an honorary member of the local W. C. T. U. from its organization; for the last ten years he contributed $25 annually to the county work.

MRS. E. S. GLEASON, one of the Crusaders of Delaware, Ohio, eighty-four years old, identified in early years with the W. C. T. U.

ALMA RIGGINS GARVEY for nineteen years the beloved president of the Wilmore (Ky.) W. C. T. U.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WHITE RIBBON MOVEMENT

In the vocabulary of "practical statesmanship" the words "opportune" and "expedient" stand at the head. We would make the same criticism upon them that Abraham Lincoln did concerning a book left with him by the agent who demanded a notice, whereupon the great man wrote, "For those who like this sort of book, it is about the sort of book they like," and for those who ring the changes upon opportunism and expediency there is nothing to be done except to let them ring. But this is not the genius or the spirit of the white ribbon movement. Nothing could have been more impolitic than for women to form processions on the streets as a demonstration against the liquor traffic, nothing could have been less opportune than prayer meetings in saloons, and pounding with hatchets the casks and barrels of the dramshop, but these humble and unheard-of means were used by the heavenly powers to concentrate the gaze of the world upon the plague spot of the republic, and from these beginnings, which were to the wise foolishness and to the statesman an infatuation, has come a movement that, if we are true to its bidings of power, will be pervasive before long, and some day it will be triumphant.—*Frances E. Willard*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

JANUARY 3—*Mothers' Day (the birthday of Madame Willard).*

NEW STATE PRESIDENTS

Alaska, Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, Knik, Alaska.

Arizona, Mrs. Harriet Beckley Wakefield, Tucson.

Delaware, Mrs. Lena Messick, Bridgeville.

North Idaho, Mrs. Bell Oylear, Lewiston.

South Idaho, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, Boise.

Iowa, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Cedar Rapids.

Missouri, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Clark.

Montana, Mrs. M. W. Alderson, Marysville.

Nebraska, Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin, University Place.

Oregon, Mrs. Edith Hill Booker, Portland.

Rhode Island, Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, East Providence.

Vermont, Mrs. M. L. Pearson, Orleans.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Article IV of the constitution was amended by adding the word "lecturers" in the ninth line after the words "the organizers," thus making the lecturers members of the Executive Committee.

That the by-laws shall be changed so that Section III shall be made Section II, and that the new Section III shall read as follows:

"In the appointment of a National superintendent, only a woman who has served successfully in the department in her own state, or who has been qualified by National experience or endorsed by the National Officers shall be considered.

a. It shall be understood that the appropriation received by each superintendent shall be for the publishing of literature, including plan of work, general expenses of the department, and any other expenses necessary for the furtherance of the work of the department.

b. A committee consisting of the editor of publications and the National superintendent of literature shall pass upon all department literature published that bears in any way the National imprint; the National Officers to be ex-officio members of this committee.

c. The National superintendents shall continue to furnish their supplies to the National W. C. T. U. at cost plus prepaid express charges. The National W. C. T. U. shall furnish the superintendents such literature as they use in their respective departments at cost plus prepaid expressage, and that superintendents shall not sell literature at less than catalogue prices.

d. All material printed at Headquarters for National superintendents shall be edited free of charge, and printing charged to the superintendent at cost. On all runs of 5,000 copies or more the National W. C. T. U. will purchase 2,000 copies if the superintendent so desires.

e. If a National superintendent cannot, on account of insufficient appropriation or for any other reason keep up her supplies as advertised, the General Officers shall have the authority to order such leaflets printed or discontinued or others substituted at the expense of the National W. C. T. U. so that the stock may be maintained.

f. If the superintendent resigns or for any reason is discontinued, all supplies bearing the imprint of the National W. C. T. U superintendent, including plates, etc., shall be turned over to be handled as the General Officers direct.

g. The department literature of the superintendents of the National W. C. T. U. shall bear the imprint of the National W C. T. U.

h. In the event that any superintendent resign, die, or become incapacitated during the year, the General Officers shall be empowered to fill the vacancy."

Department and Miscellaneous Resolutions Adopted at National Convention

We recognize the great work of our missionary boards and know they have been a transforming throughout the world We realize also that, in the foreign field as at home, alcohol is the great foe to evangelism, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we respectfully petition all Boards of Missions to incorporate in their theological and training schools a course of instruction in scientific temperance with special reference to the physical, economic, social and moral effects of alcohol.

Knowing the evils resulting from the use of alcoholic drinks the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing every state, in convention assembled in Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 4, 1913, hereby urges commissioners of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Exposition grounds in San Francisco.

No state union shall furnish its roster to any one outside its own organization unless certain it will not be used for commercial purposes, and no union, local, county or district, shall respond to appeals for funds from outside organizations without first consulting their state or National officers.

We advocate suitable, modest dress, particularly for business and street wear, free from the extremes of fashion, which are adopted today by many women. We deplore the style of dress which prevails among high school girls, believing many parents are burdened thereby: that school duties are made secondary: and that the morality of both boys and girls is endangered.

RESOLVED, That we approve the movement to erect a statue of Peace at the entrance of the Panama Canal, as a lasting memorial of our desire for friendly relations with other nations and thus promote the highest interest of the world and fulfill the spirit of our motto, "For God and Home and Every Land."

RESOLVED, By the members of the Fortieth National W. C. T. U. Convention, representing every state in the union, that in order to protect the soldiers a strong, concerted effort should be made to secure a three to five mile prohibition zone around all government reservations. We earnestly urge the W. C. T. U. of each state to work with its legislature until such a prohibition zone is obtained.

Y. P B. NOTES

It was voted at the National W. C. T. U. Convention that April 14, the birthday of Mrs. Frances Barnes, the pioneer leader in young people's work, should be made a Red Letter day of the National W. C. T. U.

A Y. P. B. of nine members was organized by Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell at Marshfield, Wisconsin, Leo Berg, president.

At the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson of Boston, general secretary of the Massachusetts Y. P. B., was chosen assistant general secretary of the World's "Y" Branch by Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, World's general secretary. Miss Anderson is by name and by nature an earnest, capable temperance worker. Her work in Massachusetts speaks for itself.

The Y. P. B. of Greeley, Colo., in six weeks increased its membership from twenty to one hundred and fifty. The superintendent is Mrs. Rebecca Wolf. The Branch is taking up the four year study course under the direction of Miss Bertha Whitman, a teacher in one of the grade schools, and a Parliamentary course, conducted by Prof. A. B. Copeland, county superintendent of schools. With Mr. Robert Candlin as president and a fine corps of officers, the Branch is doing effective work.

The Allentown (Pa.) Y. P. B., under the leadership of its president, Mr. Daniel I. Wert, has completed the distribution of copies of the new state anti-cigaret law to the many merchants and saloonkeepers who sell cigarets. This will be followed by prosecutions of any dealers who are found to be violating the law. The next work of the Branch will be an effort to stop the selling of liquor in can or pitcher to minors. Many of the influential people of the city have promised their support, and the young people are looking for very definite results in this work to protect the younger generation.

DOES IT PAY TO ORGANIZE A Y. P. B.?

Clinton county, Ohio, recently made Miss Elsie Harvey, a former "Y" girl and its Y. P. B. secretary, its new county president, and a most efficient one she is. She met with the many Branches at an all-day institute, reporting the World's Convention. The new secretary, Miss Ruth Hadley, has just organized two new Branches: Wilmington, with forty members, president, Mary Franklin, and Midland City, president, Florence Moon. Ohio each year passes on to the county organizing the largest number of Branches a beautiful silk flag and Clinton is working for this. Ohio's largest Branch, with a paid membership of 105, held a most interesting Hallowe'en party in which a parade, a fine program, including a suffrage debate, and music by its own orchestra, were interesting events. Mrs. Martin Coy is the able secretary of the Branch.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OCTOBER 28, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation, importation or exportation for sale of beverages or foods containing alcohol is forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Forty Years of W. C. T. U. Effort in Massachusetts

White Ribboners in Annual Meeting

Special Correspondence

The fortieth annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. was held in Worcester. Seventeen churches were open to the women on the Sunday preceding the convention, which was one of the finest ever held. President Katharine Lent Stevenson preached the annual sermon. Every one felt the inspiration of her uplifting, prophetic words. Open air meetings were held each day of the convention on the steps of the city hall. President Stevenson's annual address held her great audience spellbound.

"Have there been no results following these years of organized effort?" she asked. "Have we no encouragements as we go forward to face another four decades? Yes, thank God, encouragements so many and along so many lines that we gladly turn from the dark side of the picture to the bright. And the first great encouragement lies in the fact that we still exist, that the crusade fires are yet burning in our state; that the work for which we came together still claims our hearts and hands."

One of the most interesting features of the convention was the introduction of the temperance Crusaders of 1874. There were twelve survivors of this heroic band. Mrs. Myra Churchill was their spokesman. Mrs. S. A. Gifford was the first president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. A pleasing incident was the presentation to Mrs. Stevenson of a beautiful bouquet of carnations sent "from the grandchildren of Mother Gifford." Another new feature of the convention was a grand review of departments. Grouped under the six general divisions of our work, the state superintendents came to the platform with cards bearing the name of the department and appropriate mottoes. Three minutes were given to each speaker. It was the general opinion that this object lesson did much more to impress the value of the departments than a seven minutes' talk without the demonstration.

The L. T. L., Young People's Branch and Frances E. Willard Settlement were well presented, Mrs. Rice, Miss Anderson and Miss Caswell in charge, respectively. Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke gave an address upon Y. P. B. work. "Dame Massachusetts" addressed the convention in her inimitable style of dress and manner. In addition to our own speakers, Hon. J. B. Lewis of Boston, President John A. Stowell and A. M. Comrio of the Worcester Reform Club, Daniel A. Poling of Ohio, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of New York W. C. T. U., gave strong addresses.

May 8, President Stevenson's birthday, was made a Massachusetts Red Letter day for the coming year. An effort will be made to secure new members.

Jubilee Convention of the South Dakota Hosts

Special Correspondence

The Silver Jubilee convention of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. was a marked success from all standpoins. The attendance was larger than for a number of years, there being 126 voting delegates present. The fact that our dearly beloved National President and vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, were to be our guests was an incentive to many to overcome obstacles that might otherwise have prevented their attendance.

The state president's splendid address was received with enthusiasm. It gave a brief survey of the progress of temperance and reform work and touched upon every department.

The treasurer's report showed the painstaking and careful work of a trained and faithful servant.

The march of the years at the Jubilee service was reviewed by Mrs. Luella A. Ramsey and Mrs. Alice M. Pickler. The division of the great territory of the Dakotas was given by Mrs. Pickler and Miss Anna Gordon, eye witnesses.

L. T. L. children entertained the convention with a delightful program of an hour.

The evening jubilee opened with a grand march by the delegates in white caps and gowns and created much enthusiasm.

Mrs. Pickler conferred the degree—W. R. P.—White Ribbon Pioneer—upon all members of the convention who were present at the Yankton convention twenty-five years ago and later extended the honors to include all who had been members of the W. C. T. U., Y. P. B. or L. T. L. twenty-five years or more.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Stevens and a word picture of National and World's Conventions by Miss Gordon.

Mrs. Stevens' address was a logical, forceful review of the progress of reform during the past two years. Miss Gordon's word picture helped us to realize the great magnitude of the work.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *Crusader* shower resulted in about forty SIGNAL and eighty *Crusader* subscriptions. The suffrage committee plan of work was presented and received with applause, and over $400 was pledged by individuals to start the campaign fund.

Louisiana a Unit for Statewide Prohibition

White Ribboners in Enthusiastic Convention

Louisiana's state convention, held at Slidell, November 22-25, was a progressive, new-featured convention and a distinct success from the first hour.

Slidell has 3,000 people. Alas! she has ten saloons and a wholesale liquor house as well. The white ribboners certainly made them sit up and take notice. Audiences were large; enthusiasm was contagious; the good people of Slidell opened their beautiful homes to the delegates, and later they opened their pocketbooks. Mrs. A. C. McKinney, the state president, says that more was pledged and raised at this state convention than in any other Louisiana has ever held.

The first day was given up to evangelistic services. "The battle is the Lord's; we are His army," was the keynote of the meetings. On this day Louisiana discovered she had a valuable asset within the state in the person of Mrs. Norwood, late of Tennessee, now of New Orleans. A woman of fine presence, quick, winning speech, and ready eloquence, she won all hearts. The convention made her the state organizer. She will do effective work, and being at the state metropolis, can stir New Orleans as can no outsider. Louisiana rejoiced at her great good fortune in finding in her ranks another ready speaker. This was Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb, recording secretary for the year just closed. Mrs. Lipscomb's sweet voice in song, and clear, ringing tones in speaking, make her a most valuable state evangelist. Did her home duties permit she would do valiant field service.

Mrs. La Mance was the convention speaker. She kept all her own appointments, put in an extra meeting for colored people and filled the gap for another speaker who was billed but failed to come, and, accompanied by a Louisiana white ribboner, she made the rounds of the schools.

One of the unusual features was the address of Mr. Robert L. Smith of Slidell, illustrated by seven handsome paintings showing various stages in a man's life: An innocent child, kneeling in prayer at his mother's knee; a boy going forth to seek his fortune, whom temptation allures and who ends a misspent life in a drunkard's grave. The beautiful pictures were the work of a Slidell artist, a mere girl, Miss Estelle Gilliss. Ten children were dedicated by the parents as white ribbon recruits.

The two closing days of the convention were busy ones. Some absorbing discussions were on the carpet, one of them—"What must Louisiana do to be saved?" Mrs. La Mance was given the topic, "Eugenics." She made illustrations in black and white to show how vitally this touched the family. Traffic in women called forth an impassioned speech from Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb, who has labored much for unfortunate women.

Mrs. La Mance was so favorably impressed with the ability and capability of the Creole population that she started a fund of $200, and raised about half of it to train a Creole woman for definite W. C. T. U. work in Louisiana.

So closed this splendid convention. All of the old officers except one succeeded themselves. Miss Benson of New Orleans was elected recording secretary, Mrs. Lipscomb having positively refused reelection. Louisiana W. C. T. U. stands as a unit for statewide prohibition.

BETTER POSITION

And Increased Salary as a Result of Eating Right Food.

There is not only comfort in eating food that nourishes brain and body but sometimes it helps a lot in increasing one's salary.

A Kansas school teacher tells an interesting experience. She says:

"About two years ago I was extremely miserable from a nervousness that had been coming on for some time. Any sudden noise was actually painful to me and my nights were made miserable by horrible nightmare.

"I was losing flesh all the time and at last was obliged to give up the school I was teaching and go home.

"Mother put me to bed and sent for the doctor. I was so nervous the cotton sheets gave me a chill and they put me in woolens. The medicine I took did me no apparent good. Finally, a neighbor suggested that Grape-Nuts might be good for me to eat. I had never heard of this food, but the name sounded good so I decided to try it.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts and soon found my reserve energy growing so that in a short time I was filling a better position and drawing a larger salary than I had ever done before.

"As I see little children playing around me and enter into their games I wonder if I am the same teacher of whom, two years ago, the children spoke as 'ugly old thing.'

"Grape-Nuts food with cream has become a regular part of my diet, and I have not been sick a day in the past two years." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

California Citizens In W. C. T. U. Convention

WOMAN'S BALLOT BRINGS RESPONSIBILITY

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

Santa Cruz, a city that seems always arrayed in its best and ready for company, was certainly so when the state convention arrived. On the evening of arrival the usual reception took the form of an ovation to the legislative committee, to the president, Mrs. Dorr, and corresponding secretary, Miss Chase, as an involuntary tribute to their successful labors of last winter.

The reports of officers showed general activity and a gain of more than 500 members. The treasurer reported larger sums than ever before. The committee on credentials reported 208 as the voting strength of the convention with many visiting members. The state officers were all present and all re-elected. It was a very enthusiastic and businesslike convention. Much field work had been done and organizers had reached out farther as new railroads have been opened.

Woman's Ballot Brings Responsibility

The ballot for women has brought a larger sense of responsibility and public questions now have a vital interest to each woman. The Red Light Abatement law, passed by the last legislature, has been held up by petition of its opponents and must come up for popular vote in the November election of 1914. All the powers of evil are combining against it, and evidently a battle royal is coming. The splendid work in getting the law must not be lost, and even greater efforts must be made in its defense. To this end an educational campaign has been strenuously pushed. The work of the convention largely hinged upon this; and it was conceded that this campaign, which is inevitable, and cannot be deferred, will do more, under existing circumstances, to promote the cause of prohibition, than a direct campaign for that object. It is certainly a tremendous flank movement. An earnest debate on the expediency of concentrating on this work, or undertaking at the same time a campaign for statewide prohibition, resulted in a decision by vote of the convention to bring all forces to bear on the present issue, having in mind National Prohibition by 1920, but not to undertake a state campaign for prohibition earlier than 1916. Hon. L. D. Bohnett, chairman of the Northern California Campaign Committee of 100, who introduced the bill in the assembly, and Hon. E. P. Grant, who did the same in the senate, both addressed the convention on the importance of the work for its defense. Mr. Franklin Hichborn, a most effective and fearless champion of the measure, also gave an illuminating address on "The Relation of Money or Big Business to Reform Legislation." The W. C. T. U. is printing literally tons of literature on the subject for gratuitous distribution.

Mrs. Dorr had, as usual, an overflowing program of good things, requiring skillful care to carry out in the limited time. The really hard work was once interrupted by a wonderful trolley ride, so irresistibly attractive that all but the hardest worked committees enjoyed the beautiful scenery of Santa Cruz.

Reports of department work showed advance in all lines. The wet and dry elections are still going on with steady dry gains. A dry election lately held in a county seat utterly refutes the idea of the foreign element voting generally on the wet side, for in this town that went dry, the business signs on its main street read Caminetti, Chicciola, Galmarina, Ricardo, Baccigalupi, Giacomini, and there were others as strange sounding—but the town is "bone dry."

The address of the president, Mrs. Dorr, was a comprehensive presentation of the year's work, with progressive plans and recommendations for the coming year and was enthusiastically received.

The Relation of My Department to Society

Symposium Participated in by the National W. C. T. U. Superintendents at Asbury Park, N. J.

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.

"Let's get together," said Dr. Arthur Lloyd at a great conference of missionary boards. *"Let's get together,"* said the Mohammedan conference in New York last January, 1913, when thirty or more missionary societies and from fifteen to twenty other agencies met to confer on the situation in Mohammedan lands. *"Let's get together"* is the spirit of the Brotherhoods, Layman's movement, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Student Volunteer movement and now, at the last, of the great missionary boards! All this means the redemption of society. Even the nations are co-operating to dethrone evil. There was combination to suppress the slave trade; there has been co-operation to suppress the opium traffic; and moral sentiment has triumphed at last. Great Britain, May, 1913, ended the struggle of centuries and it is unlikely that the traffic in opium between India and China will ever be resumed. China is to be allowed to stamp out a vice which she has been trying to eradicate for centuries.

Senator Hoar wrote, "If the Christian Church would enlist against the liquor traffic, pray and work and give regularly as it does for the missionary cause the future of the temperance reform would be as assured as the word of God." The liquor traffic is "The Great Foe"—perhaps the greatest to the prayer, "Thy Kingdom come." Some day the governments of the world will no longer participate in a commerce of corruption—"the ship-loads of rum are the despair of the missionaries," natives, too, but they will combine with us for complete and final victory; they will be compelled to do this. Even the British once drove our missionaries from the field; now they co-operate in supporting schools and colleges.

FLOWER MISSION

MISS LELLA M. SEWALL

Ever since its origin, flower mission work has exerted an uplifting influence upon society at large—its very name implies this fact. One recognizes the truth of the poet's thought that "Flowers are God's own messengers!" The Flower Mission department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, since its adoption in 1884, has so enlarged the scope of its activities that today it embraces nearly every form of philanthropy. While the flowers always carry comfort, cheer and their own peculiar influence, its relief work (now so well developed) gives material help—help which makes this department a recognized force for good in the many communities enjoying its benefits. This department has countless opportunities to spread temperance sentiment, prohibition sentiment, making it an important factor in the work of our great organization. During the past three years 4,966 new members have been gained through its ministrations and 24,904 pledges signed. Quickly it responded to the cry for help from the flood districts in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky a few months ago. The Flower Mission departments of twenty-two states took up this relief work and for weeks barrels and boxes of clothing, bedding, food, etc., were shipped from different cities and towns, carried free (through the courtesy of the large express companies) to those of our white ribbon comrades who were sufferers from this terrible catastrophe. Contributions of money to the amount of $2,623.43 were also a part of this relief work.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN

MRS. ELLA L. KROFT

Were it not for the people included in this department, the holding of the World's, the National or even state conventions of the W. C. T. U. could not be possible. Were it not for the railway trains, the interurbans, the street cars, the electric trains, there would be slim audiences. Were it not for the postmen, previous arrangements for these great gatherings could not have been made. The white ribbon host probably would not have made sacrifices to be here if out of touch with home people. The millions of pages of literature scattered all over the world, going into thousands of homes, uplifting society, could not have been sent on their mission of love were it not for the railway men. We who are mothers would scarcely think of leaving our homes, our husbands and children were it not for the protection of the policemen. The last class of men touched by this department is the firemen—the men who are doing much for society by protecting and saving our homes. The Railway department of the W. C. T. U. is trying to promote the spiritual, moral and physical welfare of all employes all over the world; to influence these men and their families to lead a clean, sober, upright, Christian life. We must have the votes of this great industrial force if prohibition comes to our nation.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Decker Educational Games Instruction Uplift Entertainment

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123 Purdy Street Buffalo, N. Y.

How My Department Is Helping to Bring National Constitutional Prohibition

Symposium Participated in by the National W. C. T. U. Superintendents at Asbury Park, N. J.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS

The machinery of the W. C. T. U. was put in motion for "the abolition of the liquor traffic, the protection of the home and the triumph of Christ's golden rule in custom and in law." To bring about the highest efficiency of this machinery, it is necessary to understand the purpose of every part; to keep it well oiled, that no rust shall appear; to secure competent workmen for its manipulation. This being done, results are sure to follow. During this year the main effort of each department will be to carry out the great plan of work for National Constitutional Prohibition. To this program the Institute department readily lends itself. Through the institute those departments that are most vitally connected with this campaign will have right of way. They will be the center around which all other features of the program revolve. . The proclamation of our National President and the resolution of Hon. Richmond P. Hobson will be read and magnified; the posters and other literature will be displayed and circulated; the value of our vast literature and its practical application to the needs of the hour will be emphasized. Through the institute many kindred organizations may be reached. With the multiplicity of social agencies we are in danger of losing sight of the relation of alcohol to dependency and delinquency. Invitations to social workers to discuss such relation will not only lead them to investigate and to think, but their presence will insure a deeper bond of sympathy and a consideration of other phases with which they may not be familiar. The fact that the reported attendance at institutes last year was 212,835, shows the large audience that is reached by these practical plans for promoting prohibition.

ANTI-NARCOTICS

MRS. E. B. INGALLS

Frances Willard used to predict that woman would enter every place on this round earth, and that she would purify every place she entered. With the cleansing fluid of public sentiment she will purify the atmosphere and free it from tobacco smoke. When the air is pure, men and women will be able to think more clearly and then will nationwide prohibition be assured. Our blessed country will be free from alcoholic drinks when the brains of our people are clear because the people will then realize the benefits of prohibition. Put out the tobacco fires and thus help Uncle Sam in 1920 to drive the water wagon on the great highways from ocean to ocean The three special plans for the past year were very popular: The observance of Anti-Cigaret Sunday, the voting by boys and girls in regard to the enforcement of law, and writing to magazines to suppress the smoke hero.

That "Stuffy" Feeling Relieved by Kondon's

Never neglect that first symptom of a cold. Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly will heal and cleanse the passages, giving instant relief. Pleasant, helpful and as harmless as it is effective. 25c and 50c tubes. Get the original and genuine at your druggist's, or write for Free Sample.

KONDON MFG. COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

The efforts made to establish a three to five mile zone around all government reservations where no liquor can be sold is helping to bring about National Constitutional Prohibition. The interviews of your superintendent with the Presidents of the United States, the Secretaries of War and Navy in the interest of enlisted men have resulted in better conditions for the soldier, morally and physically. The work for soldiers and sailors helps society because it helps to make the sentiment that will cause the soldiers and sailors to become total abstainers and voters for prohibition. The pledge-signing among these men and the education in our methods and principles have also been a help. The comfort bags with the Testament, the Songster, the purity and temperance leaflets, the pledge cards and the first aids—scissors, etc., gifts showing toward our nation's defenders the interest and love of the white ribboners, all help to create an arrest of thought.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

Thirty out of forty-five state and territorial superintendents, and many state officers and prominent prohibition workers declare unhesitatingly that contests are of inestimable value in making prohibition sentiment and voters. How can it be otherwise when from 25,000 to 30,000 speeches are made yearly to audiences numbering from 200 to 5,000; when net receipts of over $18,583.56 are put into the local treasuries to forward temperance and prohibition work. Think what it means to have an army of young people willing and anxious to speak against the curse of the liquor traffic. Illinois wins the banner this year for holding the largest number of contests and the largest number of high grade contests. Michigan wins two prizes. Through its superintendent, Mrs. May Butler, the state wins the flag for the largest increase in contests including the high grade. Mrs. Anna M. Hays, the local superintendent, has superintended seventy-six contests, training the contestants, and to her is awarded a gold medal. East Washington held the largest number of Y. P. B. and L. T. L. contests, winning the prize offered, fifty recitation books. Forty-three states report 3,752 contests. Twenty-four states held contests at state convention.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

This department is taking advance ground in this war of the ages for nationwide prohibition. The need of the hour is a campaign of education. How shall this be met? The department emphasizes the following ways: For six years the National President in her annual address has recommended the use of posters and placards for educating the public as to the dangers of alcohol. If thousands of such posters could be placed from coast to coast the result surely would be effective. In nearly every state women have the vote at school elections. We should avail ourselves of this opportunity to elect men and women who will enforce our S. T. I. laws. We urge every state W. C. T. U. to make a compilation of temperance and reform laws and provide a civil government text book in convenient form to study in the local unions. We urge teaching the new voter, with telling arguments upon the sacredness of the ballot, that his or her ballot may be cast for men who stand for righteous laws. What a campaign of education lies within our reach by free use of our splendid facilities for securing and distributing literature, mailing carefully selected leaflets to voters, making great use of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Protest against liquor advertisements through United States mails and in newspapers. Cut the liquor advertisements from your papers and once a month mail to the editor with a note saying, "These liquor ads are offensive to me and my family. When will they cease?"

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

Ruskin said, "We have no right to stay in our homes, no matter how much we love them; for outside are howling wolves seeking to devour the weak ones and they must have help or perish." Acting upon this wise counsel, the women serving in this department are endeavoring by education and agitation to secure pledge signers, that women may be enlisted as active members and men as honorary ones to fight in this peaceful war for National Constitutional Prohibition. We have held 11,266 social meetings; observed 4,647 Red Letter days with varied programs. We have given receptions to teachers and to the original Crusaders. We have held musicals, festivals, lawn socials, birthday socials, lawn and grove socials, sock socials, dues-paying and masquerade socials. Meetings have been held in the interest of most, if not all, the departments, as Franchise, Flower Mission, Medical Temperance, Anti-cigaret, L. T. L. Prohibition rallies were held on Neal Dow's birthday; Frances E. Willard Memorial Day has been universally observed, and 6,246 active and 1,992 honorary members gained; 1,121,151 pages of literature have been distributed; $12,479.96 has been given in offerings.

MERCY

MRS. MARY F. LOVELL

How is the department of Mercy helping to bring National Constitutional Prohibition? If every child were trained in the law of kindness to every living creature there would be very little to prohibit. The teaching of the department is fundamental. The child who is trained in the law of kindness to every living creature—the smallest as well as the greatest—will possess the tender heart and clear vision which throughout life will guide him in all questions of social welfare, nor will he rest content with the enslavement of his fellow-man by means of strong drink. He will not be likely to injure others by selling it, nor degrade himself by using it. The teaching of *universal* kindness will hasten the coming of the kingdom of Christ, and when Christ really reigns on earth there will be no liquor traffic. Sixteen states have some form of legislation prescribing humane education in schools, and superintendents everywhere speak of the hearty co-operation of educators. More than one thousand dollars have been expended on department work. Several rest rooms are maintained. Superintendents speak of the interest shown by prisoners in department literature, and of its influence upon them.

"*A Saloonless Nation 1920*"

This great song and twenty-four other fine ones, also fifty pages of awakening reading—all in our book, "Songs and Sayings." The very thing for unions, public exercises, etc. Price 25 cents. To introduce it, 12 copies for $2.00, or 5 for $1.00. A slightly damaged lot, $1.50 per dozen, while they last. Order today of

REV. L. L. PICKETT, St. Augustine, Fla.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY

This world was never so near as now to the glad day when the nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks and shall "learn war no more." "Every soldierly virtue—courage, vigor, clemency, hospitality, splendor—must be brought to the solution of our problem if the dominion of might is to be supplanted by a dominion of law." "The virtues of endurance, perseverance, charity, attainment unto truth, service, sacrifice, can thrive and develop without war." Old-time ways were toward war. New-time ways are toward peace. When peace prevails "Then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our own God shall bless us."

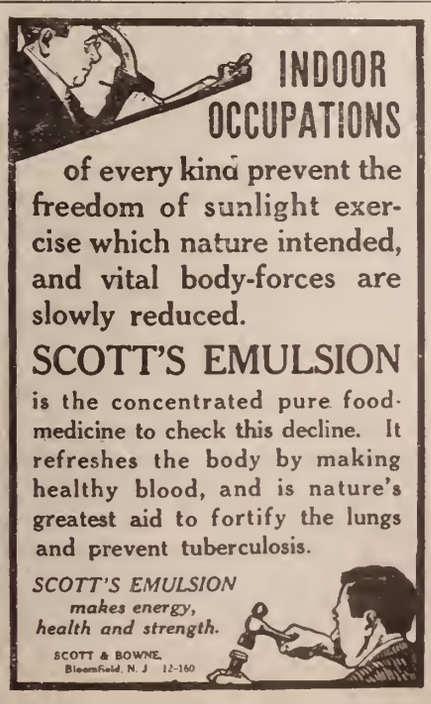
Thirteen states especially show that much influential effort has been made and successful work done along practical lines for the promulgation of peace principles, the arousement of peace sentiment and the promotion of the beautiful and important reform movement for which this department of the W. C. T. U. was organized. Men and women who are willing to die for their principles should be courageous enough to fight in the mighty struggle against the liquor traffic, greed, graft and war.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

MRS. SUSAN McWHIRTER OSTROM

Sabbath observance is a commandment the need of which the experience of the race has confirmed. Civilization has followed in the wake of the Gospel. The rise and fall of nations has been coincident with their observance or non-observance of Christian teachings. History has proven that a Sabbath is as necessary for the individual and for the state as it is for religion. If man is to continue to advance physically, intellectually and spiritually, he must have a Sabbath. The stress of economic conditions calls for more efficiency. Good citizenship, social well-being and individual efficiency grow out of the observance of the Sabbath, which may be spent in physical rest, in spiritual achievement, in the furtherance of family life, and in the worship of God.

In all the dangers that threaten the American Sabbath as an institution may be found the element of greed and the carelessness of Christians in meeting this enemy to civilization.



PENAL AND REFORMATORY WORK

MRS. MINNIE B. HORNING

Under present criminal conditions nobody is safe, either in the home or away from it. It is the work of this department to help make the world safer for society, its object to decrease crime by preventive measures, and also to so care for the man behind the bars that when he again goes forth into society he may go as a better man through evangelism; a healthier man through medical and surgical treatment; a wiser man through the education he has received while in confinement. Penologists all agree that a large percentage of crime is caused directly by drink, their figures varying from sixty per cent to ninety per cent. Statistics cannot be secured as to the indirect causes, leading back to the parents, the grandparents, the great-grandparents. The percentage would be found to be still higher if these figures could be secured. We who have been used to considering spiritual help, the giving of flowers, tracts and leaflets as the main requirements of this department, now see the necessity of adding to these duties the broader one of bettering the condition of prisoners.

WORK FOR THE PROMOTION OF PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

MRS. HARRIET S. PRITCHARD

Hundreds of sermons have been preached, lectures delivered and letters to editors and others written, protesting against the nude or obscene in art or literature wherever found. Complaint has been made against suggestive displays in windows of stores, in art galleries, on billboards, on the stage, especially in vaudeville and moving picture shows; against the obscene in books, papers and magazines, in particular the story by Hall Caine, called "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." From the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, all over the United States, a thunder of censor has been uttered against the book, and articles printed condemning it. Many libraries on both continents bar it from their shelves. There has been such a strong protest also against the notoriously offensive stories in a certain magazine, that a number of the managers of the larger advertising agencies finally refused to place any further advertising in its pages until the writers of these stories were dropped from the list of contributors. Many cities are in the throes of a struggle to have the "moving pictures" adequately censored. Our women, led by Mrs. Boole, your superintendent, and others, spoke before the board of aldermen of Greater New York asking that a board of censorship be appointed, on which members of the board of education would be represented. The measure would have carried had it not been for the veto of the mayor. Mr. Edison has completed a portable machine and 102 educational films for use in the public schools. We believe that this will prove of inestimable value.

Special Christmas Offer

Souvenir plate of the World's and National W. C. T. U. and the Crusade.

A special price of 1 for $1; 2 for $1.50, 6 for $3 or $5 per doz. A Wesley teapot, $2.50; with 1 plate $3; or 1 teapot and 6 plates $5. (An illustrated leaflet free.)

Address MRS. ANNA ONSTOTT, Corydon, Ind.

"MOTHER"

Have you read that thrilling book by Rev. J. B. Culpepper, "Some Women I Have Known." Its opening chapter on "Mother" will move your soul to its depths. It contains, among other stirring chapters, "A Bottle of Tears" which makes a very effective recitation. Already some 25,000 copies have been issued. Price, 75 cents. Or it and another delightful book, "Songs and Sayings for You," both for $1.00. The entire proceeds, not simply profits, from orders sent in reply to this notice go into the fight against rum. Buy one or more; thus do yourself a good turn and help a worthy cause. Order now of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

A GREAT VICTORY

LORA S. LA MANCE

Evangeline parish (La.) has won a glorious victory for prohibition. This victory has deep significance, for Louisiana has her eyes on statewide prohibition. Her unknown quantity has been her Creole settlements in the central and southern part of the state. They form a distinct section and are a law unto themselves. The inhabitants are of Latin blood, French with a liberal dash of Italian and Spanish. Though they have lived generation after generation in these parishes a good many of them cannot understand a word of English. They understand pure French scarcely better than they do English. Theirs is "Gumbo" French, a mixture, mingling and blending of the three related Latin tongues to form a Creole language all its own. They are a clannish people. Their religious faith is that of the Catholic church. They easily hold the balance of power in an election. How they would line up on the prohibition question was the problem. There were twenty-two saloons in this parish of 19,000 people. The election on the liquor question was set for November 18. Reverends Freeman and Wallace of the adjoining parish of Avoyelles, evangelical clergymen, and Rev. Mr. Turner of Shreveport, the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, all did preliminary work in Evangeline. After consulting Mrs. A. C. McKinney, state president of the Louisiana W. C. T. U., it was decided to make a final whirlwind campaign together.

All went well on the trip until Reddell, Vidiene, Mamon, Ville Platte and Chataignier were reached. They liked us, they could not do enough for us, but they *could not understand us*. We had to grab up at a moment's notice and take with us as honorable prisoners men who could speak in the Creole tongue. Judge June Guillroy did noble work. Mr. Dodson and others helped, and Rev. Mr. Oliver could not be surpassed. A priest, not of the party, spoke at Chataignier for the dry cause. It was a picture to watch Judge Guillroy and Rev. Mr. Oliver. They gesticulated, they waved their hands, they swayed their bodies, they pleaded, they mimicked, they stormed, they blazed in fireworks of oratory. They had their audiences laughing one minute and crying the next. Mouth, face, eyes, hands, feet and body all talked, and their Creole neighbors nodded and smiled and nudged and ha-ha-ed and sometimes all buzzed out in sudden answering speech, as much as to say, "Those are our sentiments, too!"

No one ever doubted what the verdict would be after the French speakers got through. If the Creoles can be aroused on statewide prohibition as they have been on parishwide prohibition, Louisiana will go dry.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

THE UNION SIGNAL PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Any person having credit for 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 15, 1913, and the closing of the books for 1914, will receive a cash premium of $25. Credit must be requested in the subscription letter and in no case are such credits transferable.

Five yearly subscriptions to the yearly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or four yearly subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition or four yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. Six yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Anyone sending in 350 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 15, 1913, and the closing of the books for 1914, will be entitled to an open face Elgin movement watch.

Anyone sending in 400 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* will be entitled to the watch in hunting case.

Credit must be requested on the subscription letter and in no case are such credits transferable.

Five yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, sent in at one time, will entitle the sender to the "Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt.

Any boy or girl sending in four new names to *The Young Crusader*, at one time, will be entitled to a membership in the "Scamp Club" and receive the "Scamp" pin. All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

THE "SCAMP CLUB"

Every boy and girl who has read *The Young Crusader* has learned to know and love "Scamp," the subscription squirrel, and this year we are to have a "Scamp Club." Every boy and girl will want to join the "Scamp Club" and all that is necessary is to send us four new subscribers to *The Young Crusader*. The name will then be enrolled and a beautiful little squirrel pin will be forwarded to the one sending us the four new subscribers. The pin will be a facsimile of "Scamp" and will be made of bronze, with a stick pin, and can be worn either as a scarf pin by the boy, or by the girl as an ornament on the dress.

1914 "WIN ONE CIRCLE"

Our "Win One Circle" proved so successful last year and the special Convention "Win One Circle," numbering one hundred, was such a delight and all were so pleased with the little pins and badges given at that time, that it has been decided to have the "Win One Circle" for 1914. Each member will receive a badge, together with a little pin. We hope that the Circle this year will number thousands, and we shall be ready to acknowledge memberships—sending the badge and pin—before the first of January.

Remember that the requirement for membership is simply the sending of one yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. This is an easy qualification because everybody is going to join in work for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment and will want the latest news along all temperance lines, and THE UNION SIGNAL is the place to gain this knowledge.

WATCHES AWARDED FOR CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Miss Helen I. Root, Port Byron, N. Y., for 872 subscriptions, two gold watches (in hunting case); Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Seattle, Wash., for 729 subscriptions, two gold watches (open face); Mrs. Ida M. Mix, Kokomo, Ind., for 459 subscriptions, one gold watch (open face): Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Spring Lake, Mich., for 385 subscriptions, one gold watch (open face).

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Multnomah (Ore.) county W. C. T. U. held a successful all-day fair and bazaar recently. Many of the unions assisted, dinner was served and the county finance committee turned $75 in to the county treasurer as a result of the day.

The Nellie E. Cook dormitory at Llewsac Lodge, Bedford, Mass., connected with the Frances E. Willard Settlement of Boston, was dedicated November 15. Llewsac lodge is a home to provide rest for worthy women who are unfitted for work and need temporary assistance.

Fifty-six organizations of the District of Columbia are working together on a plan for correlating the recreation activities of the District, the location of swimming pools, and a wider use of the school plant. Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, is the chairman of the special committee which is made up of representatives of the various organizations, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton representing the W. C. T. U. On the evening of December 1, this committee met on Miss Wilson's invitation, at the White House.

Mrs. Laura B. Hale, state organizer for Iowa, is doing very successful work since the state convention. She has organized four new unions and added members to those already organized. Her report from October 20 to November 20 shows ninety-seven active members, twenty-three honoraries and fifty-seven subscribers to *The Young Crusader*, twelve regular subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and five to the CAMPAIGN EDITION. Is there a state organizer who can beat this record?

"Birth of the Arbutus"

Holiday Booklet. Most beautiful of Indian Legendary poems, illustrating W. C. T. U. National Floral Emblem, The "Arbutus."

Cover Onyx and gold, purple silk cord, size 16 pages and cover (5x6¾ in.) Price 25 cents, postpaid, or $2.50 per doz., postpaid.

Address: Rev. Wm. Edgar Brown, 2009 23rd St., Port Huron, Mich.

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST

and to aid in the request issued by the Post Office Department kindly order early

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth $1.50; special gift book edition, bound in morocco and boxed, $2.50
Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray, $1.00
A Modern Madonna, Caroline A. Stanley. 60c
Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter, 60c
Two, Edith Smith Davis; cloth 40c
A Message from Mount Lebanon, Mme. Barakat, 75c
Lois Morton's Investment, Eva M. Murphy, $1.35
John Barleycorn, Jack London, $1.42
Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard, 60c

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Toots and Other Stories, Anna A. Gordon, 60c
Three Times Three, "Pansy," Faye Huntington and others, 50c
A Break in Schedule Time, 35c
Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders, 30c
Dickey Downy, Virginia S. Patterson, 30c

BOOKLETS

Illustrated Booklet of Rest Cottage, 10c
Who Was to Blame, Marietta Holley, 5c, 50c per dozen

CALENDARS

Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar, containing new photograph and quotation in illuminated type; a most artistic make-up in sepia; boxed for mailing. Price 35c; per dozen, $3.00
"From One Friend to Another," a letter of greeting for each week in the new year. Price 50c

POST CARDS

Hand tinted, 5c each; per dozen, 50c.
A new line, two for 5c; 25c per dozen.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

The custom of sending Christmas cards is being revived and we have a choice selection at 4c each; 40c per dozen; 5c each, 50c per dozen
Christmas Seals, 5c per package
Christmas Tags, 5c per package
An assorted package, containing decorative gummed seals, stamps and labels for the Christmas parcels—50 pieces, an ideal assortment. Price 10c

SOUVENIR TEASPOONS

Rest Cottage spoon, $1.50
W. C. T. U. spoon, $1.50

WHITE RIBBON PINS

Loop bow pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters, 60c; $6.50 per dozen
Smaller size, 40c each; $4.20 per dozen
Flat bow, white enamel on silver, without letters, 30c; $3.35 per dozen. Same on gilt, 25c; $2.75 per dozen
Y. P. B. pin of blue enamel on sterling silver, 30c; $3.00 per dozen
L. T. L. pin, diamond shaped, blue enameled, 30c.

The above prices include carriage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only*, 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXIX EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 18, 1913. No. 51

East Front of the Capitol where the Temperance Forces Gathered

Temperance Forces Gather at Nation's Capital

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT PRESENTED TO CONGRESS—WHITE RIBBONERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED STRONG MARCH TO CAPITOL—CONGRESSMAN HOBSON AND SENATOR SHEPPARD MAKE ELOQUENT PLEAS FOR AMENDMENT IN CONGRESS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This has been a wonderful week for temperance at our nation's capital. Sunday, December 7, there were held two great mass meetings and, notwithstanding lowering skies, crowds flocked to both meetings. The entire lower floor of Columbia Theater was reserved for men, who assembled a half mile away, and marched to the building in a solid phalanx, preceded by a part of the famous Marine Band. Every seat was filled and hundreds stood during the entire two hours.

Mrs. Stevens presided. Chaplain Coudon of the House of Representatives offered prayer, and after singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Mrs. Stevens briefly reviewed the attitude of the National W. C. T. U. regarding National Constitutional Prohibition, telling of the framing of her proclamation for Constitutional Prohibition two years ago, and of its universal endorsement by the W. C. T. U. at that time; also of the plans formulated at the annual convention held in Asbury Park in October last, for carrying forward a campaign along this line.

Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, introduced a resolution endorsing the Hobson joint resolution, and Mrs. Stevens put the question, requesting all who were in favor to rise. Every man and woman in the House arose, and those who were standing, held up their hands. A large number of state W. C. T. U. presidents were on the platform, and upon being introduced, stated in two minute speeches the eagerness of the people in their states for nationwide prohibition. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor made the principal address of the afternoon, and aroused a whirlwind of enthusiasm.

The Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s of the District rendered musical selections, and little Leo Lyons of Portland, Maine, the laddie of eight years who sang for prohibition during the campaign in Maine two years ago, thrilled all hearts as his voice soared higher and still higher, filling the place with melody.

At the same hour another great mass meeting was held in the First Congregational church, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, presiding. A large and appreciative audience was present. A number of those who spoke at the theater meeting were driven in autos from one place to the other, and in the main, a duplicate pro-

CAMPAIGN EDITION

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Temperance Forces Gather at the Nation's Capital—A Prohibition Nation in 1920—License Raised to Its Highest Power—Governors Who Favor National Constitutional Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic—Law Enforcement Victories in Tennessee.

gram was carried out. In the evening another great meeting was held in Calvary Baptist church, Mrs. Stevens presiding.

The following W. C. T. U. leaders, in addition to the General Officers, were in Washington and participated in the demonstrations and meetings: Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, Mrs. Ella M. George, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Miss Hardynia Norville, Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, Miss Sara Phillips Thomas, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, Miss May Russell, Mrs. P. W. Holme, Mrs M. W. Newton, and Miss Olney of Rhode Island. Mrs. George M. Young, wife of Senator Young, represented the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

A majority of the National workers were domiciled at one hotel in the city, and conferences and committee meetings were the order of the day for Monday and Tuesday.

Wednesday, December 10, will stand out in history as a day of great advancement in the cause of prohibition. At 10 a. m., 1,500 women marched to the capitol. Each wore a broad white ribbon a half yard long pinned across her dress, with W. C. T. U. in large letters at the top, and below, the words, "Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition. Washington, D. C., December 10, 1913."

At the head of the company were the National General officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge. After them came the National Superintendent of Legislation and Mrs Ella Hoover Thacher, her associate, Mrs Emma S. Shelton, president District of Columbia W. C. T. U., and other state presidents.

Mrs. Florence D. Richards acted as marshal, with Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger Mrs. Ella M. George and Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine as aides.

The Anti-Saloon League forces marched down Pennsylvania avenue and joined the W. C. T. U. and with steady tread, side by side men and women marched to the steps of the east front of the Capitol, where were already gathered hundreds of people. The day was cold and blustering, but for two hours this vast company, standing, sang, listened, cheered, and it is safe to say, no gathering ever assembled on those historic steps meant more for the good of our nation than that congregated there December 10, 1913, whose slogan was

"The Liquor Traffic Must Die"

Rev. Bishop Earl C. Cranston of the M. E. Church offered prayer, and the fervent "amens" showed the caliber of a majority of the listeners.

Senator Sheppard of Texas and Representative Hobson of Alabama were awaiting the coming of the temperance hosts to officially receive the endorsement of these organizations for National Constitutional Prohibition.

It is hard to put into cold English the spirit of that meeting. Such cheering, such laughing and shouts of praise, as one good point after another was thrust out by the speakers!

The Anti-Saloon League presented three speakers—Rev. Dr. Purley Baker, E. W Cherrington, and ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee.

Two speakers were selected to represent the W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Ella A. Boole and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. Mrs. Stevens, in presenting them, gave a right royal message that was cheered to the echo. She spoke in part as follows:

Mrs. Stevens' Address

The women assembled here represent the National W. C. T. U. which is organized in every state, with thousands

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

of local unions and hundreds of thousands of members. Our chief object is the protection of the home from whatever hurts or destroys. We have learned through the stern yet ofttimes pitiful logic of events that alcoholic drink is the great home-destroying, heart-breaking evil.

We are working for the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic. Our organization is world-wide. Last October the World's W. C. T. U., of which the Countess of Carlisle is president and which is composed of forty-five nations, held its triennial convention in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, with delegates from thirty-four different nations. The keynote of that convention was the destruction of the liquor traffic, and a resolution in favor of prohibition for all nations was adopted and intense interest expressed in the prohibition amendment campaign in this country.

Immediately following this convention, the National Convention of the United States W. C. T. U. convened in New Jersey with delegates from every state. Plans were formulated for a campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition and the convention unanimously voted to use its extensive equipment and its utmost influence in the effort to secure an amendment to the national constitution in accordance with the resolution introduced in Congress by Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, prohibiting the sale, the manufacture for sale, transportation, importation or exportation for sale of beverages or foods containing alcohol.

I now have the privilege of presenting as the first speaker for the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the W. C. T. U. of New York state, who will be followed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole spoke as follows:

Mrs. Boole's Address.

This proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution is a proper subject for constitutional law, for the liquor traffic interferes with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed under the constitution to all citizens.

America's greatness is dependent upon the American home. The chief asset of the home is the child. The liquor traffic robs the child of the right to be well born and of proper environment after he is born.

At a recent Child Welfare Exhibit many agencies for the uplift of the child were presented, but a piece of sculpture in the rear of the hall spoke louder than words. A figure of an aged man, with his back bent by a heavy burden upon it; a middle-aged man and woman with heavy burdens on their backs until they were bent; a little child weak and emaciated, his back bent not by a burden, but by inheritance and environment; underneath, these words, "Who will help straighten his little back?"

On behalf of the women of America, whose life is centered in the home, and radiates from the individual home in a desire to make the whole nation homelike, we ask that the proposed amendment be submitted; its adoption will lift burdens from the backs of men, women and little children. There is no need to portray the evils that spring from the liquor traffic; they are numberless.

Remedial legislation consumes much time of national and state legislators. The submission of this amendment will transfer the matter from the national Congress to state legislatures, and the consideration of prohibition will have right of way.

The people have a right to be heard; all the people have a right to be heard. Local option for rural communities will not solve the problem, so long as cities have the liquor traffic thrust upon them with all its demoralizing influences. The centralization of American life in cities becomes a serious problem on account of the saloon, and every phase of the city question is complicated thereby. All the people have never had a right to be heard, and this proposed amendment will give them a chance.

Its adoption would result in a single legal standard for the entire country. Now what is legally wrong in Maine, under certain conditions, is legally right in New York. What is legally wrong when a town votes dry is legally right when a town votes wet. Result, confusion and the substitution of individual for legal standards and consequent unblushing violation of law.

Under constitutional prohibition, the manufacture, the sale, the transportation, of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited. This means the same legal standard in the city as in the country and the same standard in every state.

This amendment is in line with the resolutions of the churches, every Protestant denomination with one exception having declared for prohibition as the only solution of the liquor problem, and National Prohibition is prohibition in its complete form. This gathering of men and women represents the sentiments of millions of people at home, who are like-minded with us.

National prohibition is in accord with the methods now employed in the medical and philanthropic world which emphasize the removal of preventable causes of disease, vice and crime.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

Alcohol lowers bodily resistance to disease and hinders recovery. It produces the mental and moral degeneracy that results in criminals and criminal tendencies. Its moderate use leads to its immoderate use through the process of an inexorable natural law. It destroys self-control, inflames passion, benumbs the moral sense.

The problem of the traffic in women is inseparably connected with the saloon problem. A national law to suppress the white slave traffic cannot be made effective so long as the saloon exists as a recruiting station where young men and women dazed by glittering lights, exhilarated by the rag-time music, and the drink "that at the last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," buoyed up by the comradeship and bewildered by their environment, lose first their modesty, then their purity—and then their hope.

It is of little avail to forbid the use of the public drinking cup in the interest of the prevention of disease, and leave the saloon, the breeding place of the white slave traffic and a purveyor of contagion.

We appeal to the members of Congress as fathers of daughters, as representatives of the fathers of other daughters from whose ranks must come the white slaves of the future, to help smite the traffic in women and girls at the source by submitting this amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic, and so open the way for removing the preventable cause of vice and immorality.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole

Mrs. Armor gave the substance of her address at the National Convention (which appears on page 5) compressed into a ten-minute speech.

The Apostolic benediction pronounced by Rev. F. H. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate, brought the meeting to a close.

A number of workers went at once to the House gallery to be present when Representative Hobson re-introduced his joint resolution, and later in the afternoon Senator Sheppard made a ringing speech in the Senate for the resolution, and was followed by Senators W. H. Thompson of Kansas, and R. L. Owen of Oklahoma, who spoke in no uncertain tones regarding their position toward nationwide prohibition.

Thursday morning there was a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on the measure which will be known as H. J. Resolution 168. Congressman Hobson addressed the committee and was followed by Rev. Dr. Purley Baker, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Rev. Dr. Miller of the Church Federation, and Mesdames Stevens, Boole and Armor for the W. C. T. U.

In the afternoon the galleries of the House began to fill, until every available spot was taken, for word had gone out that his opponents, who in desperation had used every subterfuge to prevent or hinder Representative Hobson from addressing the House in support of his bill had had to yield as a way had been found. For an hour and a quarter he spoke with an earnestness that must have impressed all who heard him. No more dramatic scene could be imagined when, speaking as a Democrat, he declared, "If it is necessary to the life of the Democratic party to tie up with the liquor power, then in God's name let the party die." For an instant there was silence, then came such a burst of cheering from the galleries as one seldom hears. He said in part:

Congressman Hobson

"The eternal principle is that a just government exists for the purpose of promoting the highest welfare of its people, which consists, first, of life, and, second, of development—the development of character in the individual and the passing on of an undegenerated heredity to the children. Since the government exists for the purpose of promoting those two things, the distribution by sale of the deadly agency that strikes at life and offspring must be completely prohibited by a just government. This resolution is so drawn that if it is incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, the strong arm of the nation will absolutely cut off its sale.

"We have the proposition before us of whether we are going to give the American people a chance to save life, their own lives; to save homes, the foundation of the state; to save their children, the hope of the future; are going to give them a chance to perpetuate our government and perpetuate our civilization or not."

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

As soon as Representative Hobson had concluded, a number of us gathered for a conference at his residence. His charming wife, who was present during her husband's speech in the House, presided over the tea table, the social and business features of the occasion mingling beautifully.

The three little children, two boys and a girl, came running down the stairs to see "Da-da," and as Mr. Hobson took those precious children in his arms, their little arms about his neck, and their baby voices lovingly saying, "Da-da, dear Da-da," it made a home picture that touched our hearts most deeply, and we thanked God for this brave champion of the right, who for the sake of innocent, helpless children has espoused this cause.

Friday saw the departure of our workers from the city, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon going to Portland, Maine, Mesdames Parks and Hutchinson to Evanston, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Hoge to Virginia, and the others to their respective states.

Great praise is due the president of the District, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, and her efficient board of helpers for the perfect arrangements made for the W. C. T. U.'s part in this series of meetings. They accomplished wonders in a few days, where usually weeks and ofttimes months are needed to secure results.

Hon. Morris Sheppard

The Liquor Traffic Must Go

Its Revenue is Small
Compared with the
Cost of Caring for the

Crime, Misery and Poverty It Causes

THE REMEDY

National Constitutional Prohibition

ON TO WASHINGTON!

This official poster is the first of a series to be used in the campaign of the National W. C. T. U. for National Constitutional Prohibition. It should be used everywhere.

See page 9.

IT MUST BE FOUGHT BY THE NATION

Excerpts from Address of U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard in Introducing Amendment in the Senate

"One of the fundamental duties of the American people is the extermination of the traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Experience has demonstrated that the only safe way to handle this traffic is to destroy it. In the United States it has reached such proportions that the nation must join in the struggle against it. It is a menace to the integrity and the progress of this Republic. The fact that alcohol undermines the brain and paralyzes the will of man, planting in him and his posterity the seeds of physical and moral degeneracy, the seeds of disease, the seeds of poverty, the seeds of crime, makes it a peril to the very existence of free government. Let the people of this nation insert in the National Constitution, the source of the nation's life, a clause prohibiting an evil that will prove to be the source of the nation's death.

"National prohibition conflicts in no way with the spirit of the Federal Constitution. The organic structure of this republic rests on a logical division of functions between the Union and the states. The states have retained control of all matters of local concern, while the federal authority embraces every purpose of general or national scope. The liquor traffic imperils both the nation and the state, and every unit of sovereignty must co-operate against it. It must be fought by the county; it must be fought by the state; it must be fought by the nation."

MORE NEEDLE POISONING CASES

A case of needle poisoning similar to those reported some weeks ago in THE UNION SIGNAL has led to an investigation not only by the police department authorities of the cities where the incidents occurred, but also by the Department of Justice at Washington.

Mrs. Marjorie H. Graff, a bride of a week, while sitting in a box at a moving picture show in Newark, N. J., was stabbed with a small needle supposed to have been tipped with poison. According to the testimony of the woman, almost immediately her arm became numb, this sensation rapidly extending up the arm and into her shoulder and body, until she was overcome by dizziness. Armand Magero, a young South American, was arrested for the crime, and held under $20,000 bonds. Later a small needle was found in the theater box occupied by Mrs. Graff. According to the report given in the *New York Sun*, Capt. Tuite, head of the Newark detective force, admitted that he had information leading him to believe that the needle had been dipped in a drug known as "curare," which according to a wholesale chemist and druggist of Newark, is a South American arrow poison, commonly known as "woorali," made from a plant which grows in the Orinoco district.

Washington physicians are reported by the *Washington Times* as insisting that a sufficient dose of the poison to bring about instant unconsciousness, could not be injected into the arm without causing death. A. Bruce Bulaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, says that this case was their first experience with the needle wielders although he remarked, "We have had much to do with trailing and capturing drug dealers who give chemicals to unsuspecting girls."

A committee has been appointed by the National W. C. T. U. to urge upon Congress the passage of legislation against the use of poisoned needles.

A PROHIBITION NATION IN 1920---WHY?

MARY HARRIS ARMOR

PART OF ADDRESS DELIVERED AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

I believe that Jesus Christ meant what He said and said what He meant when He declared, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth," and I believe that the God who made the sun stand still on Gibeon, and the moon on Ajalon, at the cry of his fighting, praying, believing servant, Joshua, is perfectly able to smash the liquor traffic into everlasting smithereens, whenever WE get ready.

He has been ready for a thousand years. But when I talk to some people about a saloonless nation in 1920, they look at me as though I had a mild form of lunacy, or as if they pitied my imbecility, so I propose to give a reason for the hope that is in me.

"The old order changes, giving place to new, and God fulfills himself in many ways." He has promised the destruction of the liquor traffic in these words, "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Certainly no man would say that the liquor traffic brings forth good fruit; hence the liquor traffic must go.

One of the ways in which God is fulfilling this promise is through his eternal truth in science. King Alcohol has marched down the ages for these thousands of years, conquering and to conquer, until "the centuries sob with a ceaseless sorrow," but at last Science has burst the blood-rusted chain that bound her for a thousand years, has seized the shining two-edged sword of God's eternal truth, and challenges the monster to mortal combat. To doubt the issue is to doubt the sanity of the human race and the power of the everlasting God.

Temperance Young Men and Women a Mighty Force

I believe we shall have a saloonless nation by 1920, because public sentiment is opposed to the liquor traffic. The persistent education along scientific temperance lines, instituted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union years ago, is bearing fruit today in a mighty army of young men and young women in the various religious and philanthropic organizations in our schools and colleges, and even in the halls of Congress. Witness our magnificent young statesman, Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has introduced in Congress a resolution for a constitutional prohibition amendment, which nearly one-half million white ribbon women in the United States are pledged to see adopted.

Public sentiment has reached such a stage that today "John Barleycorn" finds himself "between the devil and the deep sea." His enemies have long ago exhausted not only the English language, but all other languages in denouncing him and not one of his friends dare say a word in his defense.

Suppose the liquor men themselves should write the record of what the liquor traffic has done? Would each page be as white as "the flake of the christened water lily starred upon the crystal lake?" Nay, verily, but each page would be black with crime and red with blood and blistered with tears; it would be a record of woe and misery and heartache and heartbreak, desolation and degradation unspeakable. When the friends of the liquor traffic can say nothing good for it, and the enemies can truthfully say all that is evil of it, the liquor traffic has got to go.

The liquor traffic is doomed to speedy destruction because it is opposed to common sense. Hasn't it always been opposed to common sense? Yes, but people have not been exercising their common sense in this direction until comparatively recent years, for two reasons: First, because God's eternal truth in science had not been revealed on this question as it is today; second, the world is better today than ever before, and the public mind is obsessed with the idea of the preservation and prolongation of human life. Eugenics is the most popular fad of the day. City, state, and national governments are looking after the health of the people as never before. They swat the fly, they go on a still hunt for the mosquito, they beard the hook-worm in his den, and the germs must fly for their lives. The human race has learned that "no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself," and reformation is the watch-word of the hour; hence, men are training their common sense on this question, and the liquor traffic must go.

> I believe we will have a prohibition nation by 1920 because public sentiment is opposed to the liquor traffic. The persistent education along scientific temperance lines, instituted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union years ago, is bearing fruit in a mighty army of young men and young women in our schools and colleges, in the various religious and philanthropic organizations, and even in the halls of Congress.

There is no common sense in any excuse given for the perpetuation of the traffic. Revenue? Who ever saw a man drink himself rich? Nothing and nothing makes nothing, and if one man can't drink himself rich, but drinks himself poor, then all the men put together can't drink themselves rich but will inevitably drink themselves poor.

Just to demonstrate, suppose you never had heard of the saloon, knew nothing whatever of the effects of alcohol, and were all paying your taxes like honest people and everybody was happy, but extra financial burdens were laid on the people and you held a great convention to see how this extra tax should be raised and you finally decided to raise the taxes one mill, but before the meeting dissolved some gentleman from Chicago should come in and learning of your dilemma, should explain to you that it would be so easy to get ten thousand men to come here and open up ten thousand saloons and they would pay you one thousand dollars apiece for the privilege, and you, not knowing the nature of the trade you were making, thinking only of lightening the burden of taxation, consent? They come in and you soon see that this is a dreadful thing that you have done. You see men squandering their wages, breaking down their health, beating their wives, killing their neighbors, etc. You all know the story. Then you call another convention to see what you can do about it, and finally, you are about to pass a resolution that these places must be closed, that these men cannot sell this death-dealing stuff, when a shrewd lawyer arises to inform you that you are under contract with these men and that until their time is up, there is no power that can stop them, because it will be "unconstitutional." You stand aghast until a man, still wiser than the aforesaid lawyer, arises to remark that he has a remedy for the situation and he proposes that since you are under contract with these men, and they must be allowed to sell their goods, that you will all buy enough liquor to pay the license, but you won't drink it; but still another man, more far-sighted than the second, arises to remark that when you have bought enough liquor to pay the license, you have only begun to begin at the beginning. Before men can make enough money to pay the license, they have got to have enough to pay for the houses they do business in, the houses they live in, their cut-glass tumblers and plate-glass mirrors, their mahogany bars and silver spoons, etc.; in short, everything they have to eat and wear. People must buy the liquor to pay for it. But you are not to be backed down; you made a bad bargain, and you are going to stick to it; so you all agree that you will buy the necessary amount of liquor until your contract expires, but not a drop will you drink, and so travelers witness strange scenes. In every town they visit they see men coming out of the saloons with bottles, jugs and demijohns, smashing them on the curb, pouring the liquor in the gutters, and when they inquire as to the cause of this strange proceeding, they are told that the country must have revenue, and that is the way it raises its taxes.

> So far as I am concerned, you can put all the money that all the liquor traffic ever has made or ever will make in one side of the scales, and you can put one little, humiliated, heartbroken child in the other, and down will go that child and outweigh it all. I plead for the protection and defense of the little children who are unable to protect, or defend, or even to plead for themselves, and I would fight for them if I fought all alone, "the red blade broken in my hand and the last arrow in my quiver." But I fight not alone. God is my help.

Does not common sense show you that you would be better off to buy the liquor and *not* drink it, than you would to buy the liquor and *drink* it? If you buy the liquor and *don't* drink it, the liquor man has the money, and you pay the license just the same and you have lost nothing, except the money you have paid out for the liquor. It is true the money is gone and the liquor is gone; but if you buy the liquor and drink it, the money is gone, the liquor is gone, and the *man* is gone; hence, common sense says, the liquor traffic doesn't pay anybody except a few men who sell it. But how long shall thousands of people be made enormously poor in order that a small preferred class who are doing absolutely nothing for the welfare of humanity, may be made enormously rich?

Arguments of the Enemy Lack Common Sense

There is no common sense in the argument that prohibition doesn't prohibit, because a law that prohibits the selling of liquor is just as effective as any other law that is directed at the avarice and appetite of man. There is no common sense in the argument that a man has a right to drink liquor. No man has a right to imperil his own life and health, to endanger the lives of other people, to break his wife's heart, or to humiliate his little children.

Do we not know that today in this broad land of the free and home of the brave there are hundreds of women whose tender bodies bear black bruises because of the liquor traffic? Do we not know that today many a woman, too proud to speak, is hugging her sorrows to her breast, climbing her Calvary with

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How the Women of Waverly Outwitted Hans Weimer

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

The five hundred inhabitants of Waverly had gone their quiet, uninterrupted, peaceful way for many years when, suddenly, one winter day, something happened.

A tall, red-nosed individual marched up to the little red brick building upon the corner, which had been used as a grocery once upon a time, but which was now empty, turned the key in the rusty lock, and after a brief survey of the place produced a bucket and a bunch of waste and industriously began to scour the front windows. Bobby Jones, on his way to school, stopped to watch, and remarked innocently: "They need it bad enough, goodness knows!"

When the windows were polished until they shone, the energetic worker vigorously began to cover them with whiting so thick that any view of the new golden oak counters and glittering mirrors was entirely denied to outsiders. "You must be tendin' to keep somethin' in there that you don't want people to see!" Bob remarked tentatively. "Most people keep the front windows to show their goods."

The tall individual who answered to the name Weimer, whirled quickly around upon his tormentor. "Drat the boy!" he snarled, but when he saw the amazement in the child's face, he laughed sheepishly. "You're right, kid," he declared with a swagger. "This is where the animals perform, and if you're a good boy, some day I'll let you come in free of charge to see the sights."

The last school bell summoned Bobby and in great glee he rushed away to tell the boys. "There's going to be a menagerie, with real animals!" he announced in a stage whisper as soon as he slid into his seat. "It's at the corner grocery. The man who runs it told me so!"

The teacher heard and immediately took notice of this breach of the rules. "You may go to the foot of the class, Robert," she said sternly. "The next time you disturb the school in this manner your punishment will be more severe."

But Bobby continued to whisper at intervals. What were lessons to performing lions and tigers safely housed in the little brick store which had heretofore held only groceries? It was not long until every person in the little village had heard the news. Nobody was more excited than Grandmother Johnson, who lived in the neat white cottage only a few yards away. When she arose early on the morning of the second day she saw a large, brilliantly lettered sign hanging from an iron bar which swung over the door of the former grocery store. "I do wonder what it says," she said to herself. "I'll just get my glasses and see. For once in my life I'll be ahead of Sally Brimmer. She always tries to be the first to tell the news. I'll fool her this time anyhow."

Chuckling as she hurried down the path, her gray gown brushing the late chrysanthemums which sent out their spicy tang as she passed, the old lady donned her spectacles and hastened through the gate. It was hard for the dim old eyes to decipher the letters, but when they were finally spelled out their meaning had soaked its way into her dull brain. Grandmother Johnson sank into a trembling heap upon the ground. Her glasses fell from her eyes, but there still danced before them in letters of fire the words:

"Nick's Place. Fine wines, liquors and lager beer. Make this your stopping place!"

In all its sleepy, happy town life Waverly had never been so shocked. At last the tempter had come to ruin innocent children and devastate happy homes. "No wonder he wanted to paint the windows!" groaned poor Mrs. Johnson, whose own boys in the long, long ago had started down the hill of destruction and had not stopped until they fell into the pit at the foot marked, "Drunkards' graves." "No wonder he said the animals would perform. The demon! There must be some way to stop him, but how? We all know he has the law back of him. How many sins hide under the big black cloak of the law!"

Grandmother Johnson, who had forgotten her anxiety to tell the news, was rocking back and forth, both wrinkled hands locked tightly about her knees. After a while she arose and tottered slowly down the street past Nick's Place, whose doors were now flung wide open that the passersby might be attracted by the shining mahogany bar with its alluring display of crystal bottles and sweet-smelling liquids. Weimer, in his white apron, spied the old lady, and seeing in her a prospective customer, bawled out:

"Walk right in and I'll mix you something that'll take all the totter out of your old body. Walk right in!" The old lady heard the voice and involuntarily turned her head, although she did not dream that the man was speaking to her. Weimer repeated his invitation. Grandmother's blood fairly boiled.

"Are you talking to me, you rascal who's come among decent folks!" she cried. "Don't you speak to me or offer me your wares. You're a pretty fellow, a tellin' the boys that you're a runnin' a menagerie. I'll tell the drinkin' men just what you called 'em—performin' animals—and they'll never set foot in your despicable place. Beasts is all they'll be when they get your whisky in 'em. Shame on you to want to put down your brother man!"

Weimer only laughed. "I've heard women like you make threats before," he sneered. "Crack your whip. All you can do won't hurt me a mite because I'm going to keep a respectable place."

"You can't make your business respectable and you know it!" snapped the old lady.

The saloonist eyed her with an air of superior wisdom. "I'll tell you what you can do," he said with a wink at a man who had just entered, "I'll give you the privilege of sitting here the whole morning, and if you see a thing that's objectionable I'll give you fifty dollars. It looks like that ought to prove what I say!"

The old lady withdrew. The saloonist laughed loudly. "I fixed her that time!" he chuckled. "She thought she'd do me, but I fooled her. Ha, ha!"

If Hans Weimer had seen Grandmother Johnson flying toward the home of the president of the W. C. T. U. his mind, perhaps, would not have been so easy. Mrs. Johnson related the circumstances quickly and with many exclamations. The president listened attentively, but when her visitor outlined her plan of procedure she laughed aloud. There were hurried calls over the telephone, and exactly thirty minutes later, the stately president in her nicest white dress and hat, and carrying a dainty bag of fancy work, joined Grandmother Johnson at the corner and together they entered the new saloon.

Hans Weimer, in spite of his chagrin, received the ladies politely and gave them his most comfortable chairs. "They won't stick it out long!" he whispered to his customers. "Come back this afternoon." But to his surprise with the coming of twelve o'clock two more white ribboners presented themselves. At night, when the bar was crowded, two more of the mothers of Waverly stepped into the room and simultaneously as many young men fled by way of the back door. "It can't last long!" Weimer soothingly told some half-intoxicated young fellows from whom he had hoped to glean a harvest. "Don't pay any attention to them." But the men shook their heads and fled.

The proprietor of the saloon did not know that in Waverly there were one hundred and thirty loyal members of the union who were ready to fight and that there were as many church members who had promised to help. The second

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The Present Crisis

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,
For the good or evil side.

Then to side with Right is noble;
Then we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause brings fame or profit,
And 'tis prosperous to be just.

Then it is the brave man chooses,
While the coward turns aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit
Till his Lord is crucified.

Hast thou chosen, O my people,
With which side to take thy stand,
Ere the Doom from her worn sandals,
Shakes the dust against the land?

—*Lowell*

LICENSE RAISED TO ITS HIGHEST POWER

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Address Delivered at National W. C. T. U. Convention

The position of "horrible example" is neither an easy nor a pleasant one to fill, and yet it is sometimes necessary that it should be filled in order that the light of truth may shine the more clearly through contrast with error. Therefore I am to show the workings of the high license, local option liquor law of Massachusetts as a lurid background to the prohibition law.

Since the year 1888 the policy of Massachusetts with reference to the liquor traffic has been that of high license and local option. The option feature is surely a pronounced one since each year the men citizens of the state, at their town or municipal elections, say whether the policy for the coming year shall be that of permission or exclusion. The adjective "local" is also fitting since the unit in every instance is the individual township or municipality. The counties may not express themselves as counties, nor may a group of towns vote together on this subject. The township boundaries are the boundaries of this very localized form of permission or prohibition.

"High License" an Appropriate Term

And the designation "high" has also a special appropriateness in describing Massachusetts' liquor law. The minimum cost of a first-class or saloon license is one thousand dollars; the maximum is not fixed by law, but there are several instances on record where licenses have retailed (I use the word advisedly, since the brewers first gained control of the license at what may be called wholesale price) for $7,500 and even for $10,000. The average price of a first-class license is estimated at about $3,500, while there are at least two historic instances in our state in which the town having voted "yes" by a small majority, owing to the carelessness induced by undue security, the selectmen at their first meeting placed the license fee at $1,000,000, and it is needless to say there were no applicants for license that year.

The law is also definitely localized as to the number of licenses which may be issued. There are six distinct classes of license recognized under our law, from the first class to the sixth, or license granted to druggists, and of these classes there may be only one of any kind granted for every one thousand inhabitants, save in the city of Boston, where there may be one for every five hundred, up to the number of one thousand. The licenses in Boston may not exceed one thousand however the population may increase.

Our Saloonkeepers Must Be Men of Good Moral Character (?)

Very definite restrictions are placed about our license law, restrictions which would justly be considered a hardship in any other business. First, all licensees, particularly those in the first class, must be men of good moral character. Our butchers may be villains, our bankers may be knaves, but our saloon keepers must be men of good moral character. Indeed I think we may safely assert that Massachusetts has the most remarkable assortment of good moral characters at the present time to be found anywhere within the length and breadth of our nation. But the fact that they are good and that they are moral is unassailable, else what is the significance of the license?

Under our law liquors may not be sold to minors, to drunkards or to those against whom a complaint is issued by wife or other members of the family. All bars must be closed at eleven p. m. and they may not be opened on the Sabbath, on election days or on legal holidays. Indeed, the man who does not believe in prohibition must stand somewhat aghast before the large number of distinct prohibitory features with which this law, declared by the liquor dealers of the nation to be the best in the country, is invested. It would almost seem as if it would be as simple a thing to believe in out-and-out prohibition as to believe in a permissive system in which prohibition plays so large a part.

But we pass over this suggestion, and also the doubtful nature of the compliment paid us by the allied liquor forces, and ask what this "best law" has done for Massachusetts. A quarter of a century of testing ought to have pretty definitely established certain facts with reference to any policy. What have the years established with reference to high license and local option in the old Bay State?

First. We seem to have quite clearly established the fact that the sentiment

Katharine Lent Stevenson

of the state is largely for prohibition of the liquor traffic within its own borders. There is a total of thirty-three cities and 320 townships in Massachusetts. At the last elections—the cities voting in the autumn and the towns in the spring—nineteen cities and seventy-three towns voted for license; fourteen cities and 247 towns for no-license. The total majority for no-license within the state last year was 191, but if the city of Boston and two or three of the large manufacturing cities could be eliminated we should have had a "no" majority of many thousands.

Prosperity and Legalized Liquor Traffic Are to Each Other in Inverse Ratio

We have also proven quite conclusively that prosperity and the legalized liquor traffic are to each other in inverse ratio. Even in the limited degree and the imperfect form in which we are able to test prohibition, with license towns and cities always within elbow touch of their no-license neighbors, there is yet a marked difference apparent in places of the same approximate population, with similar industries and similar general conditions, the chief point of difference being that one has voted in and the other has voted out the liquor traffic. A commercial traveller once said to me, "I can tell almost the moment I step from train or trolley car into a new town whether it is license or no-license. If it is license the buildings need painting, the fences and sidewalks need repairing, there is a general air of unthrift about the place. But if it is a no-license town the exact reverse is true."

The slogan of the license forces has always been that prosperity follows in the wake of the legalized liquor traffic. A somewhat amusing incident illustrating the kind and degree of this prosperity was furnished in Massachusetts a few years ago. Our Governor at the time was John L. Bates, a staunch temperance advocate, and in his second inaugural address he brought in the recommendation that, inasmuch as the majority of the police expenses of the state came from towns and cities which had voted for license that, therefore, those cities and towns should pay into the state treasury, to meet these police expenses, one-half instead of one-quarter of the license fee, as the law now requires. The recommendation went the way of all gubernatorial recommendations, was embodied in a bill and came to its hearing before the legislative committee on liquor laws. There were present at that hearing the mayors, city attorneys, or other officials from eight or ten of the license cities of Massachusetts. Why were they there? Out of the abundant prosperity which had come to them through licensing the saloon to say that they would give gladly this additional quarter of their fees to the state so burdened with the results of their policy? No, they were there to plead poverty and to predict dire results to themselves as municipalities if this sum of money were taken from their city coffers. The mayor of Boston was there, one Patrick Collins by name. Boston, as I have already stated, may have two licenses to every one in the other parts of the state and, therefore, by any known process of logic, if the license system brings prosperity to a community, it should have twice the amount of prosperity. But Mayor Collins declared that Boston was tottering on the verge of bankruptcy; that if this bill were to become a law there was nothing to save the city from insolvency as it had already borrowed up to the legal limit. Other cities bore similar testimony, and the only people who seemed to see the humor of the situation were found in the little group of temperance fanatics in the corner—"the chiel amang them, taking notes,"—who were both amused and instructed as to the kind and degree of prosperity which follows in the wake of the license system.

Liquor Traffic Costs State Directly $10,000,000

Massachusetts has had a still more recent example in this matter of prosperity. The legislature of 1910 appointed a commission to inquire into the causes leading to the high cost of living. The lieutenant-governor of the state was at the head of that commission. After an exhaustive study, they brought in this statement, among many others: That the liquor traffic costs the state directly ten millions of dollars, to say nothing of the indirect expense resulting from loss of efficiency and the divers other by-products which grow out of the liquor trade. That very year the total sum for all licenses in the state of Massachusetts was $3,406,000.88. This is a large sum of money and it is not strange that, held close to the eye of the average voter, it should blind him to some essential facts bound up with its receipt. But no business man would count himself as doing business on a safe basis if his receipts were one-third of his expenditures. No man would approve of his wife's method of running her household if she spent three dollars for every one the family income justified. And yet Massachusetts as a state is doing business on exactly this basis and the amount of its bonded indebtedness is increasing every year.

(Continued Next Week)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

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HOW TO SEND MONEY

All moneys sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for subscriptions to our papers, literature, supplies, or campaign fund should be by draft, express or money order, payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

TIME FOR ACTION

National Constitutional Prohibition is the question of the hour. The great meetings of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at the nation's capital on Sunday, December 7, and the demonstration by the temperance forces of the nation on Wednesday and Thursday, December 10-11, have aroused a keen interest in an amendment to the Federal Constitution forever outlawing the liquor traffic. All over the land people are thinking and talking National Constitutional Prohibition, and now is the time to crystallize and utilize this interest by presenting and urging the endorsement of the joint resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. A copy of the form of resolution to be used is given on page 9. These are being sent out in large numbers from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and as soon as signed should be promptly returned. Reports of many organizations which have endorsed the resolution have already been received. Every local union should provide itself with a quantity and see that the matter is brought to the attention of all church societies, women's clubs and influential organizations in its community.

DO NOT FORGET JANUARY 15

The duties and pleasures of the holiday season are engrossing the attention of everyone, but in perfect keeping with the spirit of the Christmas-tide is the preparation for the day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, to be observed on January 15 all over the land. It is important that you begin at once to talk and pray and plan for this important day.

Liquor Papers Answer Their Own Stock Arguments

The weakness of the revenue, personal liberty and "prohibition does not prohibit" arguments, so long the "stock in trade" of advocates of the liquor traffic, is now being brought to the attention of the public by the liquor journals themselves. "When the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade," say the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal*, "the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things."

Of the so-called "personal liberty" argument the *American Brewers' Review* says, "It loses more and more of its force. Consideration of the public welfare continues to grow, and overshadow the rights of the individual. The drink question must be fought out upon the ultimate foundation of morals, hygiene and social order—in other words, the public welfare. If the public welfare requires the suppression of the alcoholic drink traffic, it should be suppressed."

Referring to inability to enforce prohibition legislation, the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* admits that its most influential argument—that "prohibition does not prohibit"—is not basic or moral. "The fact of failure to enforce is no argument against even the expediency, much less against the moral issue involved." The conclusion of the whole matter, as given by the *Journal*, is this:

"Ultimately all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in this way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. The liquor traffic cannot save itself by declaring that government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents; when the people decide that it must go, it will be banished."

LINING UP FOR PROHIBITION

The state of Washington is in the midst of a prohibition amendment campaign. The question is to be submitted to the vote of the people in 1914 through the initiative, petitions for which are now in circulation.

The recent prohibition victories in Oregon, especially the outlawing of the saloons in Salem, the capital, are encouraging to the temperance forces in the early days of their campaign for statewide prohibition. Governor West is reported to have offered the services of the National Guard to enforce the new law in Salem.

The temperance forces of California decided almost unanimously to launch a campaign for statewide prohibition. Committees are already at work in the various districts securing signatures to petitions for a submission of the amendment to the vote of the people in 1914.

Ninety-two police chiefs of West Virginia in a conference at Huntington recently pledged themselves to strict enforcement of the statewide prohibition laws which will go into effect in July, 1914.

It is reported that 17,000 signatures have already been secured in Michigan to a petition for a submission to the people of a constitutional prohibition amendment.

The first local option election held in Ohio since the new liquor license law became effective resulted in Steubenville voting out the liquor traffic.

A movement is being launched in Nebraska for a constitutional amendment to prohibit saloons within two miles of any incorporated village or within two miles of any state institution.

Macon, Mo., on December 9, voted to outlaw the saloons. The election followed the most spirited contest in the town's history.

The last act of the Kansas Good Roads convention which met in Newton, December 5, was the adoption of a resolution favoring nationwide prohibition. According to the *Leavenworth Times* this action grew out of a statement that Colorado had twice as many convicts to work on its roads as Kansas has in its penitentiary.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new," will be sung with new meaning by the state of Arkansas, on January 1, 1914, for it is confidently expected that after that day, as a result of the new law requiring that a saloon license can be issued only upon a petition signed by a majority of the adult white population of a community (white women included), the state will virtually be free from the legalized liquor traffic.

Bristol, the first city of Connecticut to outlaw its saloons, on October 6, after a strenuous campaign, voted dry. For five successive elections the no-license forces have fought vigorously, each time gaining over the previous attempt. The license interests, as usual in victories of this kind, contested the election. In this instance they declared that the voting machines did not work accurately, and that license voters were registered among the drys. The court decision, however, upheld the election returns as first given out, and Bristol will be no-license for two years at least.

The attorney general's department of Texas is reported to have handed down an opinion that newspapers are prohibited from carrying liquor advertisements in papers circulating in dry territory.

The supreme court of North Dakota has handed down an opinion declaring the anti-snuff law constitutional. This is a pronounced victory for the temperance forces of the state who have been fighting the American Tobacco Company on this question.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing ..... people.

..... 191 .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

City ..... State .....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

GOVERNORS WHO FAVOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota

I am in favor of national constitutional prohibition and feel that sentiment for this is growing rapidly throughout the country. In this day and age we are studying conservation from all its different angles and I know of no conservation so necessary as to conserve the young men who are to grow up and to take their places in the affairs of state and nation. No young man can start out in life handicapped by even the moderate use of liquor and make a success, and I believe that for the best interests of the future of our country we should have prohibition not only in our states but in our nation as well.

Governor George H. Hodges of Kansas

When the resolution passes Congress by the necessary majority—and it will soon—that prohibits the sale, manufacture for sale and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol in these United States, and all territories under its jurisdiction, if I am Governor of Kansas at that time, I will immediately convene the legislature in special session if necessary, for the purpose of ratifying the amendment.

Kansas leads in the fight against the liquor traffic and will be the first state to concur in the amendment for national prohibition. As executive of our great commonwealth, I hope to have the happy privilege accorded me of calling our legislature together for such a humane purpose during my tenure of office. Such an official act will meet the approval of eighty per cent of the citizens of Kansas. It will be the most popular legislative action ever enacted with the single exception of the act of '79, which submitted the resolution to our citizens that made Kansas one of the first states to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within its corporate limits.

Governor Ben Hooper of Tennessee

Are we in favor of national prohibition? Certainly, and international prohibition also, if we can get it. There is nothing new in the idea of national prohibition. Cato, the old Roman senator, arose in his place in the senate chamber every day for years and made a speech of three words—"*Carthage delenda est*"—Carthage must be destroyed. And Carthage was finally destroyed. So will the saloons meet final destruction in this republic.

The launching of the nationwide movement which will bring to pass this greatest humanitarian blessing of all the ages has occurred.

The institution of slavery which was implanted in our Federal Constitution at its inception was finally uprooted by the Federal Government.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages will ultimately be dealt with by the Federal Government in the same manner.

It is beyond reason that our National Government will continue to thwart the efforts of its constituent states in the handling of the liquor problem.

Lieutenant Governor Will H. Mayes of Texas

The way to stop an evil is to stop it absolutely. Local prohibition is good, statewide prohibition is better, nationwide prohibition is best. The W. C. T. U. is at work along the right lines, and may the day soon come when saloons will no longer endanger the lives of our young men and young women in any state in the union.

The action taken at National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park in declaring and planning for a campaign for nationwide prohibition is the most advanced step yet taken by this great organization that has done so much to uplift society.

Lynn, Mass., a manufacturing city of more than 90,000 inhabitants, which has been for six years without saloons, recently reported no arrests during a period of twenty-four hours. When the court was called to order the judge immediately declared it adjourned as there had been no arrests since two o'clock the preceding afternoon. Where is there a license city of the same size which can show an equal freedom from crime?

Hereafter in campaigns for statewide prohibition the opposition cannot point to the state of Tennessee as an illustration of how "prohibition does not prohibit." The liquor dealers of Nashville and Chattanooga can furnish convincing proof to the contrary. A few more officials of the type of Judge Nell would forever down the argument.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PROHIBITION MARCHING SONG

Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley

Air: "Marching Through Georgia"

Sound the call to arms, my comrades!
Ring it clear and high.
PROHIBITION FOR THE NATION
Is our battle cry!
Liquor's deadly strongholds are
At last all doomed to die,
For we are marching to victory.

Chorus

Pray on! Work on!
With loyal hearts and brave.
March on! Fight on!
Columbia to save.
Soon our Flag shall wave
Above the liquor traffic's grave,
For we are marching to victory.

Revenue from rum is stained
With blood and wet with tears;
We have borne this cruel, blighting
Wrong too many years.
Now we strike for freedom
Till that glorious dawn appears,
For we are marching to victory.

From the Nation's White House
There will some day surely come
To the statesmen wise that meet
Beneath the Nation's Dome,
An imperious message for
Protection of the Home,
For we are marching to victory.

Sound the call to arms, my comrades.
Let it ring on high;
PROHIBITION FOR THE NATION
Is our battle cry!
Christian soldiers fall in line,
The Lord of Hosts is nigh!
For we are marching to victory.

The Liquor Traffic Must Go

The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park

IS READY

This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.

Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*
JANUARY 3—*Mothers' Day (the birthday of Madame Willard).*

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

At our National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Asbury Park, N. J., plans for a National Constitutional Prohibition amendment campaign were adopted. Among them was this one: "Each superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best method for making her department contribute to the campaign." The department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days can in various ways furnish ample material for this active campaign.

Every woman in our organization should consider it a privilege and an honor to put her strength and enthusiasm, her consecration and determination into this movement, which eventually means death to the liquor traffic with its attendant evils.

We should at every meeting read the proclamation of our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, as given to the nation and world, September 10, 1911; also the joint resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman R. P. Hobson, which is given on another page of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Each one of our forty-six departments may be utilized in these meetings. Do not let the people in your community perish for lack of knowledge, when it is your privilege to give them indisputable scientific temperance truth as given in the department leaflets.

At your next social meeting read the admirable and instructive address of Mrs. Stevens, as published in THE UNION SIGNAL of November 20, 1913, that your guests may fully realize that "we're out for prohibition."

Frances E. Willard said, "We are human spirit lamps whose rays should be directed and intensified by the blow-pipe of an unceasing purpose." Learn this sentence, live it, and before the year 1920 we may see the fulfillment of our fondest hopes.

Use "The Temperance Songster" in your meetings. It may be purchased of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

One of the women might recite or read selections from the medal contest prohibition book, prepared by the National superintendent, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, 5453 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

At our last National Convention, another Red Letter Day was added to the list—April 14—Y. P. B. Day. I am glad that the young people are taking more of an interest in this department.

I have prepared, in the form of a leaflet, a program that may be helpful on January 3, the birthday of Madame Willard, and Mothers' Day. Copies of this may be purchased of the National superintendent of this department, or of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 30 cents; per 100, 50 cents.

Good wishes for my loyal and helpful superintendents.

212 East Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

The new Prohibition Campaign Reciter that we were instructed to bring out for use as a part of the plan for National Constitutional Prohibition is in process of preparation at the present time. In the meantime more than the usual number of contests at this season of the year are being held and superintendents are using the excellent orations found in our different editions on this subject. Now is the time to send in contributions. In addition to the above book, we are making a collection of temperance stories, and this book will also be published early in the year. We have recently revised the index (price 10 cents) containing topics of all the selections in the nineteen numbers of the W. C. T. U. Reciter. Much time and delay will be saved by obtaining a copy. In order that the smaller states may have the same opportunity to win the banner, we will not limit the number to high grade medals.

Prizes Offered by the Department for 1913-1914

First, the National banner will be awarded to the state showing the largest increase of contests held over the previous year.

Second, the state holding the largest number of high grade contests will be awarded the silk flag.

Third, the county superintendent holding the largest number of contests, including high grade, will be awarded one hundred Reciters.

Fourth, the state Y. P. B. and L. T. L. secretary, reporting the largest number of contests, if 75 are held, in either branch, $5.00.

Fifth, the local superintendent holding the largest number of contests will be given a gold medal.

Sixth, the ten local superintendents holding the largest number of contests will receive gold and silver stars.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE ADVANCE GUARD

(Excerpts from Addresses of Organizers and Lecturers at National W. C. T. U. Convention)

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick

It is a fine name given the organizers, "The Advance Guard." There is no place so far from the railroad, so difficult of access or so unpromising in condition that the faithful organizer will refuse to go to it. My part of the work this year has included over eight thousand miles of travel (not counting a trip across the ocean); 128 addresses in day and Sunday schools and 189 other addresses; the securing of 352 active and 101 honorary members, besides 455 total abstinence pledges. Five new unions have been organized and eleven old ones reorganized.

Miss Rose A. Davison

Since my last annual report I have spent thirty-one weeks afield and visited 148 towns all the way from Utah to Maine. In the seven states where I have labored I have given 181 public addresses, forty-nine school talks and fifteen in Sunday schools. I helped in nineteen conventions, made fifty personal calls in unorganized places, secured 200 active members for the W., twenty for the Y. P. B and sixty-five honorary. I have organized nine new unions and legions. It is my greatest joy to be numbered with the "Advance Guard" in proclaiming our principles and the reasonable scientific basis for them.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger

The most important work I have done during the past year was to represent the Missouri W. C. T. U. in our legislature, working for the passage of a White Slave Traffic bill which was introduced by our organization and which passed both branches of the legislature unanimously. Help was also given the county unit bill, a temporary measure for local prohibition. The age of consent was raised, and mothers were made joint guardians over their children and property rights. Suffrage was defeated at the behest of the liquor forces, as one of their leaders declared woman suffrage in Missouri would mean statewide prohibition. My heavy duties as state corresponding secretary of Missouri prevented much field work but time was given for institutes, local option campaigns and Chautauquas in Missouri, Tennessee and Nebraska.

FOUND—A pair of spectacles, with heavy gold frame, and straight bows, left in a lunch room at Asbury Park during National W. C. T. U. Convention. Address Miss E. A. Mathis, 936 Munroe avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT VICTORIES IN TENNESSEE

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

The passage of our prohibitory law in Tennessee did not bring peace to our state as it should have done. In the cities, from the first, there has been a strong, lawless element that elected officials pledged to the non-enforcement of the prohibitory laws. In Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Knoxville, and one or two lesser cities, the saloons had been running as wide open as before we passed our prohibitory laws. Gambling, prostitution, and other evils also had license to run openly and without restraint. The good people of the state were almost in despair of ever being able to bring about a better state of affairs. We felt it even more, because we knew that the state of lawlessness in Tennessee was hindering the fight for statewide prohibition in our sister states of Missouri, Texas, and Colorado, the liquor men telling the people of those states it were worse than folly to pass a statewide prohibition law as it would not be possible to enforce it, as witness Tennessee, "that horrible example!" But we hoped and prayed, and kept on fighting for better things.

Love of Party a Barrier

Unfortunately, the liquor men had got a "strangle hold" on one of the great parties of the state, thus making it seem to many that a vote for temperance and law enforcement meant a vote for the other party—a strong argument with people with whom love for party is greater than love for religion. This made it the harder for us to elect a legislature that would give us the measures we wanted.

The state machinery for enforcing our laws has always been amply effective when local officials desire law enforcement, but no provision had ever been made for the laws to be enforced by even the governor of the state, or any other person, when local officials refused to do their duty. Our forefathers did not contemplate such a condition of affairs as that men elected to office, and swearing to enforce the laws of the state, should refuse to do so.

Law Enforcement Measures Needed

And so we needed the passage of measures that would enable the governor or other state officials to enforce the laws, when local officials refused to do so. It has never been difficult to elect a legislature in favor of the retention of our prohibitory laws; but our first effort failed to get one that would give us the proper law enforcement legislation. The legislature elected in 1912 was pledged both to the retention of our laws and to such measures as were required for their proper enforcement. However, the liquor men were able to control enough votes to prevent the passage of the law enforcement measures at the regular session of the legislature, although tremendous efforts to have them do so were made.

The governor then called a special session of the legislature, and included in his call the consideration of this law enforcement legislation, but the speaker of the House was a liquor man, and by such parliamentary tactics as would not have been permitted in a parliament of Hottentots, he refused to permit these measures to come to a vote. At the end of twenty days the legislature expired by limitation. Then Governor Hooper, who was determined that the state should have this beneficent legislation, called a second extraordinary session of the legislature for the sole purpose of getting these bills through. He knew that a majority of these men were elected on a law enforcement platform, and were pledged to the passage of such legislation, and while some of them were not specially anxious to have these measures come to a vote, they would vote for them, if it came to a vote.

Successful Efforts of Governor Hooper.

When this second extraordinary session was called, the liquor men (in part) gave up the fight, and we got through three good measures. One was to prohibit the shipment of liquor from one county to another in the state; a second to prohibit the interstate shipment of liquor, this to enable the Webb law to become effective; a third, a nuisance law that would enable a number of citizens in any community to proceed against a saloon, or other lawless business, when local officials refuse to do so, giving them power, should the case be lost in the lower courts, to carry it to the higher courts, a power as relates to the saloon not possessed before by our people. However, the operation of the nuisance law was postponed until March. But the two anti-shipment bills are of great help, and all over the state we are beginning to see the good results of their passage.

In the meantime, the constant agitation of these questions over the state, through Governor Hooper's campaign of last year, his unceasing efforts to get the legislature to pass these measures and mention of them in his calls for an extra session, together with the publicity given the matter by the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations stirred the whole state on the question as it had not been stirred since the passage of our statewide law. All over the state, in every county, almost in every town in the state, mass meetings were called by the W. C. T. U., and other temperance forces to protest against the condition of lawlessness existing in the cities, and to urge the passage of the needed legislation.

People Demand Dry Cities

In the meantime, the people in the cities waked up too, and began to enforce our laws as they had never before been enforced. Nashville, for the first time in its history, as the papers say, "is as dry as the desert of Sahara." In Chattanooga and Knoxville the same conditions obtain.

The good effects are being felt all over the state, for while the laws have been enforced fairly well in all the smaller towns, they have to some extent felt and been influenced by the lack of law enforcement existing in the cities. It is thought that the next state that gets into a statewide fight need not, and will not, suffer because of the lawlessness of Tennessee cities.

Other legislation is needed, and in the campaign for the coming year, we are going to make a fight for it. Some one should have the power to remove faithless officials who refuse to enforce the laws. Then, the Supreme court has decided that the anti-shipping laws passed by the legislature, do not apply to shipments for wholesale purposes, and we want that corrected.

One thing especially gratifying to the temperance people is the failure of *The Democrat*, a liquor paper established for the sole purpose of exploiting the liquor traffic, and defending it. It was established at Nashville about twenty-five months ago and was ably edited. After running over two years, and sinking $250,000 in the effort to establish itself in our capital city, it gave up the fight. Senator Luke Lea, chief owner of *The Tennessean*, who some years ago had bought out *The Nashville American*, another strong liquor paper, and set it to fighting for the temperance forces, bought the physical equipment of *The Democrat* for less than half its cost, and the liquor paper forever passed away.

Tennessee at Last Victorious

Tennesseans feel that the liquor forces are routed forever in Tennessee. There is no doubt but that they will continue the fight, but as a factor in Tennessee politics, it is not believed they will ever attain the place they have held for some years past. It now looks as if the Democratic party, that has been controlled by the liquor forces for half a dozen years past—and even in the last campaign was out on a platform asking for the repeal of the laws as relates to the cities—will come out in its next platform for the retention of our prohibitory laws, and for their enforcement everywhere. It seems probable, also, that they will put up for governor a man in sympathy with the declaration. We pray the Lord that it may be so. It will be a great day in Tennessee when both the stronger of the two old parties, and all parties in Tennessee, shall come out straight for statewide prohibition, and for law enforcement.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE FOR TEACHERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The colleges and public schools of Iowa were opened to Mrs. Edith Smith Davis upon her return from the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions. Wherever she went the schools freely utilized whatever time she could give to the work of instruction. In two weeks she lectured before 15,150 students and addressed 1,600 teachers and parents in the parents' and teachers' meetings. No time was given to evening lectures except on Sunday when Mrs. Davis took the morning and evening services, and special scientific work was emphasized in the Sunday schools.

In Toledo, Ohio, the entire time usually devoted to a men's Bible class of eighty members in the Sunday school was granted to her for scientific instruction. The W. C. T. U. has learned the strategic points where work is most needed and does not now advocate having lecturers use their strength in speaking to audiences almost wholly made up of temperance people.

OHIO BOYS' CONGRESS WOULD PUT DOWN CURSE OF DRINK

Most significant are the resolutions adopted at the Ohio Boys' Congress, an organization of 450 boys of 16 to 19 years of age, at a meeting held in connection with a recent convention of the Ohio Sunday Schools. We give the following extract:

"That we do our best to put down the curse of drink; that we do not sanction any law which protects the saloon and the church alike, and stand always against the saloon and its evil forces.

"That we condemn the cigaret habit, because it is harmful, physically, mentally and morally; and stands in the way of the advance of Christianity, and that the Congress lend itself individually and collectively to the suppression of the evil.

"That we respect our mothers, and all girls and women; be true and square with all girls, and protect them from vices and vicious people."

"FLORIDA DRY IN 1916"

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN ST. AUGUSTINE

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Florida was held in St. Augustine November 18-21. The mayor of the city gave a most hearty welcome and tendered the keys "of the gates" (they literally have the gates) to the body. Welcome from the churches was extended by Rev. J. H. Martin; for the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. L. O. Steveson; for the local union by Mrs. L. D. Pickett. Responses were given by Mrs. Helen Bittinger of Ocala, and Mrs. Alice Scott Abbott of Bunnell, formerly of Missouri. The state is fortunate indeed to be able to add to our good force of members Mrs. Abbott.. She comes to us with all the enthusiasm and capability of the trained worker and will take charge of the district work. After the addresses of welcome the visitors were given a delightful reception.

Following the devotional exercises Wednesday morning the convention was called to order by our beloved president, Miss Minnie E. Neal. Roll call of the executive committee was responded to by all except the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, who was detained by illness in her family. A telegram of greeting was sent to the Georgia state convention in session at the same time. Echoes from the World's and National Conventions were given by our president and ten other ladies who attended, and were much enjoyed by those who stayed at home. When the order was given at the National Convention to secure members, Miss Neal collected her forces and directed, "Now, girls, get busy." They had thirty-six new members to report. If you please, "get busy" is our special Florida slang. Five district superintendents were present to report work done in their districts. One minute greetings were given from the local presidents present. Twenty-five W. C. T. U. and two Y. P. B. presidents responded. The importance of work among the colored people was urged, and some unions among the women were reported. The liquor element sways the vote of the worst class of colored men, but many of the better class are for the uplift of their race. The Loyal Temperance Legion superintendent reported ten new legions organized. Florida is trying to follow the rule of education rather than reformation.

A great-hearted white ribboner (and we suspect she had the co-operation of her husband) Mrs. Vannaman, chartered cars and carried the whole convention to Atlantic beach where a most inspiring praise service was held. After being photographed, the crowd was served with delicious sandwiches and coffee. On the return trip the conductors and motormen were entertained with the strains of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," sung by joyful voices. Florida's slogan is "Statewide Prohibition in 1916." Our president begs that we do not allow Florida to be dragged in by National Constitutional Prohibition, but that we go in ahead with banners flying. We have forty dry counties out of fifty.

Our evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. Mabel Hilbish Stevens, could be with us only one day, as a great revival meeting in St. Petersburg necessitated her return. Her two Bible talks on "The Good Shepherd," and "The Love of God," were indeed rare treats. On Thursday evening Mrs. Mary Harris Armor gave her first address. Mrs. Armor is a native of Georgia, but by adoption a daughter of Florida, beloved and appreciated by the temperance forces of the state. The men of St. Augustine were so enthused by her address Thursday evening that they offered to furnish the opera house for her Friday evening's address. They thought there might be some who would attend at the opera house who would not go to the church. Mrs. Armor said, "Paul did say, 'Let your women keep silence in the churches,' but he did not say to keep silent in opera houses." And she didn't. At the election of officers each incumbent officer had every vote on the nominating ballot. We have such a splendid set of officers we are unwilling to give them up, and felt it would not be wise to make any change in the present crisis. The thirtieth annual convention has come and gone and we feel sure it has left a lasting echo in St. Augustine, as has the kindness of the people of the Ancient City left a lasting impression on the hearts of the visiting W. C. T. U. women. The entertainment committee did its work well. The program was made more attractive by some of the city's musical talent, and the children participating did their part beautifully. The best wish we can make for St. Augustine is that St. Johns county may go dry and thus rid this charming old city of the awful curse of saloons.

WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

Yates county, N. Y., the only dry county in the state, is the home of the Penn Yan union organized in 1874, immediately following the Crusade movement. This county has just been in a victorious campaign to retain its no-license law, which has been in force for four years. M. J. Fanning, Oliver W. Stewart and Lillian Phelps rendered heroic service. Miss Phelps, who can adapt herself to a street corner talk or address a most cultured audience, covered nearly the entire county and won many to the cause of civic righteousness.

"I Don't Know Where I Caught This Cold"

That's the usual cry when we find ourselves suddenly attacked by that "stuffy" feeling. The germ seems to have caught us—we don't know how.

The best way to avoid a long spell of sickness with the cold is to keep the pores open, the system free. This relieves the congestion and enables the blood to circulate.

A good plan to assist the local trouble is to use the loosening remedy made by the Kondon Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and sold by all druggists. It is the Original Catarrhal Jelly which loosens the congestion, soothes the membrane and gives quick relief. Send for a free sample.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.

Mrs. May L. Woods, National organizer and lecturer, has been at work in the northern part of Arkansas. Among the points touched was Fayetteville, the site of the state university, where in Frances Willard's time there was a fine union, which has been dead for years. Many efforts have been made to reorganize the work at this strategic point, but without success until Mrs. Woods' visit, when she brought together a group of temperance women and formed a union. Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, also a National organizer, has done faithful work in the state, and is much loved by Arkansas white ribboners.

The Dinuba (Calif.) W. C. T. U. organized a Y. P. B. recently with twenty-three members, about two-thirds of whom are young men. Dr. Graham was selected for superintendent. A Loyal Temperance Legion was organized by Mrs. H. H. Harness at her home. Seventy-three of Dinuba's loyal sons and daughters signed the pledge and promised to get others to join their society and take a firm stand for righteousness. The motto of the Legion is; "Beware of the first drink," and the slogan, "We are working for prohibition, we are, we are." The membership will probably reach 100 by the next meeting.

The St. Johnsville (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has been successful in its efforts to secure the passage of a curfew ordinance, and the children scamper home very promptly when the curfew rings. This union (of which Mrs. Melvin Shults is the able and indefatigable president) has also purchased an expensive drinking fountain which is to be placed soon.

A history of the California W. C. T. U. has been written by the state historian, Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer. At the state convention it was declared that this volume, which represents months of laborious research, is "a lasting monument to the consecrated talent, acumen, historic knowledge and constructive ability of its author."

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, National organizer, is filling engagements in the Eastern states.

The Woodstock (Ore.) union, Mrs. Fannie McCourt, president, combined its annual "Baby Day" with the statewide celebration of Apple Day, thus honoring two of Oregon's most famous products. Seventeen babies were added to the Cradle Roll and four new members gained for the union. A physician addressed the meeting on the proper physical training of early childhood and a pastor spoke of the spiritual training needed by little children. Oregon apples in various forms were served in the refreshments. Fifty-one women and thirty-seven babies were in attendance.

Two new unions have been organized by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, one at Delti (La.) the day before the Evangeline fight, and one at Bunkie, in Avoyelles parish, the day of the closing battle.

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

"OUR ADVANCE GUARD"

(Continued from Page Ten)

Mrs. Vie H. Campbell

I have been in campaigns for prohibition and votes for women. Where you find people wearing the white ribbon there some organizer has found her way; where you find a W. C. T. U., there some organizer has gone with her enthusiasm. Where the "Advance Guard"—the vanguard—camps today shall be the rear tomorrow. We in Wisconsin are out not only for prohibition but for woman suffrage, and I have made many converts for both. Our great opposing force is the liquor traffic. We sound the tocsin of "A saloonless world in 1930."

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance

I have traveled over 26,000 miles; I have worked in twelve states and in Alberta, Yukon and British Columbia, but the most important work done was in Alaska. There is a time when to stand still is defeat; there is a time when to advance is victory. I have told you of the land where half of the towns have no ministers, where half of the people are natives, where saloons are two and one-third times as thick as in the United States, and the white slave traffic worse than in our own cities. There is your hard problem. When they sent me up there was one union of eighteen members; one union of four members, and one L. T. L. of four members. The time was ripe, for when I left we had fourteen organizations to show for the work and, more than that, we had organized a territorial union, with Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, former editor of the official paper, as its president.

Mrs. Almena P. McDonald

Mrs. McDonald explained that because of ill health she had been unable to be in the field, but that she had not been idle, having served as president of the Cook county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. and as president and general superintendent of the Frances E. Willard Temperance Hospital. She said she expected to send out from the training class at that institution some young men and young women who would speak and vote for nationwide prohibition.

Miss May Russell

The value of organization was well illustrated by Miss Russell: "You take a locomotive with all its splendidly fashioned parts, made by a master mechanic, and scatter them up and down the railroad track, how much work would they do? But let the master engineer and mechanic assemble these parts and then couple on to the locomotive the train of cars, and you can see the power of organized iron." It is thus, explained Miss Russell, that the organizer brings together through organization the forces for righteousness and makes them of value to society.

Elizabeth P. Gordon

Just two days before the battle on the Sea of Japan, Admiral Togo received this order from the Emperor, "Find and destroy the Russian Fleet." For several days the Admiral scarcely ate or slept. "Where is the Russian fleet?" he probably thought, and "How shall I destroy it?" After making and abandoning many plans, he telegraphed a high official, "After a thousand different thoughts, now one fixed purpose."

The organizer and speaker is sent out by this splendid organization to find and destroy the liquor traffic; and as Admiral Togo gained his victories on water, and by the drinking of water, so your organizer extols the efficiency of the total abstinence man or woman, and like the Admiral, has one fixed purpose—a purpose to be as systematic, unrelenting and unending as are the promoters of the legalized liquor traffic; and some day we shall report that we have not only found the liquor traffic, but have destroyed it.

My work has been largely in organized territory, and I have specialized in Scientific Temperance Instruction, speaking to several thousand pupils in public schools and academies, and to the students in Wellesley and Colby colleges. In public addresses in churches, and in institutes, I have emphasized the educational features of our work.

Miss Annie A. Robbins

As I stood watching the review of the Seventh Army corps during the Spanish-American war I saw pass by regiment after regiment of the state volunteers, young and old, who had left their school, their homes, their business. Filled with patriotism they were ready to endure hardships, privations, even death, in order to hold up the standard of the United States flag As we saw the great procession marching before us way down the line could be seen one regiment that seemed to stand above all the rest. A man near me suddenly called out, "There is the Texas regiment, head and shoulders above all the other regiments of the United States army."

As I sat in the highest gallery and looked down on the World's W. C. T. U. Convention as it declared for worldwide prohibition, I had a vision of a greater army and could again see regiment after regiment pass by who had obeyed the call, Belgium, South Africa, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Germany, Canada, Scotland and England, and many others, and again far down the line came the greatest regiment, and I wanted to call out, "There's the United States regiment, head and shoulders above all the other regiments of this great white ribbon army." In this great battle before us for state, national and worldwide prohibition, I can hear the bugle call a new "To Arms" for the advance guard of organizers. Scouts must be sent out into the enemy's camp. New recruits must be enlisted, and volunteers stationed to hold the citadel against invasion. The standard of purity and prohibition must be raised. It may be that some will be called to give their lives upon the battlefield, but when we think of the Great Commander who leads our mighty host, we take courage and march on to victory.

NOTE.—Miss Robbins reported the largest number of unions organized of any of the Advance Guard.

Miss Roena E. Shaner

I rejoice to have contributed my mite toward carrying West Virginia dry, and to have had a part in the vigorous campaign waged by our Minnesota comrades for the election of legislators favorable to the submission of state prohibition; in organizing twenty-seven local unions and in helping to gain the 775 new members won this year in my own state, Missouri.

All that I have and am is consecrated to the battle for equal suffrage and National Constitutional Prohibition. Simple justice demands that the mother who has gone down into the valley of the shadow of death, and has felt the death dew cold on her brow to give an immortal soul to the world should have an equal privilege with the father of voting for the protection of her child.

Our God is with us and victory will come. Whether upon earth or whether we lean over the battlements of heaven to hear the glad news that home protection is accomplished, the best of all will be that you and I can look up into our Saviour's face and truthfully say, "Thank God I had a part in it! I helped to bring the victory."

Mrs. Leila Owen Stratton

The prohibition of the whisky traffic is not only one of the great questions agitating the hearts, minds and consciences of men, communities, states and nations, but it is the great question which will largely determine the right adjustment of other important matters before us today. Believing this, we are doing foundation work through three distinct channels—agitation, education, organization, with the sure end in view of eradication during or before 1920.

No other movement has done so much to awaken powers (often dormant or undiscovered to herself) of womanhood individually and collectively, and to bring her to see the boundless reach of a woman's sphere. She has learned that wherever a wrong is to be righted, a heart to be comforted, an education needed, the home to be made and protected, there is a woman's sphere. This work has brought us to see furthermore that she is "attending to her business" in making home a safe place for little children, and for men and women, whether within the four walls or without in the larger home of community, state or nation.

"MOTHER"

Have you read that thrilling book by Rev. J. B. Culpepper, "Some Women I Have Known." Its opening chapter on "Mother" will move your soul to its depths. It contains, among other stirring chapters, "A Bottle of Tears," which makes a very effective recitation. Already some 25,000 copies have been issued. Price, 75 cents. Or it and another delightful book, "Songs and Sayings for You," both for $1.00. The entire proceeds, not simply profits, from orders sent in reply to this notice go into the fight against rum. Buy one or more; thus do yourself a good turn and help a worthy cause. Order now of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

Special Christmas Offer

Souvenir plate of the World's and National W. C. T. U. and the Crusade.

A special price of 1 for $1; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $3 or $5 per doz. A Wesley teapot, $2.50; with 1 plate $3; or 1 teapot and 6 plates $5. (An illustrated leaflet free.)

Address MRS. ANNA ONSTOTT, Corydon, Ind.

Pennants, Hats and Buttons for National Young Campaigners

Organize the School Children
Organize the Sunday School Children
Organize the L. T. L. Children into Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition. Enthuse and interest the children and the parents at once are interested.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. P. B. in white.
The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.
The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

1 pennant,	1 hat,	1 button	$ .20
25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons	15.00
1,000 pennants,	1,000 hats,	1,000 buttons	130.00

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

"*A Saloonless Nation 1920*"

Is in our great temperance campaign book, "Songs and Sayings for You." It also contains other delightful songs such as "Hooray for Prohibition," "How I Wish He Knew my Jesus," "They Need a Little More Religion," etc. The great prohibition orator, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor endorses it with enthusiasm. She wishes every worker would use it. Besides songs it has nearly fifty pages of thrilling prose. Price 25c. Five copies $1.00, 12 for $2.00. A dozen somewhat damaged for $1.50. All the money goes into prohibition work.

Order today of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla

Mrs. Amy C. Weech

The dominant note of this convention should be thankfulness that it is ours to come into the Master's earthly kingdom at such a time as this, a time when the temperance question has become the issue of the hour, the standard by which all men are measured, the balance in which all men are weighed. No man living can escape this issue. The President in the White House, as well as the laborer at the forge, must meet it. Our lawmakers under the dome of the Nation's Capitol must give it precedence; every hand raised to cast a ballot is challenged by the sentinel cry of "How votest thou?" It disturbs the minister in his study, it meets the doctor in the sick room, the cook in the kitchen; it follows the teacher into the school room; it meets the boy and girl at the threshold of knowledge. The young mother with the babe in her arms, as well as she whose life lies behind her, must answer the question, "Where standeth thou?"

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh

Mrs. Silbaugh reported that for three months she helped "shout" for statewide prohibition in Oregon in 1914, and during a part of the year acted as state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation. She called attention to the fact that her work in that position was much easier now that women have the ballot. Mrs. Silbaugh told of her work during the latter part of the year in Alberta, Canada.

Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson

This year marks an important epoch in the history of the negro race. It is the fiftieth year since the emancipation of the slaves, and the people of my race, in obedience to the Scripture, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and it shall be a jubilee to you," are celebrating the anniversary of that event, and wherever these celebrations have been held I am glad to speak to my people on the prohibition question, and I pledge the support of the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment by the enlightened vote of my race.

Sneezing?

There's no need of it. Sniff a little Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, up the nostrils. Its soothing, healing properties quickly relieve you. Best thing for hay fever, colds, catarrh, sore throat, catarrhal headache, nose bleed, deafness, etc. Relieves the condition which causes snoring. Sold only in 25c and 50c sanitary tubes by druggists or direct. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

"Birth of the Arbutus"

Holiday Booklet. Most beautiful of Indian Legendary poems, illustrating W. C. T. U. National Floral Emblem, The "Arbutus."

Cover Onyx and gold, purple silk cord, size 16 pages and cover (5x6¾ in.) Price 25 cents, postpaid, or $2.50 per doz., postpaid.

Address: Rev. Wm. Edgar Brown, 2009 23rd St., Port Huron, Mich.

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace

During the past year my time has been divided between Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Idaho. As state superintendent of Franchise for the state of Kansas I was in the thick of the battle for our suffrage amendment before the election. Because victory perched upon our banners, I bring greetings from 300,000 emancipated women from the sunflower state—citizens, indeed, after having been in training for thirty-one years through municipal suffrage.

In Nebraska the work was along general lines with plenty of prohibition and woman suffrage for sauce. In Oregon and Idaho the battle cry is for statewide prohibition. The victory for righteousness in Portland and The Dalles in Oregon and the fact that the gamblers plead for mercy in Idaho, while mothers demand protection for their loved ones, proves that women do use the ballot when given the opportunity and use it well.

Mrs. M. W. Newton

During the past year three and one-half months were given to field work; over 2,000 miles were traveled and forty places were visited. I gave seventy-five public addresses, organized eighteen unions, five Y. P. B.'s and twelve L. T. L.'s and received 285 regular members and ninety-five honoraries.

After my addresses in the schools on the effects of alcohol and narcotics, I received 1,860 triple pledges from the scholars and fifty-two from the teachers, the total number of pledges received up to September 1 being 2,310. In the last place I visited a union of thirty-five was organized, and the names of twenty-five young people in the high school were given me to organize a Y. P. B. and 150 from lower grades for an L. T. L., as soon as I can go back. This work was done in Florida and Virginia. Two addresses were given in Savannah, Georgia, on my way back to Virginia.

NATIONAL LECTURERS

Mrs. Viola D. Romans

I have just arrived at my majority—I am exactly twenty-one years old in W. C. T. U. work. Just twenty-one years ago, when a teacher in the university, after reading THE UNION SIGNAL for one year I embraced the first opportunity given me and became a member of the W. C. T. U.

One of the best opportunities for securing new members was afforded me by one of our great evangelists. After the hearts of the women had been quickened by the services conducted by this great leader, I was privileged to come in at that time and he gave me the opportunity of asking them to join the W. C. T. U., and I believe we can accomplish much by thus following up the work of evangelists.

Miss Ellen M. Stone

Through the open doors of both missionary and temperance gatherings, by literature in the languages of the newcomers to our land, as well as in our own tongue, and by every other possible means, the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies (for which I have the honor to be National lecturer) addresses itself to its share in the great campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. When we secure this law, America will become indeed God's land, as the innocent-hearted, simple-minded young people from missionary lands expect to find it upon coming hither. Finally nothing less will satisfy our great sisterhood of white ribboners than to see every land similarly redeemed and purified for the return of Him who is King of kings and Lord of lords. To a share in this blessed campaign we call every woman and child within sound of our voices.

Frances Ensign Fuller

Ohio has claimed much of my time this year, but it has been my privilege to hold institutes in Illinois, whose white ribboners were a potent factor in securing suffrage, and in Virginia, which has a larger membership than any other southern state. Recently in Chicago was unveiled Lorado Taft's famous group of statuary, "The Spirit of the Great Lakes," Superior, at the top, holds a basin of clear water, which overflows into the shells held out by Michigan and Erie, until Ontario surrenders her waters to the St. Lawrence. Were I a sculptor I would carve a companion group, "The Spirit of the Crusade." At its top would be the noble figures of the Crusade women passing on to Frances Willard the God-given spirit of the Crusade, and she in turn giving it to the white ribboners of every nation who have been so true to their trust that today the spirit of prohibition, which is the spirit of the Crusade, is permeating not our nation alone, but the whole world.

Mrs. Cora E. Seberry

In the midst of the intensity of a woman's nature I find embedded the mother instinct, the greatest gift bestowed upon woman by her Creator, and the source of her greatest usefulness. No greater mother ever lived than Frances Willard, for she mothered the world! In the W. C. T. U. we find incarnated that tender loving helpfulness which exists in every true woman for the innocent, the weak and the sinful. But this intense mother element has not only the brooding nature of the dove, it has the fighting instinct of the lioness for her young. It has surveyed the dangers on every hand with which the child must come in contact, and many aggressive movements for child welfare have been the result, but none more potent or far-reaching than ours. We have taught the children that "where there's drink there's danger" to body, mind and morals. I smiled when in the Campaign plan we were told that every lecturer and organizer is to make National Constitutional Prohibition a special theme. I have talked it for fifteen years, in dry territory and in no-license campaigns. I have said again and again, "If we have the spirit of our Leader, Jesus Christ, we cannot be satisfied that our town or our city or the environment of our children is what we desire. We shall aim to create the same condition, the same environment for the town on the left of us, and the right of us, and the next town and the next, until by sane and logical reasoning and action we possess state and national prohibition."

Mrs. Helen G. Rice read, with fine effect, the poem, "The Fence or the Ambulance," as her part in the Lecturers' hour.

A MOST DESIRABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT

A subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL makes such a gift—reaching the friend fifty-two times a year, with the latest and best reading matter for the entire family. A Christmas card announcing the gift will be mailed. Price $1.00 per year.

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Evanston, Illinois

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Any person having credit for 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 15, 1913, and the closing of the books for 1914, will receive a cash premium of $25. Credit must be requested in the subscription letter and in no case are such credits transferable.

Five yearly subscriptions to the yearly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or four yearly subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition or four yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. Six yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Anyone sending in 350 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 15, 1913, and the closing of the books for 1914, will be entitled to an open face Elgin movement watch.

Anyone sending in 400 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* will be entitled to the watch in hunting case.

Credit must be requested on the subscription letter and in no case are such credits transferable.

Five yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, sent in at one time, will entitle the sender to the "Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt.

Any boy or girl sending in four new names to *The Young Crusader*, at one time, will be entitled to a membership in the "Scamp Club" and receive the "Scamp" pin. All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are se t in.

THE "SCAMP CLUB"

Every boy and girl who has read *The Young Crusader* has learned to know and love "Scamp," the subscription squirrel, and this year we are to have a "Scamp Club." Every boy and girl will want to join the "Scamp Club" and all that is necessary is to send us four new subscribers to *The Young Crusader*. The name will then be enrolled and a beautiful little squirrel pin will be forwarded to the one sending us the four new subscribers. The pin will be a facsimile of "Scamp" and will be made of bronze, with a stick pin, and can be worn either as a scarf pin by the boy, or by the girl as an ornament on the dress.

1914 "WIN ONE CIRCLE"

Our "Win One Circle" proved so successful last year and the special Convention "Win One Circle," numbering one hundred, was such a delight and all were so pleased with the little pins and badges given at that time, that it has been decided to have the "Win One Circle" for 1914. Each member will receive a badge, together with a little pin. We hope that the Circle this year will number thousands, and we shall be ready to acknowledge memberships—sending the badge and pin—before the first of January.

Remember that the requirement for membership is simply the sending of one yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. This is an easy qualification because everybody is going to join in work for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment and will want the latest news along all temperance lines, and THE UNION SIGNAL is the place to gain this knowledge.

A PROHIBITION NATION IN 1920

(Continued from Page Five)

her cross, and on its summit will at last bleed and die alone, because of the liquor traffic? Do we not know that tonight hundreds of little children shiver and hide at the sound of a drunken father's footsteps? There is nothing so pitiable as a drunkard's child. A grown person has memory and hope and philosophy and religion to sustain him, but a little child has none of these. A child looks not backward or forward. A child lives so intensely in the present and suffers in absolute loneliness. When a child sees the father that it has loved and trusted almost as though he were God himself, come home drunk, that child's world is in ruins and only God and a drunkard's child know the bitterness of that home.

So far as I am concerned, you can put all of the money that all of the liquor traffic has ever made or ever will make in one side of the scales, and you can put one little humiliated, heartbroken child in the other, and down will go that child and outweigh it all. I plead for the protection and defense of the little children who are unable to protect or defend, or even to plead for, themselves, and I would fight for them if I fought all alone, "the red blade broken in my hand, and the last arrow in my quiver." But I fight not alone. God is my help.

HOW THE WOMEN OF WAVERLY OUTWITTED HANS WEIMER

(Continued from Page Six)

day passed much as the first had done. When a week went by Weimer began desperately to plan some way of getting rid of his inoffensive visitors. He consulted a lawyer, who told him that he could do nothing. Day after day the women came in groups of two and more and took turns watching. There was no trade. It seemed as if the men hadn't the courage to go to the bar and drink with the serious eyes of two women upon them. There was no opportunity for coarse jests or ribald songs or stories, and so one night when all Waverly was asleep—the faithful women included—Hans Weimer, leaving a flood of unpaid bills and bad feeling behind him, packed his grip and disappeared.

Grandmother Johnson and the president of the W. C. T. U. were to have been on duty the next morning at Nick's Place. When they arrived they found the door open, and calmly walked inside. There was no frowning bartender to greet them. The day passed without his appearance. When they inquired at the hotel and found his luggage gone, they realized what had happened. Hans Weimer's creditors confiscated the stock and fixtures and sold them. A jollification was held upon the square, and although many moons have passed since that eventful campaign the women of Waverly never tire of telling how they outwitted Hans Weimer.

SUGGESTIONS
FOR YOUR
CHRISTMAS LIST

and to aid in the request issued by the Post Office Department kindly order early

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth $1.50; special gift book edition, bound in morocco and boxed, $2.50
Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline W. Ray. $1.00
A Modern Madonna, Caroline A. Stanley. 60c
Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter, 60c
Two, Edith Smith Davis; cloth 40c
A Message from Mount Lebanon, Mme. Barakat, 75c
Lois Morton's Investment, Eva M. Murphy, $1.35
John Barleycorn, Jack London, $1.42
Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard, 60c

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Toots and Other Stories, Anna A. Gordon, 60c
Three Times Three, "Pansy," Faye Huntington and others, 50c
A Break in Schedule Time, 35c
Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders, 30c
Dickey Downy, Virginia S. Patterson, 30c

BOOKLETS

Illustrated Booklet of Rest Cottage, 10c
Who Was to Blame, Marietta Holley, 5c, 50c per dozen

CALENDARS

Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar, containing new photograph and quotation in illuminated type; a most artistic make-up in sepia; boxed for mailing. Price 35c; per dozen, $3.00
"From One Friend to Another," a letter of greeting for each week in the new year. Price 50c

POST CARDS

Hand tinted, 5c each; per dozen, 50c.
A new line, two for 5c; 25c per dozen.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

The custom of sending Christmas cards is being revived and we have a choice selection at 4c each; 40c per dozen; 5c each, 50c per dozen
Christmas Seals, 5c per package
Christmas Tags, 5c per package
An assorted package, containing decorative gummed seals, stamps and labels for the Christmas parcels—50 pieces, an ideal assortment. Price 10c

SOUVENIR TEASPOONS

Rest Cottage spoon, $1.50
W. C. T. U. spoon, $1.50

WHITE RIBBON PINS

Loop bow pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters, 60c; $6.50 per dozen
Smaller size, 40c each; $4.20 per dozen
Flat bow, white enamel on silver, without letters, 30c; $3.35 per dozen. Same on gilt, 25c; $2.75 per dozen
Y. P. B. pin of blue enamel on sterling silver, 30c; $3.00 per dozen
L. T. L. pin, diamond shaped, blue enameled, 30c.

The above prices include carriage.

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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"AROUND HIS MANGER CLUSTERED THE CHILDREN"

The Coming of the King

Oh, make ready for The King
And prepare your offering:
For his coming, swiftly dawning,
Breaks around us like the morning,
And our eyes may catch the grace
Of the glory of His face,
Bringing light unto the world.

In the pathway of The King
All the world is wakening;
Like a wind among the mountains,
Like the breaking forth of fountains,
Sweeps a tide—the Holy Breath—
O'er a thousand fields of death,
Bringing light unto the world.

Alleluia! Christ is born!
And the world rolls past its morn.
Heaven pours the tender glory
Of Redemption's wondrous story,
With its deeps of love and pain,
With its heights of loss and gain,
Through a woman to the world.

In the temples of The King,
Stand His daughters worshiping.
But each heart the summons heareth,—
"Child, come forth! Thy Lord appeareth!"
And their robes of vestal white
Grow more lustrous with the light
They are bearing to the world.

—*Mary A. Lathbury*

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—Prohibition Tested in Kansas—A Christmas in Alaska—Medical Experts Urge National Prohibition—License Raised to its Highest Power—The Liquor Traffic a Liability, not an Asset

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT IS GRATIFIED AT PASSAGE OF CURRENCY BILL—PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS "HARD TIMES" SITUATION—MARKETS OF THE WORLD NOW TO FURNISH NAVY SUPPLIES—PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER LEADER IN "SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF USELESS GIVING"

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The most important legislation passed by the Sixty-third Congress, and for which the special session was summoned by the President, were the tariff and currency measures. The Tariff bill passed some time ago and the Currency bill passed the Senate last evening, Friday, December 19, at 7:40 o'clock, by a vote of 54 to 34. It has been a long, tedious fight, beginning in the Senate, September 18, when the bill was received from the House. As the result was announced, applause broke out on the Democratic side of the chamber. Prior to this, the entire day was spent in discussion under the fifteen minute rule, and one effort after another on the part of the Republicans to amend the measure, was rejected. Forces that had fought together for improvement and amendment of the measure to the last, divided when the final vote came. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who had led the opposition to the bill returned to the Democratic ranks, and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, one of the leaders on the Republican side, with five other Republicans, voted for the measure. Wide differences exist between the form of the legislation passed by the Senate last night, and the bill that passed the House several months ago. The bill now goes to a committee on conference made up of appointees of Senators and Representatives who are to adjust the differences of the bill, when it goes to the President for his signature and becomes a law. It is predicted that the bill will be ready for the President by Monday night.

President Grateful for Passage of Currency Bill

When the vote was taken in the Senate, Secretary Tumulty, private secretary to the President, hurried from the Capitol to the White House, and told the President of the Senate's action. Mr. Wilson was delighted. He has worked hard, many times late into the night on the bill and expected early in the summer that the measure would go through long before this time. Throughout the afternoon, when a vote on the bill was momentarily expected, Mrs. Wilson and a party of friends from the White House were interested spectators of the Senate's proceedings. The galleries and the floor of the Senate were crowded all day. The President has been ill with grippe and unable to attend to business for a couple of weeks, and as soon as the Currency bill reaches him, it will be signed, and he with his family will start for the South for a greatly needed vacation. Congress, too, is longing to get away for a brief respite, having been in continuous session since April 7. Great and important issues have been before them, and the nervous strain has been stupendous.

Party Leaders Discuss "Hard Times" Situation

A tilt between two great leaders, Representative Mann, Republican leader, and Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House, was indulged in in the House this week. Mr. Mann talked hard times, quoting from newspaper reports, showing that there were a large number of men unemployed in the country, and that soup kitchens were being opened to take care of them. Speaker Clark, who left the rostrum and came to the floor, replied to Mr. Mann, ridiculing his arguments and declaring there were no hard times, that the bankers were waiting for the Currency bill to pass. "Then the banks will open up, and the country will boom with prosperity." Republicans on one side cheered their leader as he pictured the dark features of present conditions, while Democrats on the other side applauded their leader as he denied that Democratic legislation was the cause of industrial or financial disturbance.

Tuesday and Friday are Cabinet days, when the members of the Cabinet meet with the President and discuss the work to be done. Last Tuesday the President's physician forbade his going to the Executive offices, and the meeting convened in the study of the White House. This is the room where President McKinley held his Cabinet meetings, and where Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. On Friday the President had recovered sufficiently to plant an elm tree in the grounds of the White House to take the place of the elm planted long years ago by President Hayes, and which was uprooted in the severe storm of last summer.

There is a deep feeling in the House in favor of a "Naval" holiday, through the suspension of armament building activities proposed for England, Germany, and France by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty of Great Britain. The Senate, also, is favorable to this action. A naval holiday of the nations of the world would mean that the building of battleships would cease for a specified time, and that in consequence millions of dollars would be saved for more peaceful uses.

Markets of the World Now to Furnish Navy Supplies

Taking advantage of reductions under the Underwood tariff law, the Navy has adopted the general policy of purchasing supplies in the markets of the world, instead of the American market. The latest call for bids put out by the Navy Bureau of supplies and accounts is for 100,000 yards of dark blue cloth for trousers, jackets and caps for the enlisted men.

While previous specifications for bids for that material stipulated that American wool must be supplied, in the present instance the specifications have no limitations as to whether it shall be domestic or foreign grown. Navy Department officials are therefore awaiting with interest the opening of the bids on January 27. As wool is on the free list, a number of foreign bidders are expected to participate, and the department hopes for a substantial reduction in price.

The awarding of one contract for beef to Argentine packers several weeks ago, led to a substantial decrease in the bids submitted by American packers.

West Point Naval Academy in Need of Expert Needlewoman

The United States Civil Service commission announces an open competitive examination for expert needlewomen. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination, certification will be made to fill a vacant position as skilled needlewoman in the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., at three dollars per day. The duties to be performed pertain to the repair of flags of great historic value in the possession of the museum. These flags pertain to the revolutionary period, the Mexican war, and the Civil war, and have become so torn and shredded, by reason of the deterioration of the material of which they are made, that it is necessary to make extensive repairs before they can be displayed. Some of the older flags have become so extremely brittle that if handled the material would be reduced practically to a powder. The work will require great care, skill, and patience. Applicants must be expert needlewomen, must state the experience they have had in the handling and repairing of flags, or lace, or delicate fabrics. Persons whose experience is only that of an ordinary seamstress are advised not to apply for this work.

President Wilson's Daughter Leader in "Society for Prevention of Useless Giving"

A new society has been launched in the District, which has become very popular, especially as Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, is chairman of the District of Columbia Branch. It is called the "Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving," or the S. P. U. G. It was primarily intended to protect girls employed in stores who, in order to keep in the good graces of certain heads of departments, were taxed heavily to contribute toward a fund to purchase expensive gifts for them. Miss Wilson has issued the following statement:

"In view of a little misapprehension as to the objects of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, which now has a membership of 1,200 and is increasing in the District, I feel that a little explanation might further the interest of the organization. We ask you not to give from a sense of obligation, but to give for the joy of giving, and where it is needed. We feel that it would further the objects of the S. P. U. G. movement very materially in this, its first year in Washington, if all the local members should, as individuals, or squads of ten, take some one person and give him or her a happy Christmas. * * * If this suggestion could be taken up by the S. P. U. G. members, it would mean the lifting of burdens from many an anxious, careworn, suffering family, not only for one day, but for many days to come."

Might we not all carry out the true spirit of Christmastide, by following the suggestion of Miss Wilson?

The District W. C. T. U. at its Executive Committee meeting this week, mapped out a plan for carrying forward the work for National Constitutional Prohibition. One hundred women, or more, will volunteer to attend ten Sunday evening services to be held in churches in different parts of the city. A temperance address will be delivered by a speaker provided for the occasion, and at the close, these women at a signal will move through the congregation with pledge and membership cards reaching every person in the house without delay, and by direct personal appeal invite them to become identified with the W. C. T. U. and with this nationwide movement for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Saturday, December 20, 1913

PROHIBITION TESTED IN KANSAS

CITIZENS HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE AS A RESULT OF GOOD LAW

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, ON PRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES SENATE, ON DECEMBER 10 OF RESOLUTION FOR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

As this is a question in which Kansas has had longer and better experience than any other state in the Union, I desire to say a few words in support of the resolution.

We have had statewide prohibition as a part of the Kansas state constitution longer than it has existed in any other state in the Union. The Kansas Legislature in 1879 voted by joint resolution to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes. This amendment was adopted by the people at the general election in 1880. During the thirty-three years since that time the law has not been repealed, nor has the constitutional amendment on which it is based been resubmitted to the people for their affirmation or rejection. If there is any one question which is permanently settled in the minds of the people of Kansas, it is the prohibition question. In my judgment, the question will never again be submitted to the people or seriously attempted to be resubmitted by any organization, political or otherwise. If it should be resubmitted, prohibition would carry by a larger vote than any other proposition that could be presented to the people of Kansas. It has been entirely eliminated from politics, and the people are practically a unit on the question of retaining it as the fundamental law of the state. After this long trial and experience with the law fully ninety per cent of the people would vote for its continuance and are favorable to its extension throughout the nation. Our firm stand for the law is proof of the strength of character of our citizens and a constant example in practical reform to all the states of the nation.

The Inevitable Results of Prohibition

The closing of the saloons and joints in the state has had a most excellent effect upon the morals as well as the material interests of the people of the state, so much so that no one with the best interests of the people and the state at heart desires to go back to the old order of things under the saloon. Among the most beneficial results of the operation of the law are better homes, happier and wealthier families, higher standards of education and intelligence, and a large reduction in crime. These are the natural and inevitable results of prohibition wherever effectively enforced. *But the best result of all is in the fact that of the half million boys and girls in Kansas only a very small proportion have ever seen an open saloon. Children are growing to manhood and womanhood without the temptation or evil influence of the saloon.*

During the thirty-three years of prohibition the illiteracy of our people has been reduced from forty-nine per cent to two per cent, and this trifling amount is almost entirely among the foreign element in the mining section of the southeast. With 105 counties in the state eighty-seven of them have no insane,

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fifty-four have no feeble-minded, ninety-six have no inebriates, and what few there are come from the cities which defied the law until recent years. There is only one pauper to every 3,000 population, and there are thirty-eight county poor farms which have no inmates. In July, 1911, fifty-three county jails were empty and sixty-five counties had no prisoners serving sentence. Since the establishment of prohibition the population of Kansas has increased more than any of the surrounding states, and her wealth has increased until it has become the richest state in the Union per capita. Although we suffered one of the worst droughts in the history of the state last summer, recent statements from the banks show that in the 930 state banks there is on deposit belonging to the people of Kansas about $120,000,000, and on deposit in the 213 national banks about $90,000,000, making a total of $210,000,000 or about $123 for every man, woman, and child in the state.

Increase in Material Wealth

Until 1909 Kansas permitted drug stores to sell whisky and other intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. This privilege was grossly abused, and the state legislature, in 1909, passed a law

The best result of all is in the fact that of the half million boys and girls in Kansas only a very small proportion have ever seen an open saloon. Children are growing to manhood and womanhood without the temptation or evil influence of the saloon.

prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for any purpose whatever. The state bank deposits of the state which had theretofore been gaining gradually only about a million dollars a year made a sudden increase of $14,000,000, or from $83,000,000 to $97,000,000 at that time. In addition to this the increase in wealth within the past ten years has been at the rate of $120,000,000 per year. The assessed valuation of property for taxation is sufficient to give every man, woman, and child in the state $1,700, while the average wealth in the nation is only about $1,200. Is it not reasonable to believe and fair to say that thirty-three years of prohibition has had something to do with this grand result?

About three years ago when I was judge of the thirty-second judicial district of Kansas, I was asked to give my opinion of the effects of the law in that particular locality, and I wrote a letter setting forth my views at that time, which have not materially changed, and I desire to read it now as a part of my remarks on this occasion:

"It is a pleasure to say that convictions are less difficult in my district for violations of the prohibitory law than for the violation of any other criminal laws of the state. By a rigid enforcement of the law for many years, the former prejudice of the people against the law has completely changed to an extreme bias in its favor. When a jury is now impaneled to try one charged with the violation of this law, instead of a juror disqualifying, as he formerly did, because of his prejudice against the law, he now often disqualifies on account of his frank admission of extreme bias in its favor; and frequently care has to be taken on the part of the court in protecting the rights of a defendant to prevent a conviction without sufficient evidence to sustain it. A man could no more start a joint in Garden City, or any other southwestern Kansas town, than he could willfully apply a torch to one of our best buildings. No good citizen would stand for it, no matter what his views on the liquor question.

Prohibitory Law Dear to the Hearts of Kansans

"The result is, instead of being what was formerly considered the most lawless section of the state, we have become the most law-abiding people on the face of the earth. This judicial district, consisting of the nine southwestern counties, embraces a territory equal in size to the entire state of Connecticut with little old Rhode Island thrown in, yet in most of the counties there has not been a criminal case on the dockets for over fifteen years, and in some of the counties there has not been a civil difficulty of sufficient importance to justify the calling of a jury for the same length of time. One or two days is sufficient time to transact the entire court business of a regular term in each of the five southwestern counties. The old argument that no one will settle in a prohibition community is answered by the fact that our population has more than doubled in the last four years, and instead of property decreasing in value it has enhanced in value from 100 to 1,000 per cent. I know of no one in the poorhouse or in jail in any of these nine counties, and our people are as healthy, happy, and prosperous as can be found anywhere in the world, and may rightfully challenge comparison with any other similar territory with joints or open saloons."

What I said at that time as to conditions in my judicial district could have been said of most of the other judicial districts of the state, and they remain about the same today.

Kansas welcomes this resolution, and I shall gladly render every service possible to secure its passage, and thereby aid in securing for the Nation the beneficent effects which have already been realized in Kansas.

LICENSE RAISED TO ITS HIGHEST POWER

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

(Continued from Last Week)

We have also proven some things with reference to the relation between drunkenness and the legalized liquor traffic as seen in license or no-license cities and towns. I have not time to give concrete instances but I must mention one city, the second largest in the state, the city of Worcester, which, for two years, enjoyed the distinction of being the largest city in the world without the legalized liquor traffic. Worcester furnishes an unusual opportunity for studying conditions under the two orders because its two years of no-license were followed, alas! by a règimè of license which has continued until the present time. From 1908 to 1910 the liquor traffic was an outlaw in Worcester. During those years the arrests for drunkenness in the city were 4,641, as compared with 7,971 the two preceding years and 9,111 the two years following the resumption of license. The arrests for assault and battery in 1906-08 were 697; 1908-10, 572, and in 1910-12, 689. The arrests for all causes during the two years preceding no-license were 12,162; during the two years following no-license 12,811, while during the no-license years the total number of arrests were 9,325. During the dry years there were 327 cases of alcoholism in the city hospital and the number of deaths from alcoholism was sixteen. But during the years preceding the dry règimè the patients were 497 and the deaths 48, while in the two immediately succeeding years the patients were 678 and the deaths 38. Surely he who runneth may read.

High License Does Not Prevent Drunkenness

I wish it were in my power to place before you the chart I had at my own state convention, prepared by the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, showing the population of the states, the number of arrests for drunkenness and for all other combined causes during each year from 1882 to 1912. Two red and two black lines run diagonally across the chart, the black lines showing the increase in population during each of the thirty years, the lower red the increase of arrests for all crimes other than drunkenness, while the upper red, which soars to the very top, shows the number of arrests for drunkenness. I cannot take time to go through the three decades, but I must give you a few of these figures which furnish so damning a testimony to the value of high license. In 1882 the population of the state was 1,942,141; the arrests for drunkenness were 37,595, and for all other causes, 28,957. A decade saw the population mount to 2,238,943, but the arrests for drunkenness had increased in far greater ratio and numbered 53,158, while for all other causes the total number was 29,958.

The same ratio, approximately, continues through the years, but the figures for 1912 stand out with startling distinctness. Our population was 3,366,416; our arrests for drunkenness 98,651; for all other causes 56,836. Certainly as a deterrent of drunkenness high license in Massachusetts seems hardly to fulfill its much vaunted mission.

Quite recently Mr. Robert H. Magwood of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts No-License League, to whose diligent research I am indebted for many of the figures quoted, has made a study of the death rates of the largest cities of the state with reference to their attitude on the license question. Taking the cities above fifty thousand in population he shows that the four voting no-license, Brockton, Lynn, Somerville, and Cambridge, have a death rate per thousand, respectively, of 11.64, 11.79, 12.13, and 14.05. The eight license cities exceeding fifty thousand in population are Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Holyoke, Lawrence, Boston, Fall River and Lowell. In them the death rate per one thousand is, respectively, 14.90, 15.45, 15.46, 15.98, 16, 16.17, 16.23 and 16.79. These figures are their own commentary. Is it not clearly evident that in Massachusetts health and long life do not follow in the wake of the licensed saloon.

But Boston considers that it alone is Massachusetts, and it may be worth while for us to stop for a little to consider this claim. The present mayor of Boston, he who has been past mayor for quite a number of years, and who, if present indications are to be regarded, considers that he is acting under a divine commission to be mayor for some years to come —is a pronounced and a perennial optimist. So overflowing is he with faith in the past, present and future welfare of the city under his paternal care, that he longs to see its blessings extended to the benighted regions beyond. During a recent trip into prohibition Maine he dwelt at length upon the prosperity and blessings of Boston and Massachusetts; contrasting them sadly with the conditions he found about him in the Pine Tree state. As a remedy for the evils his vivid imagination saw the people of Maine laboring under, he advised them to abandon their outgrown prohibitory law and to come out upon the exalted plane occupied by high license, local option Massachusetts. Surely the spirit of practical philanthropy is to be commended, but what do the facts show?

> **Statewide and nationwide prohibition will yet be the watchword and policy of the Old Bay State. The instinct of self-preservation must force it upon us if we are moved by no higher motive.**

From 1900 to 1910 the population of Boston increased 19.6 per cent but the total number of arrests for all causes increased 111.5, while the number of arrests for drunkenness increased 156.5. In answer to the argument which is always adduced when considering figures which relate to license cities surrounded by no-license area, that the "drunks" are recruited from no-license territory, the same authority shows that the arrests of Boston residents for all causes during the decade increased 84, while the arrests of residents for drunkenness increased 116.5. Furthermore it can be clearly proven from the license records that the cost of the police and the licensing boards during the decade increased 31.4 while towards that additional expense the liquor licenses contributed an increase of 2.6 license fees. Sixty-three per cent of all arrests made by the police were for the single crime of drunkenness and arrests for drunkenness increased, among residents, more than five times as fast as the population. Surely the mayor has high ground upon which to base his felicitations.

Law Breaking in License Territory

But the heart of the mayor of Boston is wrung with anguish over the evasions of law as evinced in Maine's illicit liquor selling. It seems extremely fitting that it should be so wrung since Boston is quite intimately connected with Maine's nullification of law, as has been recently proven in the capture by Portland's sheriff of a vessel heavily laden with liquor and sailing from the good port of Boston. Evasion of law is undoubtedly a thing to be deplored and condemned but, singular though it may seem, it is an evil which is not confined to prohibition area. Even Massachusetts' high license, local option laws are broken, and that in Boston itself, the exponent of all that is highest in local government, if its mayor is to be counted the judge.

The kitchen barroom in Maine is an evil deplored both by the temperance and liquor forces of all states and it has doubtless been more in evidence than any other form of the liquor business in the heated wars which have been waged around the theories of license or no-license, local option or prohibition. But is the kitchen barroom indigenous to the soil of Maine? Singularly enough it seems to thrive on license soil as well, and that, too, in Boston. Indeed, the expert testimony already quoted shows that kitchen barrooms, as well as drunkenness, are most in evidence where licensed places are most numerous.

For example, Boston comprises eight cities and towns united by annexation; Boston proper, Roxbury, South Boston and Charlestown in 1910 had 405,777 population with 878 licensed places and an average, during the decade, of 101 illegal places. But East Boston, West Roxbury, Brighton and Dorchester had ninety-three licensed places and averaged only twenty illegal places

Licensed Saloons and Kitchen Barrooms Flourish Side by Side

The same proportion holds in the other licensed cities and towns of the state. So far from the high license saloon driving out the kitchen barroom, they seem to flourish side by side in a brotherly amity which has its touching features until you get behind the curtain and learn that the two are not mutually antagonistic, but parts of a great whole. In at least one city in Massachusetts the high license saloon keeper furnishes his next door neighbor, who is without a license, with the liquor, at a slight advance above wholesale rates, and thereby establishes a bond of union and likewise furnishes himself with a clearing house to which his less desirable customers may be consigned. So, like the immortal "Bre'r Fox," "he cotches 'em comin' and goin'."

But Boston's mayor is not the only high official who is willing to sing our praises to them that are afar off. Since distance lends enchantment it is probably a bit safer, on the whole, to sing them to them afar off than it would be to them that are nigh. The present governor of the state delivered an eloquent address at the recent Prison Reform Congress in which he spoke in glowing terms of our method of dealing with the man arrested for drunkenness, through the Industrial Farm at Foxboro. Without doubt Foxboro is an excellent institution for the special purpose for which it was created. If a man really wants to reform he has a chance there and the out-of-door work, with simple, healthful food, has proven an important factor in the at least temporary reclamation of many hundreds of men. But Governor Foss singularly seems to overlook one feature in connection with Foxboro and Massachusetts which appeals strongly to those who are studying this problem with reference to the perpetuity and future welfare of the state. Foxboro long since outgrew its present quarters. So great is the number of those sent there that another large farm has been purchased and a much larger hospital is being erected. The grants from the state treasury are increasingly large each year and the expense of maintaining this one

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A CHRISTMAS IN ALASKA

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come;
Let earth receive her king."

Jubilantly the familiar strains ring out; but not from vested choir or renowned quartet, with the accompaniment of swelling organ tones. They are untrained voices all; and there is no instrument to steady those who falter, or to guide those who are prone to wander from the key.

The congregation of the little Presbyterian mission is gathered in the schoolhouse, and in one corner stands a gorgeous Christmas tree. Around it cluster the starry-eyed children, whose shrill voices swell the joyous acclaim. Several of these children were born in Alaska, and their experience of Christmas entertainments and Christmas gifts, as dispensed by a well-regulated Sunday school, is very limited. The "mission" has been established less than six months, but the nineteen children of the village are enrolled in the Sunday school, and their participation in the Christmas exercises is spontaneous and hearty.

There is a gift for every child from the Sunday school; and, following the old-time custom in small communities, a general exchange of gifts on the part of families and friends. Then, to close the festivities, gifts of candy and fruit are distributed to every person in the house, that those who are "homeless" may feel less keenly the absence of family ties at this season of good will.

Leaving the happy assemblage, with its cheery reiteration of "Merry Christmas," we come forth and stand in awed silence at the weird beauty of the night. The full moon sheds an indescribable radiance upon an earth that reflects a whiteness inviolate. Every branch and twig shimmers with a garment of frost. The schoolhouse stands upon a hill, and in the valley below lies a phantom village. Lights gleam from every cabin window, and smoke curls upward from every chimney. It is twenty-two degrees below zero, and the snow crunches sharply under our feet. With eyes lifted to the heavens we think of dear ones far away at this Christmastide, but to whom we are joined in spirit. We glance back at the merry throng pouring forth from the schoolhouse, and catch their breathless comments on the wonderful moonlight; then, clasping hands for the race down the hill, we cry,

"God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world."

MEDICAL EXPERTS URGE NATIONAL PROHIBITION

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER NARCOTICS MEETS

JANE A. STEWART

"Saloons must go" is the edict of medical experts. The enactment of national legislation to prohibit the manufacture and importation of drugs and alcoholic beverages was earnestly urged at the forty-third annual meeting of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics held in Philadelphia December 3-4.

Among others, Dr. B. C. Keister, of Roanoke, Va., in a comprehensive and startling address on "Habit Forming Drugs and Their Relations to Physicians," voiced the need for prohibition. "This country," he declared, "is second only to China in the amount of opium and kindred drugs used, 400,000 pounds of opium and 150,000 ounces of cocaine being consumed in the United States annually; drug derivatives being sold in cigars, cigarets, and in many popular beverages, and four-fifths of all proprietary medicines and patent nostrums containing from five to thirty per cent of alcohol. Prohibition will reduce homicides by fifty per cent, suicides by sixty per cent and lunacy by thirty-three per cent."

Charts Give Temperance Facts

It was a beautiful assembly room in a select hotel in which the group of medical experts met, the walls being adorned by about a dozen charts, showing the greater longevity of abstainers, and the slowly decreasing consumption of liquor in the United States and in the United Kingdoms up to 1909.

The four meetings were devoted to papers, psychological, physiological, sociological, statistical, etiological, historical and comparative on the drink and drug habits. They also dealt with prophylaxis and treatment; morphinism and legislation for inebriates. All were intensely practical and valuable contributions to the cause of total abstinence. Among the well known speakers were Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn., secretary of the society; Dr. H. O. Marcy, Boston; Dr. Matthew Woods, Philadelphia; Charles Samson, secretary Board of Inebriety, New York City; Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, New York City; Dr. Samuel Stern, Atlantic City; Dr. J. Madison Taylor; Dr. W. C. Ashworth, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Barton, Chicago, and Dr. G. H. Benton, Florida. No more ringing indictments of alcohol have ever been heard by an assembly of scientists than those uttered at this important meeting.

"Alcohol," said Dr. A. R. Moulton of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, "in numerous ways causes insanity. It is directly a poison to the brain; indirectly it impairs nutrition by interfering with the purification of the blood; it lowers the moral tone and standing, and finally it occasions disease and renders the body liable to maladies which have an intimate relation to insanity."

"Future generations will pay a frightful toll to the widespread drink habit in this country," was the declaration of another medical expert. "The money cost," he said, "in addition to the enormous loss from the lack of productiveness of the army of alcoholics and to the loss of more than 40,000 deaths annually is most serious, but is insignificant compared with the resulting deterioration of the living victims and with that large part of the coming human beings who must forever suffer the heredity blight of congenital idiocy, feeblemindedness, dipsomania, narcomania and other major and minor neuropathic curses."

Alcoholism Largely Responsible for Degenerates

Alcoholism, it was stated, is responsible for 46.5 per cent of thousands of cases of idiots, imbeciles and lunatics. A gruesome specimen was shown of a babe born without a brain, a condition said to be due to a drunken father. A glimpse of the demoralizing grip which alcohol has on the industrial centers of the United States was given by Dr. Edwin Katzen-Ellenbogen, Bureau of Scientific Research, Trenton, N. J., who has made a long study of the problem and who presented statistics covering his observation of 300 working men. The average pay of these men was $18 weekly, but drink rapidly reduced the earning power of many to $15 and some to $10. "Close the saloons on pay days that workers may get by the tempting doors to their homes with their wages," the speaker urged. "The enactment of laws in every state is necessary."

One of the most striking addresses was that of Colonel L. Merylin Maus, chief surgeon of the United States Army Medical corps on Governor's Island, N. Y., on the moderate drinker. He showed that death, disease and injury follow in the wake of "moderate drinking." "The numerous automobile accidents that occur daily are principally due to a few drinks taken in roadhouses along the route of travel," he declared.

"Most serious mistakes and errors of judgment are occurring every day both in civil and official life through moderate drinking. Only those who understand the effects of the moderate use of alcohol on responsibility and judgment can realize the number of trustful sick whose lives have been sacrificed by drinking physicians and surgeons. Today the growing tendency of both sexes to use cocktails and indulge in other forms of moderate drinking is becoming the greatest menace of the age and threatens the integrity of the race."

Colonel Maus Calls Attention to Drink Expenditure.

During the last year, Dr. Maus stated that many millions of gallons of wine, beer, whisky and other intoxicants were used in America at a tremendous cost. "The country would be electrified if called upon to appropriate a like sum to suppress diseases and national epidemics. Yet this drink expenditure is the most important factor in producing misery, poverty, suicides, crimes, besides bringing about the death of thousands, and the intellectual death of many in our institutions."

Smoking, especially when smoke is inhaled, was arraigned as among the direct causes of the drink habit. The use of other narcotics was given grim and graphic exposition.

It was stated as a "curious fact" that twenty-three per cent of "dope fiends" are medical men. "Medical science is too perilous for any man to undertake who is addicted to the use of drugs," declared one speaker. He pronounced the laws in this country inadequate to meet the drug problem and urged that the physician should eliminate morphine from his prescriptions.

The grave danger which has arisen through the great increase in the sale of heroin and the adoption of the "sniffing" habit was described by Dr. C. J. Douglas of Boston, who declared the new drug similar in its effects and as de-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE JOY BELLS

The Christmas bells ring out once more
And holly wreaths each post and door.
"Good cheer, good will, and love to all!"
Across the land the joy-bells call.

In every village, every town,
The mistletoe and holly crown,
By willing hands are hung in place,
While smiling secrets wreathe each face.

"Come home, come home!" the joy-bells call,
Though home be cabin, flat, or hall.
There is no place like home to see
The stocking gift, the Christmas tree.

May grief and strife be banished wide.
From every home at Christmastide;
And hearts proclaim that Love is King,
While loud and sweet the joy-bells ring. —*Exchange*

MRS. FAIRING'S CHRISTMAS

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

"The thought of Jamie so takes the heart out of it all, Mary," Mrs. Fairing remarked in her low, despondent voice.

"Yes, mother, I know, but after all you have the rest of us to live for. Martha will be here tomorrow with her brand new baby, and Hetty with her perfectly good new husband to show. It will not be quite fair to cloud their Christmas joy, will it?" Mary Fairing bent over her frail little mother with a kiss.

"No, dear, you are quite right. After all, Mary, God can take care of Jamie just as well in California as if he were here, and we must trust, where we cannot see."

"That's right, mother, and who knows what good may come out of it all. Christmas has proved a blessed season to us many times, and it may be bringing us more than we are looking for."

For several years the Fairing home had been under a cloud of sorrow. Mary and James Fairing were twins and, although very opposite in tastes and character, were united by a stronger bond of love and fellowship than that existing between ordinary brothers and sisters. Mary, the substantial and thoughtful, guided by a pure conscience, weighed every act in the balance with right. James, the light-hearted and gay, acted first and thought afterward, thus making himself an easy prey for those who were ever watching to lead others astray.

Mrs. Fairing, as mothers will, had set her heart on her one son with a devotion which was neither good for herself nor him, and while Mary was the best beloved daughter, if there was a difference in her feelings toward either of the twins, James was her idol. Their father had died soon after their birth, and it had been hard for the mother to train these differing natures without his help.

James was devotedly attached to his mother, but had a great horror of being looked upon as a "sissy." Easily led by those who were quick to see and take advantage of his weak point, before he was nineteen he was well along on that course of vice which to the average young man seems so manly.

Mary was the first to learn the sorrowful truth as he came stumbling home one night nearly helpless with drink, and for the mother's sake she kept it a secret for a while.

"I'll never, never do it again, Sis, if only you won't tell on me," he had promised when she pleaded with him in the morning. "The boys must have put dope into the stuff last night."

"Foolish boy, you should know that all the stuff is doped. As if the pure stuff is not deadly enough, they adulterate and mix their vile compounds until they are fire and poison to any one silly enough to meddle with them. All liquor is warranted to destroy, and I cannot see how you dare touch it."

"If you were a man, instead of a girl, you'd know how hard it is to be a 'goody' when you're out with other men—"

"Men?" Mary's voice vibrated with scorn. "If I were a man, I should not count those who would entice me into evil as men worth regarding. Have you no ideals of your own, James; no sense of right with which to fight temptation, and prove yourself a leader instead of a weakling to be led?"

"No, I haven't. I'm a damp string if you want to know it," the young man retorted sullenly, stung by her reproaches.

"Then God help us," cried Mary, bursting into tears such as James had never seen her shed in all their happy life together. "It will kill mother."

Perhaps Mary, in her own strict integrity, did not take the wisest course to influence her brother. At any rate things went on from bad to worse, the mother could no longer be deceived, and James cowered under her heart-broken looks more than under all of Mary's reproaches, and one day they missed him. Alone, he had gone out into the world, where a sister's voice and a mother's tears could no longer reproach him. They heard of him two years later in California, but his record there was not reassuring, and they could only wait, and pray.

Those who have never come under the blight of an experience like this, can never know the terrible sorrow this frail little mother suffered. It shadowed her life, eating into her very vitals. Her step was no longer light, her heart throbbed heavily in her bosom with a dull pain, the hollows about her eyes told of midnight hours of weeping, and there was no joy in the morning.

Christmas drew near, and the bustle of preparation for guests, to a certain extent, took her mind from her sorrow, still there was an undercurrent which would not be stilled, much as she loved the children who were left to her. Hetty, the musician of the family, was next older than the twins, and none of the family had seen the husband she was bringing to present to them. She had met him at the music school where she was taking a course of study, and the marriage had been rather hastily arranged under a pressure of business circumstances, but Hetty, as young brides are apt to do, had described her husband as "the best ever."

Martha, the eldest of the girls, had been the life of the home while she was in it. She was a merry, frolicsome child whom even the cares of maternity could not rob of her birthright of light-heartedness. Each new baby, as it came, found a hearty welcome, and strangely enough proved to be the superior of all its predecessors, the best baby, the sweetest and dearest. Christmas would not be complete without sunny-faced Martha. Ben Harmon, her devoted but more sedate husband, was "daddy" to three enthusiastic little worshippers, and seemed quite content to be a family hero.

"I declare, Martha, you look younger than ever," Mary exclaimed as she kissed her sister and caught the little bundle of flannel and linen out of her arms. "The mother of four should begin to show some proper dignity."

"I will delegate the dignity role to you, Mary," laughed Martha.

"When do you expect Hetty?"

"Tomorrow evening."

"Then we may be giddy until our new brother arrives. I'm quite scared of him oh, Mother Fairing, don't let those children smother you."

"It does me good, Martha." Mrs. Fairing looked out from the circle of little heads and arms with a smile. "I have longed so for the children."

When Hetty and her husband arrived Mrs. Fairing looked up into the face of

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A GRAND CHRISTMAS DINNER

JAMIE'S STORY

Happy and merry were Tommy and Jerry
And fifty more boys as gay.
For we were invited (no one was slighted)
To dinner on Christmas Day.

Ladies dressed neatly and smiling most sweetly
Had trimmed up a beautiful hall;
And each wore a bow of white ribbon, you know,
And welcomed us, one and all.

Gayly the table held all it was able
Of turkey and pudding and meats,
When we boys in a row, all ragged, you know,
Filed in and filled up the seats.

Hungry, yet jolly, we knew 'twould be folly,
Not to eat with a right good will;
Surely, for once, no boy was a dunce,
But ate till he'd had his fill.

"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating his Christmas pie.
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,
And said, 'What a great boy am I.'"

Crippled Tom Berry and good-natured Jerry
Had fun with the lucky bone,
While every boy there had enough and to spare
Of good things he never had known.

Christmas is jolly with wreaths and with holly,
And candies and raisins and tarts;
But better to boys than the feast and the toys
Was the kindness of loving hearts.

—*Mary L. Wyatt*

THE FATE OF LITTLE NORWAY SPRUCE

All night long the pine trees wait,
Dark heads bowed in solemn state,
Wondering what may be the fate
Of little Norway spruce.

Little Norway spruce who stood
Only lately in the wood,
Did they take him for his good—
They who bore him off!

Little Norway spruce so trim,
Lithe, and free, and strong of limb!
All the pines were proud of him;
Now his place is bare.

All that night the little tree
In the dark stood patiently,
Far away from forest free,
Laden for the morn.

Chained and laden, but intent,
On the pines his thoughts were bent,
They might tell him what it meant,
If he could but go!

Morning came. The children, "See!
Oh, our glorious Christmas tree!"
Gifts for everyone had he;
Then he understood.

—*St. Nicholas*

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"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN"

Forty years ago on the day before Christmas a band of courageous Christian women, prompted by the spirit of the Christ, inaugurated a crusade for righteousness. Little did they dream when with tender pleadings and fervent prayer, they went from saloon to saloon, what a beneficent Christmas blessing they were conferring upon the world. Today the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the lineal descendant of this movement of the Crusaders, is in the midst of a campaign for righteousness which will in large measure bring about the fulfillment of the prophetic song of the angels to the shepherds, "Peace on earth, good will to men." As we celebrate the holy day, may we consecrate ourselves anew to work and pray for the outlawing from our land forever and forever of a traffic which deprives thousands of homes each year of Christmas cheer and brings to the world dissension and strife rather than peace and good-will. In the midst of our holiday festivities let us plan and pray for the speedy coming of prohibition of the liquor traffic for the nation and the world.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

All moneys sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for subscriptions to our papers, literature, supplies, or campaign fund should be by draft, express or money order, payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

If necessary at any time to send a personal check, add ten cents to the amount to be remitted for any sum less than $100.00 to pay the exchange charged us through the Chicago Clearing House.

In order to build up a strong, virile people we must protect the young against the race poison, remembering that the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow.

"THE JOBLESS LEGION"

The problem of what to do with, and how to prevent, the yearly advent of the "jobless legion" is being dealt with just now by Chicago, New York, and other great cities. It is estimated that in the first named city 100,000 men are walking the streets, jobless, homeless and hungry. It is true, many of these men are out of work through no fault of their own, but far too large a proportion find themselves in this pitiable condition because, like the prodigal son, they have wasted their substance in riotous living and have turned into the coffers of the liquor dealers the money that would, even in hard times, have tided them over the present crisis. In an effort to explain this annually recurring problem, a Chicago daily says, "We persist in looking upon joblessness as a reflection upon the individual, whereas it really is a reproach to the nation." In a different sense from that intended to be conveyed by the writer it is indeed a reproach to the nation that a business which is known to be responsible for a great portion of the poverty of the land and which is in large part an explanation of the "jobless legion" that afflicts our great cities is permitted and legalized.

"IF THE BREWERIES PAY DIVIDENDS"

Not long ago at a temperance meeting the leader prayed for protection "for thousands of young men who must fall if the breweries pay dividends." The wording was, to say the least, startling. It made a life and death issue out of a matter of finance which had not heretofore seemed worth noticing. As one reads the words, before the mind's eye there loom up other things that must happen if the breweries pay dividends. Mothers' and fathers' hearts must be bowed in shame at the gradual degradation and degeneration of sons; wives must be humiliated and crushed; children unborn must be cursed with evil appetites and tendencies, through the vicious habits of their fathers, if the breweries pay dividends.

But, as though that were not a price sufficiently enormous to pay, society must be robbed of efficient workmen, the nation must lose some of its best citizenship, taxpayers must be burdened to support and care for the poor, the insane, the feebleminded—the direct result of the use of intoxicating liquors—all these things must continue if the breweries pay dividends. But why must the breweries pay dividends, and why, indeed, must they continue to exist? Is it not time for America as a Christian nation to pray not alone "for the protection of the young men who must fall if the brewers pay dividends," but to pray and work and fight with all their might for the abolition of the breweries in order that our young men and old may not be tempted to fall by the accessibility of liquor.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

Colorado's temperance people, with the W. C. T. U. in the lead, are again lined up for a "battle with ballots' on the issue of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

It is reported that neither the American Baseball League nor the National League will sign contracts for next year with players who will not agree to refrain from the use of intoxicants during the baseball season.

You can't build a city on blood. If the manhood of a community has deteriorated as the result of the liquor traffic, it will have paid a terrible price for its parks and fine public buildings. They are not worth the lives liquor claims every year.

The seriousness of the present situation is realized by the men whose fortunes are dependent upon the traffic in drink. "It behooves all defenders of personal liberty to close up their ranks, for the lines of battle are being drawn closer and closer, and the contest will go on, our opponents knowing no such word as compromise," warns *Mida's Criterion.*

"A cigaret in the mouth of every man, woman and child in China" is the watchword of one of the big Anglo-American tobacco companies," says the *Record of Christian Work.* "When the Christians held their first service at the Altar of Heaven in Peking, agents of the tobacco companies were selling cigarets at this same Holy of Holies."

Branch Rickey, the new manager of the St. Louis Browns, is a total abstainer. He is reported to have said: "I have never in my life used profane language, I do not smoke, chew or drink, and several years ago I was virtually fired off the Cincinnati club by its manager because I refused to play baseball on Sunday. I will not play Sunday baseball myself, nor will I direct my team from the bench or grandstand during the progress of Sunday games played in the West or any other place in the world."

The wettest block in Kansas City, Mo., which formerly contained twenty-five saloons, has now only thirteen, and the saloon keepers are complaining of lack of patronage. Many of them close at twelve o'clock instead of one, the regular closing time, the length of the bar has been shortened, and the number of bar-tenders decreased. One of the saloon keepers in discussing the situation is reported to have said, "I do not know whether the people are drinking less or less people are drinking. The men who come here do not seem to drink as much as they did formerly, and fewer drinkers come here than several years ago. Trade is very poor." The verdict is that though the men have money to spend they are not spending it in the saloons. Railroad men, since the restrictions concerning the use of intoxicating liquor, are drinking less, and many of them do not drink at all

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing..... people,
.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)
City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

NO MORE LIQUOR AT THE VATICAN

The most famous wine cellars of the world—those of the Vatican—hereafter will contain no more liquor. According to the press, Pope Pius X has given orders that they be cleared of their accumulated vintage. The Pope, who is said to be a strict teetotaler, was induced to take this course primarily by way of chastisement of the Papal Guard, "whose rebellious behavior is attributed to the freedom of access to the cellars."

IT PAYS TO WRITE

ELIZA B. INGALLS, National Superintendent Anti-Narcotics

A short time ago Montgomery Ward & Co. had for the cover of their catalogue a very attractive picture, but in it was the figure of a man smoking a pipe. The Indiana department of Anti-Narcotics asked this firm to remove the pipe from the mouth of the man, which request was promptly granted.

This same firm has been advertising in its grocery catalogue cigaret papers, sent direct to the user. I wrote to the company, telling them that in many of the states the sale of cigarets or cigaret papers was illegal, and asked them to discontinue the sale. The following is a portion of the firm's reply:

"We have decided that we are serving the best interests of the young people, and at the same time maintaining the high standards on which we wish to conduct our business by eliminating the sale of cigaret papers."

We have only to call attention to matters of this kind to have the men who are conscientious and upright remove the temptation. I hope all women will remember this and act.

THE VOICE OF A CRUSADER

MRS. HARRIETTE S. KIDDER

[Mrs. Kidder has been a member of the W. C. T. U. from the beginning, and is now in her ninety-eighth year. She was for many years a resident of Evanston, her husband being prominently connected with Garrett Biblical Institute.—EDITOR]

I rejoice in the wonderful increase in temperance sentiment that has followed the early beginnings of the W. C. T. U. and in the corresponding efforts put forth to control the terrible evil with the misery and sin it brings to the world; in the awakening of the public to a sense of the dangers of strong drink, not only to the drinker himself but to the communities where men of ability and influence, by sanctioning the use of moderate drinking, have been the occasion of wrecking the lives and business interests of multitudes of people. I rejoice, also, that the public has awakened to the importance of having the children of the nation taught the nature and effects of alcohol in the public schools, and that states have passed prohibitory laws to control the traffic, until now nothing less than a national law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks will meet the demands of the people. And I rejoice that so many able women have consecrated their lives to this glorious work. Perhaps others, like myself, in the first flush of success that so filled us with hope for the speedy overthrow of this terrible evil—strong drink—did not fully estimate the unseen foes with which we had to contend. We have had to learn that we have not only to wrestle with flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers and the rulers of the darkness of this world. The Lord God Omnipotent is on the side of right. He will bring triumph to the cause when we, His people, "fill up the measure of our responsibility" in this matter. Such is the belief of this aged writer who has been interested in this cause until the present time, and who has enjoyed the honor of being a member of the W. C. T. U. from its first organization.

ROCKY ROAD AHEAD FOR WOULD-BE VIOLATORS OF OKLAHOMA'S PROHIBITION LAW

Temperance citizens of Oklahoma are congratulating themselves upon the growing sentiment in the state in favor of law enforcement. The last cause for rejoicing is found in the action of B. A. Enloe, United States marshal for the Eastern Oklahoma District, who has issued an order to his nineteen field deputies and all of the office deputies to confiscate any and all conveyances which are found in use for conveying liquor into the Indian country, across the line. The order even goes so far as to apply to railroad trains, if it is shown that the liquor is being transported with the connivance or consent of the train crews. Furthermore, Mr. Enloe has instructed the deputies, when they find cases that justify it, not to hesitate to chain the cars containing liquor to the tracks and hold them for further orders. Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, president of the state W. C. T. U., predicts that it will not be long before the liquor interests will seek easier fields.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

CHRISTMAS IN THE HEART

What is the thought of Christmas?
Giving.
What is the hope of Christmas?
Living.
What is the joy of Christmas?
Love.
No silver or gold is needed for giving.
If the heart is filled with Christmas love,
For the hope of the world is kindly living
Learned from the joy of God above.

—*Laura Hooker*

THE CHRIST IS BORN ANEW!

In the pure soul, although it sing or pray
The Christ is born anew from day to day;
The life that knoweth Him shall bide apart
And keep eternal Christmas in the heart.

—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps*

THE CHRISTMAS STAR

Christmas joy is in the air,
Gifts are speeding everywhere;
On the wings of love are hied
Boxes laden, ribbon tied.

Over homes with plenty blest,
Over homes by want opprest,
Over homes both near and far,
Shines the Christ Child, Christmas Star.

May its tender, loving ray,
Pierce the dark and lonely way
Of mountain cabins bleak and drear
Shut-in homes that have no cheer.

May its beam this Christmas morn,
Bring the long belated dawn,
To the little mountain child,
Waiting in the forest wild.

Waiting for the hand of Time
To bring the light of love divine,
Waiting, waiting, oh, so long,
To hear the joyful Christmas song.

—*Exchange*

NO USE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Well do the saloon men know the attitude of the women of this country toward the liquor traffic, and it is common knowledge that the liquor men are the chief opponents of the granting of suffrage to women. It is interesting to note, moreover, what the liquor papers say on the subject. In discussing the no-license victories in Illinois at the November election, and the fight that is being made to prove the woman suffrage law unconstitutional, *Muda's Criterion* says, "There is no doubt that the united liquor interests are behind the impending attack and that the incentive is to have the suffrage law stricken off the books before the women shall have a chance to vote in wet and dry issues at the election next spring."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mothers' Day (the birthday of Madame Willard).*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*

Safeguarding Scientific Temperance Instruction

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

The splendid advance of scientific temperance instruction involving the hearty co-operation of educators renders it imperative that such work have every safeguard. It is clear to all thoughtful people that the organization which has for more than a quarter of a century cared for the temperance teaching in the schools, advancing it step by step to its present high plane, is the one best fitted to continue the work.

It is the aim of the W. C. T. U. through its department of Scientific Temperance Instruction to bring to every child in the school-room an intelligent understanding of the nature and effect of alcohol, as well as of all other narcotics. There is nothing antagonistic in this teaching for even those engaged in the sale of liquor are often glad to have their own children fortified for life's battles with a knowledge of the truth. For instance, a high school teacher told this incident:

"In a certain western city a wealthy man engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor withdrew from the high school his two boys, one a member of the senior and the other of the junior class. His intention was to place them respectively at the head of his wholesale and retail liquor stores. So deeply interested in the young men was the young teacher that one evening she went to the home to expostulate with the father. He received her courteously and thus replied to her words of entreaty concerning the boys:

"'I thank you, young lady, for your deep interest in my sons. I have carefully followed both the teaching of the text-book and your instruction concerning the injury done by alcohol, and I believe every word to be true. I myself am a total abstainer, and I have taken care to safeguard my boys. Both of them have been to the priest and both have taken the vow of total abstinence. They will be safe.'"

One might naturally ask, what of the other boys who are to support the liquor stores? But here is the attitude of a man engaged in the traffic toward the teaching in the schools and it reveals much.

During these days of widespread essay contest work, it is very necessary to hold to our strong position that the leaflets, books, charts, periodicals, everything indeed used in teaching scientific temperance truth is calculated to convince the child that science is correct in its present day attitude concerning alcohol and that choices which will be of eternal value must be made now in the school-room.

The work of this department is not alone to close the saloon, its purpose is not merely to aid in ushering in National Constitutional Prohibition. The ultimate result of the teaching will bring about both of these greatly desired objects. The primary purpose of the work is to implant such truth in the mind and heart of the child as will influence him to choose now to have clear brains, steady nerves, firm muscles, indeed a clean body, and send him out from school with a knowledge that will protect him from the danger of acquiring not only the alcohol habit but will free him from the use of all narcotics.

With more than a million essays written by school children last year, in which their own convictions were stated, no one can doubt the great wisdom of carefully safeguarding this kind of instruction.

Mothers' Meetings, White Ribbon Recruits and Purity

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

This year Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits have again been combined with the Purity department. This seems a suitable combination as the white ribbon recruit pledge is, "I promise, God helping me, to teach my child the principles of total abstinence and purity." These mothers begin teaching their little ones purity as soon as they can at all comprehend the subject, and all the way along in life the parents and teachers realize the need of this preventive work in order to fortify the children against the temptations from within and without. The White Cross and White Shield work established by our own Frances E. Willard, is most important to our young people, in order that the principles of pure living may be thoroughly established in social life.

Your superintendent had hoped to have the new plans sent to the various states before Christmas, but it has required a little time to select the literature and rearrange the department and the Christmas rush will interfere with the mailing of printed matter. The first week of the new year all state superintendents of Mothers' Meetings, White Ribbon Recruits or Purity will receive plans of work, report blanks and samples of literature to help in this great work.

Many who will not listen to a speaker on this subject, or if they did listen would forget, will thoughtfully study our literature; therefore, the most important factor in our work is the printed page. In this connection let me ask that you send for literature early if you need it for any special occasion, as it does not travel as fast as letters. Requests for literature have sometimes been received only one day before it was needed, when the distance required three days to take it to its destination. Please write the name and address plainly with a pen.

I have now a package put up six months ago for some good woman who was too busy to remember to give her name and I have no doubt she thinks I am at fault. I have hoped she would write again. If you do not get what you order in a reasonable time, please repeat the order, as I do not intend to allow more than two days' delay at most in sending out literature, if I have it in stock. Sometimes the address is not legible, and I fear the package is sent to the wrong person. Sometimes the mails miscarry and that hinders.

I also ask that no personal checks for less than one dollar be sent, as it sometimes costs ten or fifteen cents to collect. Please send postage stamps or postoffice orders for any amount less than one dollar. Postoffice orders are better for all small amounts. As state superintendents sometimes change during the year, will the state president or secretary please send the correct address of the state superintendent of Mothers' Meetings or White Ribbon Recruits or Purity to your National superintendent.

305 East Church St., Elmira, N. Y.

THE PEACE STATUE

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Peace Department

The bill asking Congress for an appropriation and a commission for the erection of a colossal Peace statue at Panama has been introduced into Congress and referred to the Library Committee. There will probably be a hearing before this committee early in January.

As our National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and also many state, county and local unions have, by resolution, endorsed this movement, a duty falls upon each member of our organization to contribute her influence by writing a personal letter to the Congressmen from her district urging the support of the measure. These letters should be very brief and to the point. Short letters will likely have more weight than lengthy ones giving arguments and explanations. A simple sentence saying: "I am heartily in sympathy with the bill before Congress asking for a Peace statue at Panama and I sincerely hope you will give it your support," or other wording to this effect, is all that is necessary. Surely every white ribboner will gladly

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Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

"CALIFORNIA DRY IN 1914"

MARY M. COMAN, Covina, California

Vital interest and a swinging enthusiasm is usually expected from the West, but even Southern California herself was surprised when, on the first morning of the "California Dry" convention in Los Angeles, sixteen hundred and sixty-seven regularly appointed and elected delegates crowded the first hall to the doors, and finally, when there were more outside than could get in, marched triumphantly down Broadway to one of the largest churches in the city.

Called to consider the best "next move" of the temperance forces of California, the convention was easily the largest and most representative delegate body of temperance people in the state, and at the same time, the most enthusiastic. Many, arriving on the second day, did not file their credentials, and a conservative estimate of all the accredited delegates would be seventeen hundred and fifty.

The eager hundreds agreed fully that something should be done to bring about statewide prohibition—the one question was whether the date of probable voting should be 1914 or 1916. The eminently fair discussion of six hours, each speech, save in few exceptions, just a five-minute one, the two sides alternating, was interesting, eloquent and convincing. The chairman, Fred F. Wheeler, was more than fair to those favoring 1916. When the vote was finally taken, it was so nearly unanimous for 1914 that practically all the "16-ers" changed their opinion and voted for unanimity.

Since the convention, which was held October 19 and 20, thousands of initiative petitions have been distributed throughout the state and are being freely signed. It is proposed to secure at least 75,000 signatures, which is far above the required number to call a state election. Knowing that the general sentiment of the south is stronger than elsewhere, it is the aim of workers to secure 50,000 in the sections where local option has been so successful in securing prohibition of town and county.

White ribboners are prominent in all the work, as they were throughout the days prior to the convention. For the last three weeks local, county and even state meetings have been devoted almost wholly to the instructions concerning the signatures to be secured. December 7 was "Petition" Sunday as well as "Go-to-Church" Sunday all through Southern California, and practically every church had at least one energetic worker at the door. In some of the larger churches a special force of ten to twenty secured the signatures, notary publics being present to at once sign the legal statements made by the workers as to the genuineness of all signatures.

"The fight is on," and all temperance soldiers, of whatever division, are working energetically together, to secure first the initiative petition, and then to enter into a swift, sharp campaign, which is to bring, God willing, entire and complete prohibition for fair, golden California. Should the National come to this state in 1915, as is hoped, we want to have a white, dry state for it to enjoy.

GEORGIA'S RECORD-BREAKING CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The Georgia W. C. T. U. convention held in Bainbridge, November 18-22, was a record-breaker in the annals of the organization, in brilliancy of platform talent, and in optimism, harmony and enthusiasm of spirit among the throngs of women and men in attendance. Although the convention city is in the extreme southwest corner of the state, only twelve miles from the Florida line, the number of delegates from every section was gratifying.

Interest in the cause, perfect Indian summer weather, the far-famed genial hospitality and culture of Bainbridge accounted for the number of automobile parties from Florida and other nearby places.

Dry Mayor in Dry, Therefore Prosperous Town

The official board was handsomely entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Callahan and, incidentally, Mr. Callahan is mayor of the city, elected on a dry ticket. In the mayoralty campaign some friends advised "not injecting the issue" as it might mean defeat, but Mr. Callahan declared he wanted it clearly understood that if he was mayor at all he would be mayor of a dry town, and so he is. Under such conditions, of course, Bainbridge is prosperous as its up-to-date buildings, beautiful residences, white way and numerous automobiles evidence.

The little city was hostess not only to the W. C. T. U. gathering, but there was a large Chamber of Commerce meeting and a Georgia products dinner-barbecue, roast turkey, possum, vegetables and fruits and palatable Georgia dishes galore at which no less than 800 men sat down to enjoy themselves.

It may be well to explain that in Georgia we speak of a town as "dry" when no near beer saloons are allowed, and when the city officials do not wink at violations of prohibition law.

The W. C. T. U. Welcomed

The addresses of welcome were not mere froth and foam, pretty high sounding phrases devoid of any meaning, as is sometimes the case with addresses thus designated, but each was a gem of literary excellence, of worth-while ideas well developed, and telling facts clearly stated. From the city came Hon. John W. Callahan, mayor; from the churches, Rev. Walter A. Anthony; from the missionary societies, Mrs. W. V. Custer; from the city federation, Miss Lucile Charlton; from the woman's club, Mrs. Gordon Chason; from homes, Mrs. J. I. Subers; from the local W. C. T. U., Mrs. W. Cary Cox.

Mrs. Patterson a Splendid Leader

In her annual address, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, the state president, viewed the possibilities of the state union as a whole, named the accomplishments of the past year and discussed plans for the new year, looking toward the attainment of the ideal. As a speaker and presiding officer, she possesses that comprehensive, businesslike, yet deeply spiritual leadership, which makes her stand in the front rank of prohibition workers throughout the land, and which commands the unwavering loyalty of Georgia white ribboners.

A Prophetess, Loved in Her "Ain Countree"

Then, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, the peerless woman orator of America, filled the vast audience, which crowded to hear her, with admiration, amazement and delight at the torrent of facts, logic, pathos, humor, love, pity, wit, sarcasm and faith which gushed forth in her own inimitable manner, as she prophesied, recalling the signs of the times, why the United States would have National Constitutional Prohibition by 1920.

But why attempt to describe what she said? There is but one such woman in the world, and Georgia has her. Mary Harris Armor is a Georgia product. God has called her to fight the liquor traffic, not only in Georgia, but in the Nation, and THE UNION SIGNAL readers know just how she is answering the call.

Wright Sets Wrongs Right

The third night Hon. Seaborn Wright spoke, many pronouncing it the best speech of his life. Mr. Wright's speeches mean so much because they voice his deeds. His tone was optimistic as he presented the law-enforcement campaign now on in Georgia. "We have the best prohibition law ever enacted," said Mr. Wright, "and it only needs enforcement in a perfectly legal way in some of our cities, as has been done in Rome" (Mr. Wright's home) "and is being done in Macon. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in a Macon test case absolutely sustains my contention that near-beer saloons and locker clubs can be immediately and finally destroyed by injunction proceedings, despite the fact that the voters have been intentionally muddled by the opposition regarding the full scope and meaning of the decision." Mr. Wright was recently routed for a number of speeches by Mrs. Patterson. In each place he set the plans in motion to close near-beer saloons. He purposes to devote some time after the holidays to the extermination of Georgia's near-beer saloons, with the W. C. T. U. and a number of strong organizations and all Christian citizens backing him.

Fine Work of Dr. Geisel

Mrs. Patterson told of the liquor traffic and the state, Mrs. Armor of the liquor traffic and the Nation, Mr. Wright of the liquor traffic and the law, and it was left to Dr. Carolyn Geisel to speak of the liquor traffic and the individual, that phase of the subject which goes home to each one. Dr. Geisel has the unique position of occupying the first chair of Health ever established in a girls' college in the United States, and that a Georgia college, Shorter College, located at Rome. While dividing her time as surgeon at Battle Creek, Michigan, and

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IOWA CITIZENS ON WITNESS STAND TO PROVE LIQUOR TRAFFIC A LIABILITY—NOT AN ASSET

Des Moines, Iowa, after a brief experience without saloons, is loath to return to the old way. It will make a brave fight to keep them out. Meanwhile citizens of the neighboring dry city of Waterloo are visiting Des Moines and giving their testimony concerning the benefits of a "beerless burg." At a big mass meeting held in Des Moines, business men from Waterloo, representing a commercial investment of $3,500,000 and 2,500 employed men, were the speakers:

School Delinquencies Traceable to Alcohol

"We are here to give you a bit of our experience," said A. W. Chamberlain, superintendent of schools. "They told us when we were talking of going dry that the people would leave us. The only census we have—the school census—shows this year the normal increase, and we have been without saloons a year and one month. I know that 95 per cent of our former delinquencies in the schools were directly traceable to the effect of the saloons upon the homes. Our chief of police tells us that in 1912 we had 1,200 arrests for drunkenness and in the same period since the saloons were ousted we have had only 544."

A Banker Speaks

W. R. Jameson, a banker, treasurer of the Waterloo Business Men's association, made the statement that the bank clearings in Waterloo have gained a million a month since the town went dry. Then he gave the audience figures in the Des Moines situation.

"On the basis of eighty-six saloons your drink bill here is $3,114,000," he said. "If that isn't right challenge the president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' association to give out the correct figures. The cost per capita of maintaining those saloons is $34.61 a year, and the revenue from them is only $1.41. How long could a business man stay in business on that kind of returns? Of the over three million spent for liquor only $306,561.69 comes back in the license, rent and salaries. The rest goes to the owners of the breweries. Do you want to build fine breweries in Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis or good homes in Des Moines? I hold here a credit rating book of Waterloo and a book containing the names of signers of the Waterloo petition. If you will look up the men in the credit book who are rated most poorly you will find practically every one of them among the signers of the petition for saloons."

Mr. Hosteter, a real estate dealer, said that during the past year there had been erected seventy-six twenty-foot front business buildings, while other larger improvements had been started. The prediction of the saloon men that building would be stopped has proved untrue.

"Working Men of Des Moines, 'Turn It Down!'"

E. A. Archer, a big machinist and "proud of it," made one of the telling speeches of the evening. In a blunt but compelling way he told how the men in his shop, when the saloons were open, cashed their checks in the saloons and spent $20 to $50 of their month's wages for "booze." Now that Waterloo has gone dry those same men take their checks to the bank, deposit them, pay their grocery bills, and are buying their homes and saving up against misfortune. "When the saloon petition comes to you, working men of Des Moines," the speaker roared at the big audience, "turn it down!" and he emphasized his advice with a blow that shook the speaker's table.

"We've been dry a year and I'm still in business," said F. M. Wilson, a shoe merchant. "My business in twelve months of no saloons shows a gain on ten months and a loss on only two. No saloons means more shoes and less 'booze.'"

Orange township, Black Hawk county, was represented by its leading farmer and preacher, W. O. Tanreuther. "I represent a church that owns nearly $2,500,000 worth of farm land," he said. "The saloonkeepers tell you that the farmers will not come to your city if you take out the saloons but I tell you that is not the truth."

Favor of Liquor Men Unnecessary for Merchant's Success

"When I came to Waterloo twenty-one years ago and started a little store," said James Black, "the liquor men came to me with a saloon petition. I told them I couldn't sign it because I hadn't voted yet. They said they were sorry. 'You may be sorrier when I tell you I wouldn't if I could,' I told them. They said I wouldn't last long unless I signed the saloon petition. Well, I'm there yet. Then I employed two people. Now I employ 200. If a business man signs the petition because he's afraid not to, he'd better get out of business. He belongs in the peanut business, not real business."

Prosperity of Workmen Increased

J. E. Johnson, secretary of the Waterloo Gas Engine company, said that there were 140 factories in Waterloo paying over $4,000,000 in wages annually. Formerly $1,600,000 of that amount went for booze. The abolishment of saloons has not decreased the number of workmen, but it has increased their prosperity. Building and loan associations have increased their stock in the year $232,000 and working men are coming to own their homes. "I believe," said Mr. Johnson, "it was the greatest blessing the town ever had when the saloons were driven out."

License Raised To Its Highest Power

(Continued from Page Four)

institution alone is a substantial item with which to offset the boasted revenue from license. Add to this the number of prisons, insane asylums, and almshouses, whose ranks are so largely recruited through drink, and the last vestige of economic reason for license follows quickly the last vestige of moral reason which disappeared long ago, and will soon be buried in the deep sea of outlived errors where lie so many of the colossal blunders of the ages.

Note that sixty per cent of all arrests and sixty-five per cent of all imprisonments in Massachusetts are for drunkenness. Note, moreover, that the State Commission on Criminals, Moral Defectives, Epileptics and Degenerates, said, in January, 1911, "Our investigation and the testimony strongly emphasize the belief that the abuse of alcohol, directly or indirectly, does more to fill our prisons, insane hospitals, institutions for the feeble minded and almshouses than all other causes combined."

Note that our Boston institutions where men are sent for short term sentences are so overcrowded that a probation system has been adopted in order to make it possible to deal with the numbers who are brought into our lesser courts, and then see if you will not agree in our conclusion that the record of high license and local option in Massachusetts is a record of great pretensions with no basis upon which to rest them; a record of hypocrisy and deceit; a colossal economic blunder and a sin against the great brotherhood of man. So far from regulating and preventing the extension of drunkenness it acts as a great hot-bed for the increase of the very evil it is supposed to lessen. Every restriction of the law is violated. Liquor is sold to minors, to the habitually intemperate, and the initiated can find a way of securing it on all the prohibited days. Some of the so-called hotels in the city of Boston would put ancient Sodom to the blush, so closely is the social evil bound up with the evil of drink. From whatever standpoint we may view the situation, no thoughtful person can deny that the high license, local option law of Massachusetts, the best license law in the world, according to "the trade"—is a failure. The only hope of the situation lies in the fact that the magnitude of the failure cannot much longer be hidden. Soon the sovereign people must arise and demand the overthrow of the system and the repeal of the law upon which it rests.

In that hope the temperance workers go forward. We are not discouraged. We were beaten in every legislative effort last winter, as we were the winter before. But at least we prevented any of the bills presented by the liquor forces from being enacted into laws. A spirit of dissatisfaction is pervading the ranks of even the most conservative temperance societies of the state. Comparatively few are found today who are sure that "while prohibition may do for some sections of the country local option is the best system for Massachusetts." The next step is inevitable and must soon be taken. Statewide and nationwide prohibition will yet be the watchword and the policy of the Old Bay state. The instinct of self-preservation must force it upon us if we are moved by no higher motive.

Meantime, we of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—the Old Guard which never surrenders—are going steadily forward in the sure faith of the ultimate triumph of righteousness. A little poem by a hitherto unknown writer has been a great inspiration to me for the past few weeks. It is called

The Victory

Thrice the invaders threw him back
Till the king's name became a jest.
"He cannot fight again," they deemed;
"So let us feast, and drink, and rest."

But the king caught them unawares;
He flung them into dazed retreat;
His high resolve for victory
Had not been vanquished by defeat

And in that "high resolve for victory," we, too, go forward to the glad goal of a redeemed Massachusetts, a redeemed nation, and a redeemed world.

Some Growing Children

are under size—under weight.

Some grow tall and thin, others are backward in studies—pale and frail—*improper assimilation is usually the cause.*

If your children are not rugged and ruddy and rosy—bubbling with energy and vim at all times,

you owe them SCOTT'S EMULSION—*nature's concentated nourishment to build body, bone, muscle and brain.*

CHILDREN NEED SCOTT'S EMULSION TO PROGRESS.

Trade-Mark SCOTT & BOWNE Bloomfield N. J. 12-155

MEDICAL EXPERTS URGE NATIONAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Five)

structive to body and mind and as difficult to combat as any other. The social use of heroin is in contrast with that of morphine, one square in Boston being known as "heroin square" because of the "snuffing parties" given there, and, sad to say, school children are acquiring the habit.

The treatment of drug habits was given much discussion. There were experts present of long experience who were optimistic in their views. One gave his success in hypnotic treatment; others told of their work along the approved lines of chemical therapy. "There are only two sources of cure," said one speaker. "The chemical side is not the whole. There is also the psychical side." He denounced the "abominable treatment" given by narcotic-using physicians who run and manage some institutions. That the morphine user needs building up was pointed out. The gradual reduction of doses, to ease the physical torment of being deprived; the use of effervescent waters; steam baths; attention to diet; corrected metabolism were advised.

The important recommendations included those for state and national control of all institutions for the treatment of inebriates; laws compelling the licensing of all such institutions after proper inspection by a committee of competent alienists and neurologists divorced entirely from any political contamination.

Legislation was recommended to provide for the detention of certain alcoholic and narcotic victims in both the treatment of their earlier and advanced stages, as for consumptives.

A campaign of education was suggested, organization being regarded as essential in fighting the evil. It was declared to be absolutely "necessary to educate the people and to convince the average citizen (whether he be an abstainer or not) that there is a direct connection between drunkenness and degeneracy, insanity and crime."

"A Saloonless Nation 1920"

Is in our great temperance campaign book, "Songs and Sayings for You." It also contains other delightful songs such as "Hooray for Prohibition," "How I Wish He Knew my Jesus," "They Need a Little More Religion," etc. The great prohibition orator, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor endorses it with enthusiasm. She wishes every worker would use it. Besides songs it has nearly fifty pages of thrilling prose. Price 25c. Five copies $1.00, 12 for $2.00. A dozen somewhat damaged for $1.50. All the money goes into prohibition work.

Order today of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

Pennants, Hats and Buttons

for NATIONAL YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS

ORGANIZE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

ORGANIZE THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

ORGANIZE THE L. T. L. CHILDREN into Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Enthuse and interest the children and the parents at once are interested.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

1 pennant,	1 hat,	1 button	$ .20
25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons	15.00
1,000 pennants,	1,000 hats,	1,000 buttons	130.00

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Here and There

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital will be held at 710 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, at ten a. m., Monday, January 5, 1914.

The list of Life and Memorial members of the World's W. C. T. U., $100 each, which Mrs. Caroline McDowell, the National superintendent of the World's Missionary Fund department, had promised to duplicate up to the amount of $5,000, is sufficient evidence of the work accomplished by her generous gifts and efforts. This list was largely increased at the recent conventions and will be given in full in a later issue.

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer, is spending ten days in the newly organized district in Harding and Butte counties in western South Dakota. This is a courageous undertaking, especially at this time of year, as most of the journey must be made by stage and the weather is decidedly cool. But Mrs. Wallace is no more daunted by the cold of South Dakota than by the former joints of Kansas City, many of which she helped to raid. South Dakota women feel it an honor and an inspiration to listen to this citizen of Kansas who, when district attorneys failed, has twice acted as lawyer against the joints in important cases. Mrs. Wallace is spreading courage for law enforcement and making votes for women wherever she goes.

The Elton (La.) union at its October meeting voted to have a membership contest limited to one month. The result was twenty-five new active and ten honorary members. Considering the size and age of the Elton union it is very proud of this increased membership.

The fifth annual group meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Cayuga, Cortland, Tioga and Tompkins counties, New York, was held December 4, in the Methodist church of Freeville. The counties were well represented. The program was divided into four parts, and each county president took her turn in presiding. Echoes from the state, National and World's Conventions were voiced by nineteen women who were privileged to attend one or more of these wonderful and inspiring gatherings. Excellent papers upon "Cooperation with Missionary Societies," "Why Present Conditions Make the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction Necessary," and "The Dawn of a New Day," were presented. Local superintendents, in one-minute speeches, told how their department aids the cause of total abstinence, prohibition and franchise. The need of a Y. P. B. in every union was made clear by a worker from Onandaga county. The address by the president of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, added greatly to the interest of the meeting, and stirring songs by the Cortland ladies' trio were much enjoyed.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park

IS READY

This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.

Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THIS GIRL IS A WONDER

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy; so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two cent stamps to cover the expense of mailing seventy-seven Pure Fruit Formulas, and a set of assorted bonbon moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 1311 East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

"Birth of the Arbutus"

Holiday Booklet. Most beautiful of Indian Legendary poems, illustrating W. C. T. U. National Floral Emblem, The "Arbutus."

Cover Onyx and gold, purple silk cord, size 16 pages and cover (5x6¾ in.) Price 25 cents, postpaid, or $2.50 per doz., postpaid.

Address: Rev. Wm. Edgar Brown, 2009 23rd St., Port Huron, Mich.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS IN OREGON CAMPAIGN

Oregon white ribboners are hard at work for a dry state. Mrs. Fannie McCourt of Portland is making a house-to-house canvass to enlist the women for prohibition. In the first four hours and a half given to this work she secured two new members for the union and two prospective members, received the pledges of thirteen women to vote for a dry state, and the pledges of five to register. Five subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* were secured, one subscription to the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, and a promise of a subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL. Some work was done in the interest of her local union, and a start was made toward the organization of a new union. Following this an hour was spent with the L. T. L. The women are bound to win!

1914

should be started aright by sending a subscription to

The Union Signal

for the friend as a

New Year's Gift

a pleasant reminder of your thoughtfulness each week during the year and an entertaining, instructive, convincing paper for the friend.

Price, $1.00 per year

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

"MOTHER"

Have you read that thrilling book by Rev. J. B. Culpepper, "Some Women I Have Known." Its opening chapter on 'Mother" will move your soul to its depths. It contains, among other stirring chapters, "A Bottle of Tears," which makes a very effective recitation. Already some 25,000 copies have been issued. Price, 75 cents. Or it and another delightful book, "Songs and Sayings for You," both for $1.00. The entire proceeds, not simply profits, from orders sent in reply to this notice go into the fight against rum. Buy one or more; thus do yourself a good turn and help a worthy cause. Order now of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

MRS. FAIRING'S CHRISTMAS

(Continued from Page Six)

her new son searchingly. Tall and straight, Hugh Fleming returned the look with confidence. A four square man, he had nothing to conceal, and in conscious rectitude could look her and the world in the eyes, and her mother-heart was satisfied. He knew of her sorrow and deplored it, and was anxious to be a comfort and a true son to her. As the evening passed, Mrs. Fairing began to look happier than she had done since James had gone. Martha's baby was a most winsome little creature, and the grandmother could not be unhappy with the soft little head, with its tiny rings of dark hair, nestled against her bosom.

It was Christmas eve. The presents had been distributed, and the children were happily busy with their toys, when a ring at the door was heard. Mary answered it, and at her cry of astonishment Mrs. Fairing turned ghastly pale.

"Any room for more Christmas presents, Mary?" asked a happy, familiar voice, and in a moment more Mrs. Fairing was in the arms of her son. In the excitement no one but Mary had noticed a slender figure standing in the door, richly clad in furs and a handsome traveling suit, but James soon remembered and led the stranger to his mother.

"This is my Christmas present to you, mother—a new daughter, and a dear one." Mrs. Fairing looked up into one of the sweetest faces she had ever seen. Overcome with emotion she could not speak, but she held out her arms and the young wife was enfolded in an embrace more eloquent than words.

"I am doubly blessed," Mrs. Fairing exclaimed when the greetings were over and James had taken his accustomed seat by her chair. "I can scarcely realize yet that you are really here, Jamie, and that this dear girl is your wife. Tell us about it."

"It is rather a long story, mother, but strictly founded on facts, as the writer folks say. I can only give you a brief outline tonight, but I suppose you are entitled to that, since I have given you the climax in advance of the story."

"Mother should enjoy that," remarked Mary laughingly, "for she often reads the last chapter of a story before she begins the first."

Mrs. Fairing joined in the laugh at her expense with keen enjoyment, for her heart had not been so light for years. "Nellie could tell it better than I," James began, "for it is owing to her and her dear mother that I am here tonight. I had firmly resolved that I should never come home again, but the white ribbon women got hold of me, and put their faith and courage under my weak will, until I got out of the quicksands."

"Mother, you cannot realize how difficult it is for a young man to keep straight in a wine-growing state, where every incentive to excess is present on all sides," added Nellie earnestly. "But the ballot is going to do great things for us, I firmly believe. Since women have had the vote, conditions, though not yet what we would have them, are changing rapidly for the better. It is not that good work is not being done, but that there is such a vast amount of it to do."

"I can testify to that," Hugh Flanders observed, "for I made the tour of the state several years ago, and it will take years of earnest, persistent work to purify it of the saloon evil and other corruptions which follow it."

$2.50 Per Day Salary and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

"But we shall accomplish it." Nellie had beautiful eyes, and they were flashing now with zeal and fervor. "Our cause is too just, and our faith too strong for failure," she continued. "California is like a beehive, with its earnest, eager women, so willing to work, so anxious to learn—"

"But it must not be expected that they can do more than miracles just at first," James remarked. "In any state where women have the ballot it must be remembered that there is a large class who do not care for it, not understanding its benefits."

"This is a solemn occasion for these poor little tads," laughed James, as he glanced over at Ben Harmon with a sleepy child over each shoulder, the best loved toy from the Christmas tree clasped in each moist, sticky little hand. "I move that the story be 'Continued in Our Next' until the kiddies are taken care of at least."

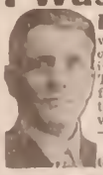
What a wonderful Christmas day it was. The little mother beamed with joy and gladness, the big sons vied with each other in tender care, and the two daughters were radiant in seeing her happiness. The story as told little by little by James and his wife, was the old one of struggle, of temptation, and later the almost hopeless despair in which condition the Christian women had found him. Then the saloons had been voted out of the town, and in a clean atmosphere James had gained strength until Mrs. Holmes had dared to trust her only daughter to his keeping.

"This must be the fatted calf, judging from its size," observed James as the great turkey came on the table.

"It would have been bigger and fatter if we had known what a hungry prodigal was coming to eat it," Martha retorted with a lively remembrance of her brother's Christmas appetite. "I have my opinion of people who come to dinner without an invitation."

"But James has on the wedding garment, so he is pretty sure of his welcome, I'll venture," remarked Ben Harmon heartily. At the request of her children, Mrs. Fairing returned thanks, her voice almost failing her as she did so. "I thank Thee, my Father, for this blessed Christmas day, for these temporal mercies so richly bestowed upon us, but most of all for my son, who is alive, who was lost and is found."

I Was Deaf 25 Years



I Can Now Hear with these soft, artificial ear drums. I wear them in my ears night and day. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story—how I got deaf and how I made myself hear. Address Artificial Ear Drum Co. GEO. P. WAY, 91 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Medicated Ear Drum

Special Christmas Offer

Souvenir plate of the World's and National W. C. T. U. and the Crusade.

A special price of 1 for $1; 2 for $1.50; 6 for $3 or $5 per doz. A Wesley teapot, $2.50; with 1 plate $3, or 1 teapot and 6 plates $6. (An illustrated leaflet free.)

Address MRS. ANNA ONSTOTT, Corydon, Ind.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE

Our Win One Circle proved so successful last year and the special Convention Win One Circle, numbering one hundred, was such a delight and all were so pleased with the little pins and badges given at that time, that it has been decided to have a 1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE. Each member receives a membership card, a ribbon badge and a white ribbon stick pin with which to fasten on the badge.

Remember that the requirement for membership is simply the sending of one yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. This is an easy qualification because everybody is going to join in work for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment and will want the latest news along all temperance lines, and THE UNION SIGNAL is the place to gain this knowledge.

CONVENTION NUMBERS

of THE UNION SIGNAL, issues of November 13, 20, 27 and December 4, may still be obtained at the nominal sum of 15 cents for the four issues.

A fine report of both World's and National Conventions and just what you wish mailed to your friends. Let us mail them for you.

THE SCAMP CLUB

wants every boy and girl who reads *The Young Crusader* to become a member, and wear the pretty little squirrel pin. Just secure four NEW subscribers to *The Young Crusader*—the paper you love so well. Send in the names, together with $1.00, and the pin will be mailed to you.

Who will be the first member? It will be fine to have the new subscriptions begin with the January issue.

A FRIEND IN THE SOUTHLAND

"My wife is a subscriber to your paper. She is an interested worker in the W. C. T. U. cause in this city. I appreciate reading the paper myself. Unquestionably it is a splendid publication, and I think is doing a great deal of good. I am enclosing you check for $5.00 and want you to please send it to the parties whose names follow."

GEORGIA'S RECORD-BREAKING CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Twelve)

lecturing on health and heredity and kindred subjects, she has done splendid work in Georgia. Having given a series of lectures under the auspices of many of the South's progressive women's clubs, she was everywhere received with the warmest appreciation and reached hundreds of our club women with W. C. T. U. teaching for the first time. When her audience on the last night of the convention, charmed by her personality and happy way of presenting things, looked at her charts and heard her explanations about the baneful effects of even moderate drinking they wished they had never tasted alcohol and made some wise resolutions for the future.

The daily Bible readings of the Georgia W. C. T. U. evangelist, Mrs. Lem Gilreath, were a continuous source of spiritual uplift, Mrs. Gilreath being especially gifted in this line, also as a temperance lecturer and organizer.

The solos of the convention singer, Mrs. Annie Laurie Cunyus, were characterized by both the melody of song and the message of a sermon. Mrs. Cunyus used to sing in the great gospel meetings of her illustrious uncle, Rev. Sam Jones. Particularly helpful were the largely attended conferences on Medical Temperance and S. T. I. as conducted by Miss Margaret Bilz of Michigan, who also disposed of much W. C. T. U. literature where it will be used with profit.

The various plans as set forth by state superintendents, showed careful thought and determination to make each department tell for temperance. The college and Y. P. B. program in charge of the efficient college secretary, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, with a body of attractive students with their mortar-board caps and gay pennants from many colleges participating, was fine, as was the L. T. L. demonstration led by the secretary, Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, and the program for the beautiful white ribbon recruits arranged by the superintendent, Mrs. L. M. Omer.

The general officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. M. H. Edwards, who regretfully declined the office of corresponding secretary. The officers are as follows: Honorary president, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley; president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson; state organizer, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor; vice-president, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julius Magrath; recording secretary, Miss M. Theresa Griffin; treasurer, Mrs. August Burghard.

Echoes from the National and World's conventions were frequently sounded. The Georgia W. C. T. U. begins the new year filled with encouragement and enthusiasm and a determination to double its membership and working efficiency and to entertain the National Convention in 1914 right royally.

A delightful social affair of the National Convention at Asbury Park, N. J., was enjoyed by the twenty-five Georgia delegates when Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. T. E. Patterson entertained them at an elegant six o'clock dinner at the Metropolitan hotel. Dr. W. L. Pickard of Savannah, Ga., convention speaker, the only gentleman present, was the guest of honor.

THE PEACE STATUE

(Continued from Page Ten)

do this much to promote, by her influence, the important cause of worldwide peace.

Please do not fail to send the letters in December or early in January so they may reach Washington by the end of the Christmas recess of Congress.

Cold in Head

Relieved in one minute. Money back if it fails. Get a 25c or 50c tube of

KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly

Use it quick. For chronic nasal catarrh, dry catarrh, sore nose, coughs, sneezing, nose bleed, etc. Write for free sample. The first drop used will do good. Ask druggists.

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn

A PERFECT COMPLEXION in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Increase the family income. Making canvas gloves offers the opportunity. Start in spare time on your sewing machine. Add more machines as business grows. Large factories have developed from a modest beginning like this. We started that way. Let us start you. The work is easy—no skill needed. The demand for canvas gloves is big. Send no money. Write today for our free book that explains the business.

McCreery Mfg. Co.
816 Dorr St, Toledo, O.

WHY SINGLE OUT MEMPHIS?

The *New York World* in its attempts to prove that prohibition is of no avail accuses Memphis (Tenn.) of having the highest homicide record of any city in the union. Why do they single out Memphis rather than go to the older prohibition states where the annual per capita consumption of liquor is little over a gallon, where crime is almost unknown, and the poorhouses are without occupants, where the per capita wealth is the greatest in the United States and poverty has been almost done away with. It is not strange that a New York paper should overlook Kansas in a comparison of this kind, for while the state could not borrow money from the great metropolis thirty years ago because it was considered bankrupt, in 1907 prohibition Kansas sent $50,000,000 to Wall Street to avert a panic. As for Memphis, although statewide prohibition has been written on the statute books of Tennessee, this city has not been successful in closing its saloons because of the influence of the lawless element in the city. Recent law-enforcement victories, however, prove that prohibition, and prohibition enforced, is the will of the people, and Memphis will soon be free from the liquor traffic.

Sensible Holiday Gifts

Being Both Useful and Handsome

They're Enjoyed by Critical Women

$1.50 Sent Postpaid All Ribbon Trimmed **Felt Juliets**

Choice of black, wine, red, brown and dark grey. Made of all wool felt, satin ribbon trimmed, medium height leather heel, flexible belting leather sole. Sizes 2½ to 8. Widths D, E, and EE.

Home of EZWEAR Footwear

The worthy spirit of giving only practical presents at Christmas time is amply exemplified in these pretty house slippers. We guarantee to fit perfectly or exchange for a new pair at any time.

FREE CATALOG of 197 handsome Ezwear styles and measurement blanks. Write today.

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